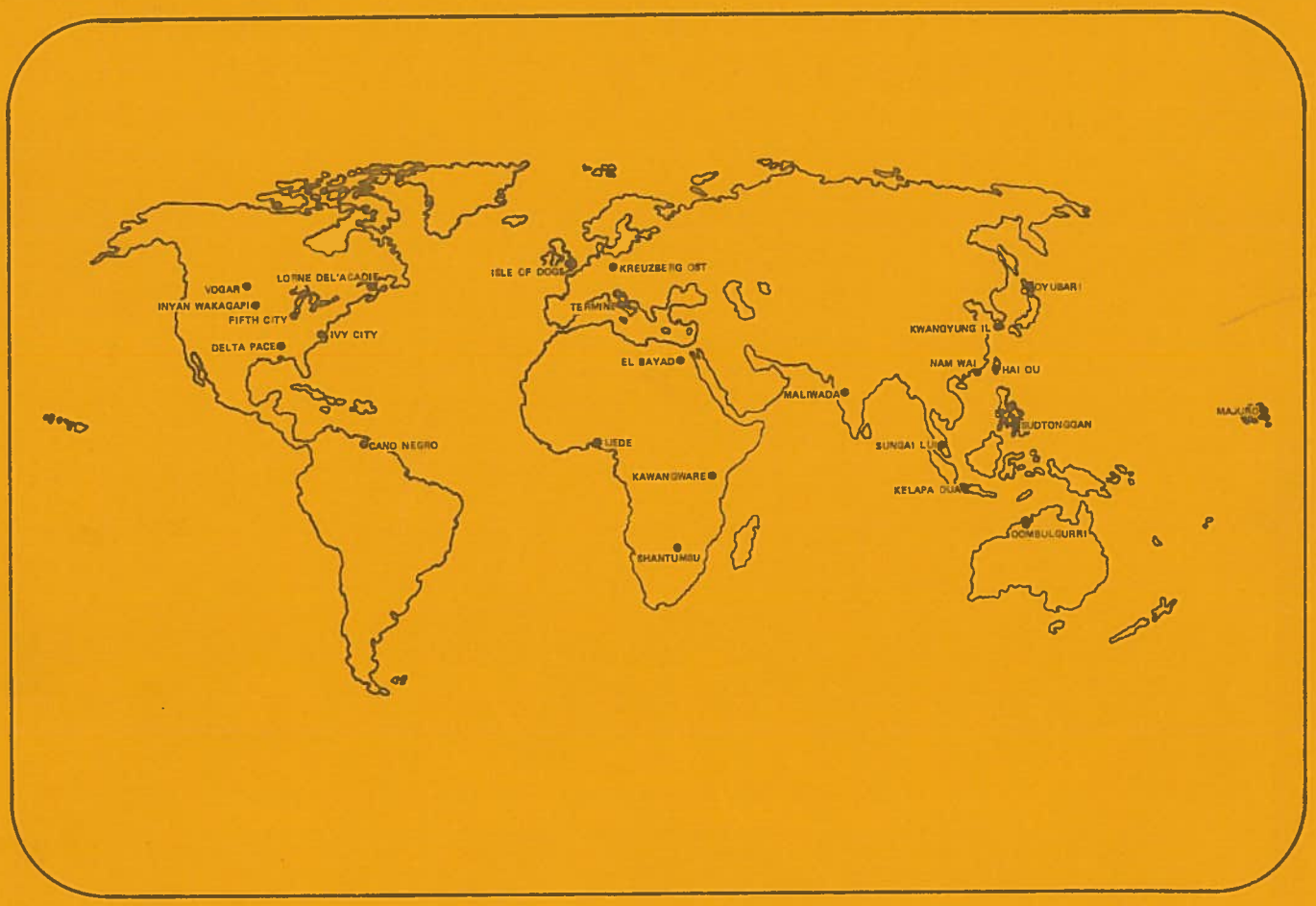

THE 24 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A Report Prepared by the

Institute of Cultural Affairs
4750 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois 60640
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MAJURO

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

The Marshall Islands Human Development Project has focused on the island of Majuro. The total project area is 26 inhabited low coral atolls forming a pattern covering one million square miles, called the "Diamond of the Pacific". The Marshalls, one of the three island groups that comprise Micronesia, and one of six administrative districts of the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, are located four to ten degrees north of the equator approximately half way between Japan and Australia. The population totals 70,000, two thirds located in the two urban centers of Majuro and Ebeye. The islands, ranging from "wet" to "dry", average rainfall of 80" - 120" per year. There is relatively poor soil on the islands. The predominant plants are coconut palms, breadfruit, and pandanus trees. Isolation from both outside the islands and interiorly among the atolls due to inadequate transportation and outside dependence on economic support are serious challenges to the Marshalleses' economic and social life. A history of subjection to a series of outside powers has brought about the loss of the culture's uniqueness. A reinvigorated self-sustenance which demonstrates the possibility of controlling one's own islands, is thus a key to maintaining the special gifts of the Marshallese people.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

Contradictions in the economic arena included poor patterns of business operations, high prices, limited markets and too many middlemen. Additional issues include inadequate use of local resources, particularly copra and the sea. There is also a lack of functional education opportunities and inadequate equipment repair facilities. In response to these contradictions 18 new industries were formed in the arenas of tourism, services, crafts and manufacturing. The agriculture department has experimented with ploughing, row cropping, composting and mulching, as well as raising of rabbits and goats and planting of banana trees. Acceleration of property improvements provide low cost housing utilizing local materials and construction of an office complex. Participation of families and youth in weekly meetings have stimulated productivity in gardening. Youth skills programs have been held which included industrial skills development and copra reforestation education involving over 60 young men. Local training in budgeting, shopping and saving skills has been augmented by the publication of a weekly "Shopper's Guide."

Social Changes

Contradictions identified in the social arenas were ineffective forms of basic education, fragmented planning for essential services and a debilitating vacuum or cultural symbols. A Preschool Institute, with branches on neighboring atolls and serving over 200 students expanded educational

facilities; an Island Life Skills Course was initiated along with weekly tutoring in reading, writing and basic English. Youth are engaged in boat building, office skills development and beautification projects. An apprenticeship program, functioning in cooperation with eight local businesses, has been started along with youth training in mechanics. To upgrade health care, a Caretakers Guild conducted 50 community health needs surveys. Hygiene and nutrition projects were begun as a result. Islanders' activities have been unified through participation in TASC, village cleanup workdays and in town meetings. Preschool boards and a PTA have been formed. Communications across the atoll have been improved and participation in events includes all the atolls. Care has been focused upon the environment, particularly on the "Miracle Quarter Mile" of Majuro's main street. A sidewalk has been laid, five buildings painted inside and out and new signs placed on all businesses. One hundred signs with the "Diamond of the Pacific" symbol have been distributed and an eight foot by twelve foot community calendar erected. Services to the project were augmented by a recently constructed post office, office building and educational satellite TV coverage on Majuro.

Residential Care

Involving local residents in the decision making process and in project activities was key to creating necessary change. The local people are engaged in every level of the project actuation. Two hundred people from five neighborhoods meet weekly to deal with diverse community issues, make plans for their individual areas and discover what other Human Development Projects are doing. All village workdays, monthly celebrations and festivals also allow citizens to participate in the community's ongoing life. Women have been encouraged to participate in the project. To mark the Year of the Woman, three Global Women's Forums were held in February, 1977 which involved over 100 women. A series of Town Meetings in 1978 across the atolls has engaged isolated island people in planning and decision making. Two political parties were recently formed at a Marshall Island Constitutional Convention by Marshallese who traditionally had not exercised any appreciable voice in political matters. The key to releasing participation in the project was the series of cross community meetings which allowed engagement in the total life of the community.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

An experiment in Laura Village (on Majuro) of a Demonstration Land Farm involved 20 farmers in a guild for corporate study and improvement through the use of hybrid seeds, land planning, and shared equipment. The Resources and Development Division of the District Government, through the Marshall Islands Development Authority (MIDA) and the Agriculture Department has experimented in new crops and has planned and launched the reforestation of outer islands to increase copra production. A Demonstration Weto in Laura involved an entire family in planning their own land's use, to improve cash sales of copra and in family gardening and rabbit raising for economical and nutritious family use. During the

past six months, in the Wiga Showpiece, urban gardening has been intensified with contributions of 100 banana trees by the Agriculture Department and the community use of two tractors and implements. Stake-wide adult education in composting and small family gardening and the creation of a Planters' Guild has improved local residents' capacity to grow food on their own plots and has increased their pride in caring for their families' needs. The future for agriculture throughout the Marshalls is a comprehensive weto organization planned toward increasing copra production and family and commercial gardening.

Appropriate Industries

Since the initiation of the Marshalls Human Development Project, appropriate industries have begun to fulfill the vision of the Marshalls: the pilot operation of a sawmill to harvest non-productive coconut and breadfruit trees. Two companies have been established to organize the production and distribution of handicrafts for both local and export sales. The Fishing Coop was created to be the "middle man" between fishermen and consumers and to give the fishermen a consistent market for their catch. The construction of fiberglass boats for fishing and transportation and other products has begun in two new fiberglass companies. The new copra oil processing plant is now extracting copra oil in Majuro instead of exporting raw copra for processing elsewhere. Handicraft making has intensified. The Builders' Guild has constructed a traditional outrigger canoe for local use in family fishing.

Commercial Services

Since the initiating consult in September, 1974, the Marshalls has experienced an explosion of commercial services including the founding of a new cooperative food importing service corporation (TASC); the construction of several new restaurants; two new two-story office buildings; rapid expansion of repair services for small appliances, typewriters, and automobiles; the formation of a new handicraft co-op. Commercial advertising with TV and newspaper ads has expanded and business skills courses for both youth and adults have been offered. New commercial services include the creation of a Marketers' Guild, comprised of local citizens who have researched, produced, and distributed Shoppers' Guides for consumer education and price comparison and the holding of two Emporiums (street fairs) which included cooperation from all sectors of the economy. The future requires the rapid expansion of the copra lagoon system and the increased availability of venture capital.

Living Environment

The necessity to reconstruct the physical surroundings of the people of the Marshalls is very apparent. This has been begun by the creation of several types of new low-cost houses. Two types are coconut-breadfruit wooden houses, and concrete houses. The opening of the new International Airport on Majuro, a new dock and boat marina have greatly increased the transportation facilities available to the islanders. The main business district of Majuro has had a facelifting with the construction of two new office buildings at one end of the "Miracle Quarter Mile"

which has the only lengthy sidewalk on Majuro. During the spring of 1978, one business has placed on its wall a large Diamond of Pacific symbol and a world map to show the relationship of the Marshalls to the world. The KITCO store and office complex has been repainted and relandscaped. The services available to the Marshalls has increased with a charter sea plane which makes regularly scheduled trips between two of the outer islands and Majuro. The "Micro Chief" has been commissioned by the Trust Territory and assigned to the Marshalls as a new field trip vessel to increase service to the outer islands of transportation, copra collection and goods delivery. The water and electrical systems of Majuro have been extended and the outer islands are receiving generators to improve or begin their electrical service. In the future, the outer islands need to be full participants in the economy and society of the Marshalls which will require regular transportation, more complete communications, and public services equal to those in the District Center.

Corporate Patterns

In the arena of corporate patterns, the Marshalls has experienced significant change in the past four years. The District Employment Service has embodied new vitality, is increasing its role in locating and pairing skills and needs, and is now completing a Majuro wide census skills survey. Several new industries and new construction have provided many new private sector jobs. The "commons" dynamic and meeting space availability have vastly improved with the construction of a childrens' park by the hospital, refurbishing of the gym at the high school, and the completion of Assumption School cafeteria (available for community meetings) on Majuro. Overt community consensus building was experienced with the Iroij Imon and Ailing Kein Needs-Survey Trip staffed by the Marshalls Community Action Agency and volunteers, 20 Town Meetings held on Jaluit, Likiep and Ailinglaplap, the convening of the Constitutional Convention, the operation of the Trust Territory "Education for Self-Government" Task Force, and the emergence of two highly organized political parties. Organization and mobilization of community workforces can be seen in the operation of the Marshalls Youth Bureau, the MCAA outer island Caretakers, and the thousands of man-hours invested in community work projects most dramatized by the essentially volunteer construction of the Assumption Church/School complex. Since the Showplace emphasis was begun, a demonstration of local community organization has been launched with operating geographical stakes, guild meetings and activities, and regular local leadership training sessions. Visible results of this effort are markers for neighborhood meeting places and guild activities, construction of a community traditional fishing canoe, 100 new banana trees planted and several new family gardens in place, and the regular operation of the preschool in all five stakes. All Showplace community events are held before the local citizens on an 8' x 12' community calendar in the center of the Showplace. The future is bright for the growing community mindset of the Marshalls as the Town Meetings and the Showplace expand and become more visible beyond their present locations.

Identity Systems

In the midst of the Town meeting Campaign and the creation of the showplace many new songs of the Marshalls have been written which tell the story of the past, present, and future of these islands. The Showplace storytellers Guild created a radio interview program about the MHDP and the Showplace which included two new songs and was aired throughout the Marshalls. During the United Nations Days celebrated over the past two years the MHDP involvement has included preschool floats, a sawmill with coconut products display, and a Town Meeting Wagon to proclaim the new future. The Diamond of the Pacific symbol, created at the consult, has been used across the Marshalls and is displayed in many offices and businesses in Majuro. Stake flags, mobile preschool bandaleros, and Marshall Islands Preschooling Institute uniforms are daily reminders of the decision to create the Marshalls in our own community. In the Showplace, on Main Street, the symbols of the stake map and the community organization are displayed on 4' x 8' billboards. Several stores have placed "profesional" signs out front. A rhythm of corporate meetings has been created in the Showplace with weekly stake and guild meetings and extended quarterly planning sessions. The spring of 1978 has seen three tremendous celebrations: a report from a global team of ICA staff to an expanded guild meeting with a feast of Marshallese food brought pot-luck, a community fishing boat launching with over 200 local residents "pushing" it into the lagoon in stake II, and a Town Meeting celebration with foods prepared by local guilders from all 24 other Human Development Projects in honor of expanding to more projects this next year. There is developing all across the Marshalls new sense of pride and destiny which will create a Marshalls wide story of a new future.

Preventive Care

Prior to 1974, there was no preschool in Majuro. In 1974 with CETA salaries for teacher trainees and an ICA volunteer director, a preschool was initiated. Now it is staffed entirely by volunteer local teachers and is entirely controlled and operated locally by a Marshallese director and PTA board. In summer 1977 the preschool sponsored a teacher training program for outer island preschool development. As a result, a new preschool has been started in Ailinglaplap. In the spring of 1978, The Nitijela (District Legislature) sponsored two preschool teachers for special education at the ICA center in Chicago. There is also a large Headstart program working in the Marshalls which provides early education to many children. In January, 1978, with the launching of the Showplace, a mobile preschool was begun with hour long outdoor sessions in each stake two afternoons a week. This has allowed another 200 children to participate in early education, as well as many older children and parents in the neighborhood. Elementary education programs such as the Bilingual Education Program. Secondary education has improved with the beginning of a second high school (on Jaluit atoll), and the providing of more vocational training such as business education, marine study, and boat building programs. The Multi-Purpose Repair Center was opened by KITCO as a demonstration of repair services and to train young people

in electrical repair, refrigeration, and automotive repair. During the summer of 1976, a training program for young men formed a copra team which went to Arno Atoll to harvest copra and included training in agriculture, metal works, sawmilling, and carpentry. In Majuro Public Programs have included education in both academic skills and occupational development through the Education Department, the Marshalls Community Action Agency, the Peace Corps, and the Marshall Island Business School. In the Showplace, a major emphasis in stake and guild meetings is adult education in English, concepts of development, and leadership skills. Guild weekend activities have demonstrated for community residents many practical skills from gardening to consumer education through participatory drama and workday events. The future in education lies in community originated and controlled programs from early learning to adult education in conjunction with formal governmental education programs.

Community Welfare

The traditional system of family care is still operating strongly. As the whole clan is responsible for all the children, women who wish to work can, and relatives care for their children. The Showplace programs have provided aid to families through consumer education and gardening training to help save money and engage more people. The Caretakers have provided information on child spacing and the Trainers Guild has involved many parents in the Mobile Preschool. The government of the Marshalls has instituted a division for women's interests which provides information, guidance and funding for women's programs including the Handicraft Co-op which involves women from many islands in the export of handmade traditional handicrafts. In the last year, an increase in the import of small inexpensive washing machines has reduced the time required to do the family laundry in many households, thereby releasing women to more involvement in their community and in business. Also, two laundromats have been opened by Marshallese businessmen in the last few years. The Youth Corp and the Young Adult Conservation Corp have involved many youth during the summer and all year around in community projects, notably the cleaning and beautification of the Laura Park on Majuro and the reforestation teams on outer islands. There is an aging program in the Marshalls which provides food and education for the elderly as well as social and community activities. In all the guild and stake activities in the Showplace, elders and youth are full participants along with the women and men of the families in Uliga. Elders continue to carry their traditional functions in the family and clan as educators and storytellers among the young. The Builders Guild chief demonstrator and teacher is an old man who did the major work on the community fishing boat.

OYUBARI

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

The name Oyubari means a place with a "wealth of minerals" in the language of the Ainu aboriginals and holds the promise that it will long prosper as a mining community. Located in the coal mining region of Yubari on Japan's northernmost major island of Hokkaido, it is one and a half hours northeast of Sapporo, Hokkaido's largest city, and one half hour by car from Yubari City, population 44,000. Oyubari's present population is 2,500. There are long winters, snowy mountains and vast undeveloped land. In spite of 70 years of extensive coal mining operations, the valley's natural beauty at the foot of Mount Yubari is unblemished. The town is bounded on the south by the recently built irrigation and hydroelectric dam and runs north through the valley to an abandoned mine at the end of the road. Densely wooded hills form the western boundary. The meandering course of the Shuparo River follows the eastern boundary. Oyubari's history is dominated by the Mitsubishi Coal Mining Corporation which first settled the town in 1929. The population grew to 13,000 during the boom years following World War II. The closing of the mines four years ago occasioned an exodus for 4,000 people in two months. Due to the original mining economy, the urban service is adequate. However because of the mine closings during the past 10 years and the departure of 80% of the people, the image of ghost town has emerged for Oyubari. Oyubari's issues are employment to provide adequate income and physical revitalization of space and buildings. The key to its uniqueness is the people's desire to rebuild the community around a new economic base.

OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC CHANGES

The following economic contradictions were seen as blocking Oyubari's future. There is an unclear direction for economic development due to the present drop in the coal industry. The basic services left from the urban period have collapsed. Existing new resources are still undeveloped and unexplored. Farmers are failing due to external market conditions and competition with each other. In response to these contradictions the people have begun serious economic redevelopment. Oyubari's beautiful setting, located on a sparkling river that flows into Shuparo Lake at the foot of Mt. Yubari, provides an incredible potential for tourism. Thirty sets of cross-country skis were purchased and a promotional brochure was produced encouraging winter activities. This past year, since June, 1977, over 200 guests from all over Japan came to Oyubari to participate in the winter sports or to work in the project. The path for cross-country skiing has been laid and continuing research is aiding in plans for more runs. This winter an empty apartment was renovated to become a guest hotel for tourists. Talks has gone on for a long time about increased agricultural

cooperation in Oyubari. This year three families built a new hot house together for seeding plants. Seventeen farmers from the Yubari City area have been meeting to exchange farming techniques and determine new agricultural development. When the coal mines closed five years ago, the development of some form of wood industry was needed, and now there are three wood-related factories in operation. New machinery has been added to each. Efforts were made to increase community productivity as seventeen housewives conducted a survey to review business environments and worked with merchants on measures to double sales. Businessmen and Oyubari citizens joined in improving their financial capacities. This spring many regional businessmen met at Oyubari to plan ways to support the local efforts. As a result wood toys produced in Oyubari have been test-marketed, coal sculpture souvenirs are being produced and the commercial raising of earthworms has been pursued. The key to economic development in Oyubari has been in the arena of forming a coalition of intersts to develop the areas potential.

Social Changes

As the people of Oyubari planned their future, obvious social blocks emerged, such as inadequate community planning, a paralyzing community story, impractical and irrevelant training, inadequate structured social life and an unattractive community appearance. The rapidly expanding relationship between the Japanese people and other countries around the world has required knowledge of English. English classes, initiated in January, 1977, focused on learning practical conversation in an informal setting. Other educational opportunities included carpentry, cooking, nutrition and tourism as well as a preschool. Health care services have continued with acquisition of an emergency vehicle. As many as 30 attend the new Social Dance Club's instructions on Thursday evenings. Monthly dance and periodic events proceeds are donated to Oyubari projects. Three annual celebrations were initiated, the Logging Festival, Snow Child Festival and International Talent Show, as well as a Bansai Club for elders and a youth ski club. An old pachenko parlor was transformed into a weekly movie house. Groups of university students joined the community in the hard work of creating useful space out of abandoned buildings as well as beautifying and cleaning up the area. Downtown buildings have been painted and a new football arena built at the elementary school. Revitalization of both the social life and public space has changed Oyubari from a ghost town to a live community.

Residential Involvement

Prior to the Human Development Project, the people of Oyubari were not united in planning for the collapsing environment. Failures in the arena of city planning by the existing cho, or resident association, the town development committee and the Mitsubishi Company, along with a vacuum in new community leadership, made the need clear for broader participation by the people in effective consensus making. Within the past year a new determination to work together in meeting these changes has emerged. The community has invited and welcomed tourist groups, coordinated with visiting student work parties, and planned with visiting economists and

businessmen in conference. As a community, they have accomplished renovation projects and publication of a local newspaper, "The Oyubari Voice." A Women's Forum and Youth Forum reflected on concern and participation in Oyubari's future. Neighborhood Guilds meet bi-weekly for planning. The key to resident involvement in Oyubari has been organizing creative events and launching groups.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

An extended growing season and earlier harvest has been attempted by the building of an 8 x 10 meter hot house for nurture of young plants and early spring planting in the fields. The hot house was built by the cooperative efforts of three families and includes an electric pump and three heating units. The Oyubari Farmers Association continues to provide a forum for consideration of cooperative efforts in the use of new techniques towards increased production. The association hosted officers of the agriculture Department of Hokkaido University and viewed slides on soil regeneration. Seventeen farmers from Yubari City visited to exchange farming techniques and methods. Yubari City is sponsoring Mr. Kobayashi's research trip throughout Japan to learn methods for melon growing, for which the area is famous. Other crops grown in the area include asparagus, cucumbers and long potatoes. Exchange of information locally, speakers from visiting institutes and joint planning sessions all indicate a trend towards cooperation and joint concern for increased production, higher profits and job opportunities for family members.

Appropriate Industry

Since the closure of the coal mines five years ago, a trend has been established toward wood industries replacing mining as the economic base for the community. Three wood related industries are now in operation. During the last year new machinery was added to the union and daigo mills to increase production. These investments have the potential of increasing parquet flooring output by 100% introducing new product lines and eliminating middlemen in fish box products by doing a finished product. The third plant installed a new boiler for greater steam output. All industries participated in a comprehensive area survey to determine production levels, managerial resources and knowledge of markets. A group of owner-managers has met to create an inventory of unused equipment in the area and a corporate management scheme. Newly acquired machinery and comprehensive evaluation of resources has helped to stabilize the recovery of the wood industry after many years of dormancy. The industry development committee that has been formed has planned reforestation of Chinese chestnut trees. An earthworm farm, wood toy factory and coal carvings as souvenirs are all in the beginning stages. The input of representatives from the Prefecture, Yubari City and private businessmen has helped the village to be comprehensive and well informed in its planning

Commercial Services

The appearance of a half-deserted village has been changed by the initiatives of a women's group and volunteer work parties. Existing businesses were surveyed and local merchants visited to develop a campaign to double sales. The exteriors of fourteen stores on Main Street were painted by volunteers and new awning fabricated and erected. Advertising in the local "Oyubari Voice" newspaper has been taken up. A new restaurant was opened. Major renovations were carried out on an abandoned apartment house to provide tourist accomodation. One hundred families used these facilities on the recommendation of a Tokyo travel agency. Recreation equipment was provided for bicycle rental, tennis, volley ball and mountain trail hiking. The first annual Logging Festival attracted visitors from surrounding towns and was publicized by the Hokkaido newspapers. The planning of cross-country ski trails was assisted by the visits of Mr. Heiskanen from the Finnish Embassy and Professor Imamura. The proximity of Oyubari to an international ski resort and tourism development in Yubari City hold strong promise for Oyubari tourism development. A portion of the unused Catholic church has been converted to meeting and training rooms and for hosting of guests.

Living Environment

An old apartment building has been renovated for use as tourist accomodations, youth hostel, early learning center and community recreation center. A former kindergarten was transformed into a training center and accomodation for student work camps. A new apartment building was completed for Forestry Department employees. Twelve private residential homes have been renovated, repaired or extended. Children's playground equipment has been repaired and painted. Community workdays have conducted clean up campaigns, cleaned storm drains and planted trees. A new sports center is under construction at the Kashima Elementary School and a major road has been paved.

Corporate Patterns

The Oyubari Development Committee meets regularly with concerned groups such as the merchants, wood industry managers, farmers association, women's group and educators. The committee has conducted well attended workdays focussed on various environment and beautification tasks. An abandoned train station in the heart of town was renovated and is now the Kashima Cultural Activities Center. The railroad bed behind the center was transformed into the Oyubari Plaza. This has become a newly empowered symbol of Oyubari's past and current vitality and hope. It has been the vehicle for community gatherings, a flower show, community festivals, and summer beer garden. The surroundings of the plaza have been planted with cherry trees. A community ski slope has been cleared and public dressing rooms and snack area painted. Trash bins have been placed throughout the community in uniform color with the bulletin boards that announce coming events. The community center and plaza were opened with grand attendance.

Identity Systems

The "Oyubari Voice" bi-weekly newspaper commenced publication in July 1976. It is distributed to every home and is entirely supported by advertising revenue from local merchants. An old Pachinko parlor was transformed into the Oyubari movie house that now offers video and 16 mm movie shows every weekend. The community has formed five distinct geographic areas for family care and local issues and planning meetings. Two Women's Forums were held in Oyubari and Yubari City. Citizens of Oyubari have helped with community meetings in other towns and cities and told the story of their development efforts. Representatives from the Oyubari Human Development Project have visited communities and groups in other major cities and visited projects in other countries. These emissaries have raised their travel expenses and been sent out for training and exchange of ideas and methods. The first annual Logging Festival was held with contests and prizes and concluded with a Hebuta parade in the evening. A "Snow Child" Festival was held at the end of winter with games, cross country skiing, snow mobile rides and prizes. In the evening a dance party sponsored by the Oyubari School Dance Club offered a grand prize of two airline tickets to another Asian country, compliments of Northwest Orient Airlines. An international talent show was held with guests from 12 nations.

Preventive Care

Excellent medical facilities are available in Yubari City and are utilized well by residents of Oyubari. This is being complemented by an information service through local merchants, schools, bulletin boards and company offices that ensures citizens are aware of services that exist. Emergency transportation to hospital and clinics is being planned, and the community is taking steps to procure an ambulance.

Functional Education

The early learning center offers an imaginal curriculum for preschoolers and an in-service training opportunity for teachers. Carpentry skills were gained by a core of youth who worked with local craftsmen in the renovation of the tourist facility and community center. Guests from Rikkyo University have shared their wisdom on nutrition and tourism. Cooking classes are now offered regularly and after school Conversational English Classes began last January. The owner of a general store visited a Korean Human Development Project and met with project directors from many other nations. The Seinen Kai Youth Club gained experience in community organization through planning and conducting a large festival. Twenty citizens have worked closely with the ICA staff in many economic and social programs and have learned evaluation, planning, workshop and actuation methods. They have helped in the initiation of block meetings, workdays, and done translation and visitation work with ICA

staff. Visitors from the prefecture, Oyubari City, universities and government agencies have provided an inclusive context and specialized knowledge in meetings with farmers, businessmen and community organizers. Over 200 visitors have come from six European countries, North and South America, Africa, Central and Southeast Asia and the Pacific region for both work and pleasure during the last year.

Community Welfare

A Bonsai Club for elders, a youth ski club and a young adult dancing class have all started in the last year. The many local festivals through the year now provide additional occasions for family outings. The project center meeting rooms, village plaza, Kashima Cultural Center and guest house have been created out of unused and vacated buildings to provide needed services for all age groups. An all day Women's Forum had women of all ages discussing the role of women in a changing society. They listed basic human issues they had in common with other parts of the world and proposed what they could do. A forum for youth focused their concerns for meaningful participation in things that were important for personal and community welfare. They also proposed local actions and helped in community events. The youth have worked with the visiting university work camps, undertaken public works, and building renovation tasks.

OOMBULGURRI

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Oombulgurri is named for an ancient Aboriginal folk tale about two birds who fought over a fishing hole. During the fight one of the birds was wounded in the eye; as he flew away, he cried, "Oh, my eye". The Aboriginal word for eye is umbul. Oombulgurri is located in northwest Australia, 45 miles northwest of the city of Wyndham. It is on the Forrest River in a sparsely settled hot and arid land. The Aboriginal people, whose history and culture dates back at least 40,000 years, had abandoned their land years ago. Since the first part of this century they had lived on an Anglican mission and when it closed in 1967 they moved to a reserve in Wyndham where they lived on welfare. For the most part, they are poorly educated and unskilled. In 1972, 50 of these people decided to return to their ancestral homeland and resettle their community. It was a dismal and isolated place with little of the original community remaining. They elected to stop welfare payments in exchange for a grant to provide capital which symbolized their decision to build anew. After years of living on welfare in the white man's world, their determination that, at any cost, they would create for themselves a new life within today's world has become a sign of hope to other Aborigines of caring for themselves and for their community.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

Oombulgurri's former economic situation is shocking in contrast to the present: unreasonably long supply lines, inadequate transportation and communications, ineffective services, expertise, insufficient capital and materials, high interest rates and short term payments, an improperly maintained and limited water supply, little or no new construction, a haphazard cattle operation and limited food production. The community has made remarkable progress toward becoming self sufficient. There is now a demonstration farm and dairy, a profit making three acre market garden, developed pasture with six miles of fencing, 30 upgraded beef cattle with two commercial bulls, three tractors, two trucks and cattle yards. There is a poultry farm, a piggery, meat processing facilities with a walk-in cool room and freezer. The Kimberley Import and Trading Company (KITCO) made $12,000 profit in 1977-78. There is a 20 passenger boat and a barge to haul supplies. There is a community general store and a branch bank with savings and checking services, and a preschool building, a workshop, and night school with new kitchen, tables and chairs. Progress is highlighted by the fact that from a 100% welfare condition,the people have reduced the cost to Australian tax payers for welfare by over one million dollars in the four year period.

Social Changes

Resettlement to tribal lands and recovery of the ancient place name was an historic event for a people who were dependents of the government. Disease, alcohol and malnutrition had been taking a heavy toll of life and spirit. There is now an established health clinic with regular monitoring, emergency care, regular visits by a doctor, a link to the district hospital and eight trained health caretakers. There is less malnutrition because of a more balanced diet, and the percentage of population suffering from trachoma has decreased from 40% to 20%. Educational activities have been broadened to include all children from age two months to fourteen years, adults and those in need of apprenticeship training. Where no youth went to secondary school, eight are now attending high school in large cities. Oombulgurri is now a registered association with an elected council. Stakes and guilds hold regular meetings to evaluate and plan their actions. There is new housing and new streets. Houses have been named, community murals painted, and junk has been removed. There are new toilets, parks, an electrical system, a continuous clean water supply, and regular garbage collection. There are recreational facilities and celebrations on many occasions.

Residential Involvement

Before moving to Oombulgurri the people had experienced a long period of being treated as too incompetent to even care for their own children. Re-establishing their self confidence, particularly that of the men, was key to creation of the community. The elders council was re-empowered, and a community council of six was elected. Since they had decided to resettle their lands at any cost, their involvement in the project from the beginning was enthusiastic. Projects with a visual and immediate impact were planned along with longer term economic and social programs to involve the community. The deplorable health, education and living conditions meant that even basic needs were not being met. They requested and received expert help to produce a comprehensive town plan which included residential housing. Women's and special interest groups and guilds met to plan. Clean up and beautification projects were completed and a community center constructed. A community symbol, bell, song, story and bulletin board were created, and demonstration gardens and farm plots planted. Health care and educational facilities were updated. Key to their success and involvement was the proof that they could care for themselves and the community, planning that included short range projects with a visual impact and a goal they themselves had set.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

A demonstration farm of 60 acres has been fenced and cultivated. Five acres of peanuts, 30 acres of sorghum and experimental plots of broom millet and stylo have produced yields slightly below North Australia's averages for dry land farming. A used combine, plough and harvester have been acquired and three tractors are in use. Two acres of trickle irrigated market garden have been fenced and cultivated and a fruit

orchard has been started with seedlings and cuttings of paw paw, bananas and limes. Pumpkin, melon, potatoes, onions, zucchini, beans, egg plant and tomatoes have been grown with good yields and home paddocks begun with lab and stylo sown. Pasture management has initiated controlled use of natural and introduced pasture. Plots of pasture have been started with spray irrigation in three pig pastures to permit a grazing rotation. Systematic agronomy surveys have been completed for about 250 acres of arable land.

Appropriate Industry

The cattle station, poultry farm, market garden and stock enterprise programs all have potential to earn income and the intent of the first two years was to become self-sufficient and begin selling paddock for income. The cattle station range of three and a quarter million acres now has six miles of fencing, two trap yards, and home paddocks. An annual muster and phased forays into the bush have brought cattle to the home paddocks. Forty cattle have been transported to Wyndham for sale and currently two are culled for butchering every week. Thirty beef cows are being bred with a murray grey bull and two simental-hereford bulls have been introduced to upgrade the stock. Horse-breaking yards have been constructed and eight horses broken for cattle work. Sixty horses include stock workers, brood mares and colts. The poultry farm is stocked with 1000 layer hens and 900 meat chickens which produces 70 to 80 dozen eggs per week and approximately 3000 meat birds annually. Three thousand two hundred square feet of vermin-proofed runs and shelters have been constructed and an eight-stand dairy shed is used for milking the first three cows in production. Four to six tons of stock feed is shipped in per month and the amount is decreasing as more local feed is produced. All produce from industries is retailed or exported through the Kimberly Import and Trading Company.

Commercial Services

A centralized community trading scheme has been established and incorporated. The Kimberly Import and Trading Company acts as a wholesale buying agency and retail outlet for consumer items. All community industries market their produce through KITCO, and eggs and vegetables are being exported. The store sells a wide range of food, hardware and clothing items at prices below district averages. It is a profitable operation with gross annual sales of $110,000.00 US, paying guild wages to three local people. The KITCO facility was expanded during 1977 to accomodate a walk-in coolroom and a freezer, post office and branch savings bank services. The KITCO office coordinates air and river transportation and serves as an agency for the Department of Social Security and Community Welfare. KITCO has provided training in management and accounting for five people during the introduction of the Kalamazoo Accounting System. The barge "Daddaway" transports up to 40 tons of containerized and deck freight to and from the port of Wyndham. The 20-passenger boat "Oombulgurri Lady" travels to Wyndham three times a week with paying passengers and small freight and mail.

Living Environment

Seven abandoned, derelict buildings and tents provided inadequate housing for the 200 citizens of Oombulgurri two years ago. Completely new housing for every member of the community has proceeded through several stages following initial stop-gap renovations. The community has committed the housing design to architectural specifications with the assistance of volunteer architects from Darwin and Melbourne. The Department of Housing and Construction approved the plans and a contractor has been engaged to supervise construction. Funds have been approved for twelve houses to enable village citizens to participate in the building of their own homes. Centralization of community activities has been enabled through planned construction of a community center and renovation of public facilities. The KITCO store has added a veranda that is used as a gathering place and as a sidewalk cafe on special occasions. Plans for a community hall have been approved and materials for construction are in transit. The main street is lined with rocks and family camps have nameboards out front. A semi-weekly rubbish pick-up from new private and public rubbish bins is placed in a new dump where it is fired and covered regularly. Community work days have constructed two parks and two school playgrounds. Painting and renovation of public buildings and seeded lawns have contributed to the beautification of the community.

Corporate Patterns

The Oombulgurri community is a registered association that elects a council of six persons annually. Council meetings are held weekly and community planning assemblies occur regularly to forge consensus on operating guidelines concerning discipline, security, distribution of labor, finance and management. Daily work programs are carried out by six guilds which meet as often as once a week. Quarterly evaluation and planning meetings with the council decide guild work priorities. The guilds have identifying symbols such as uniforms, hats and T-shirts. School children also have a uniform T-shirt. A total space design has been produced that honors broad future development and traditional sacred grounds. A women's group meets weekly to plan fund raising events for tools used in park and garden care. Neighborhoods or "camps" consisting of several extended families gather regularly in stake meetings. A bulletin board and a monthly newspaper keep everyone informed of local and capsulized world events. A village bell announces the beginning of the day, meal and tea breaks and warns "lights out" when the power plant is shut down.

Community Identity

The identity of the community has been formed with their decision to recover the traditional tribal name of the area. The name has been registered with the Department of Lands Nomenclature Committee, establishing the name as an official postal address. The creation of postal and branch banking services, regular transportation, and a community symbol, story and song have been symbols of a permanence and identity they have not had for generations. An apparently informal elders structure for building consensus has become operative through community structures and the honoring of tribal wisdom is observed in increased use of their original Aboriginal language and in the elders willingness

to train youth in corroboree dances, passing on of stories and the arts, of making pictures, instruments and carvings. Special occasions such as the commissioning of eight health caretakers and the end of the school year are used to dramatize new vocational decisions. Christmas, Easter and St. Michael's Day are celebrated with the whole community feasting, dancing and singing. A representative from the state museum assisted the elders in planning a survey of sacred sites throughout the many square miles of the reservation.

Preventive Care

Preventitive health care was initiated with a nutrition program and local health clinic. The major accomplishment of the nturition program was the creation of a community kitchen. Two meals a day, daily vitamins for school children and fresh milk, eggs, meat and seasonal vegetables produced in other community programs are available to all. The health clinic has a full-time registered nurse and two to three assistants in training. It provides blanket screening and treatment of three major endemic diseases (Hansen's disease, trachoma, and hook worm infection) which are well accepted by the community. Ongoing relations have been established with Wyndham District Hospital and its laboratory facilities. The Royal Flying Doctor Service provides a bi-monthly doctors visit and continuous evacuation and hospitalization arranged by emergency radio facilities on site. A 96 percent decrease in infant mortality and an increase in hemoglobin levels from .6 to .11 range to a .12 to .16 range have brought the vitality/mortality condition up to the national averages. Fifteen community people have participated in three-week health clinic training courses. The day to day work of the community kitchen, clinic and hygiene program is done by residents. A community ablution block opened last year. Daily teeth brushing, ante-natal care, lice control, toilet and drainage inspection, baby weighing and immunization and first aid are regular activities of the Health Guild. They pivot around the clinic, kitchen, day-care center and elementary school. There have been 30 healthy births in the last four years after two years of no births and years of infant mortality at the rate of 46 per 1,000, the nation's highest level.

Functional Education

An integrated curriculum designed by the Education Guild includes all members of the community. An adult education center has been constructed and provides courses in English, basic math and a wide range of practical skills that are related to on-the-job training that goes on in all the guilds. Apprentice training is happening, both in the community and in formal training settings provided by private enterprise. Two adults are studying for teacher's certificates with a teacher's college. Literacy is a part of every guild meeting for evaluation and planning, where actual work examples form the content of the lessons. Practical skills training includes auto and diesel mechanics, animal slaughter and meat cutting, river navigation, carpentry, cooking, sewing, store and office management, typing and accounting, driver training, nurses aid training

and others. All children and infants from two months to about 14 years attend the preschool or elementary school. Eight to ten students attend city high schools and are part of an emissary program. Oombulgurri citizens have participated in training schools in five Australian cities, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Indonesia and have visited other communities participating in human development projects in the United States, India, Indonesia and Korea.

Community Welfare

The pattern of extended families arranged into "camps" or small clans is the basic care unit of the village. A recent practice of camp meetings has permitted a corporate and informal forum around special events like Christmas or a baptism and work issues to create a group operating consensus. The growth of community-wide meetings and a common plan for the future of the community has provided an overall order within which the family groups can deal more effectively with discipline, training and role identification. Specific obligations of women, elders, youth, children and work guilds are now much clearer. Women and youth have the most overtly identified roles. The women's roles are in education, public parks, food preparation and cooking, health and KITCO. Elders take direct responsibility for gardening. The youth are identified strongly with cattle work, farming, mechanical servicing and health and teaching. A youth corps does village maintenance and repairs including major painting jobs, power plant and water pump maintenance.

KWANGYUNG IL

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Kwangyung Il, which means "Commanding Light," is a village of 1350 in the foothills of Mount Halla. It is on the island of Jeju-Do, off the tip of the South Korean mainland. The rocky terrain makes farming and transportation particularly difficult. The island has been bypassed by the economic expansion which has taken place throughout mainland South Korea, and its people are acknowledged as the poorest in the nation. They are imaginally and practically cut off from the mainland and the world. The rundown condition of the thatched houses point to a separation from the advances made in community living in this century. The villagers had a reputation for being ignorant of the world or even of their own nation. The villagers of Jeju also had a reputation for strength, determination and a spirit of independence. South Korea is presently involved in a concerted effort to develop the rural communities of that nation, emphasizing cooperative programs and increased productivity. Delivery of the resources and services available in the rest of the nation to the relatively isolated community of Kwangyung Il is the primary geo-social issue and the key to the unique demonstration in that village.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

The contradictions discerned at the consult in the economic arena were limited local capital, high loan interest rates, costly distribution and transportation, dependency on middle men, lack of management skills, outdated farming methods, inefficient, small agricultural plots and rocky soil. A major effort was made to increase the village's capital base. This was achieved initially by attracting outside seed money for funding the project's programs. More important was the effect of agricultural intensification and commercial expansion. Additional capital was generated by the organization of new industry. In most cases this was accomplished through increasing the productivity of present village occupations, as was the case with the new community chicken house. A number of new jobs were created by the introduction of light industry. Another major economic effort was directed toward retaining capital in the community. By forming a trading cooperative, the farmers and merchants of Kwangyung Il were able to pay lower prices for their necessities, receive greater net return for their produce and, at the same time, make food available to the village and the surrounding countryside at reduced prices. A village treasury came into being to provide management of corporate funds, to enable loans and to provide savings services. An improved road system, serviced by commonly owned and operated vehicles also contributes to the capital retention effort in the community. In the larger sense, the economic benefits of the project enabled Kwangyung Il to move from subsistence to sufficiency.

Social Changes

The social contradictions discerned at the consult were individual and family overemphasis, negative village self-image, absence of community

celebrations, few trained leaders, non-functional education, poor sanitary practices, unbalanced diet and undelivered government services. Direct nutritional training programs combined with increased variety and quantity of meats and produce made available as a result of increased and diversified agricultural production, resulted in a more adequate diet for every villager. Further, the introduction of a health care service in Kwangyung Il and the surrounding villages made it possible to maintain a preventive medical program for the first time. The net result of these health related programs was improved physical vitality and extended life expectancy which are prerequisites to local citizens' becoming engaged in the development of their community. In the arena of practical education, a wide range of youth and adult training programs transformed traditional village wisdom into the context of the present age and provided villagers with the practical methods necessary to participate effectively. A literacy campaign developed competence in reading, arithmetic and English as a second language. A preschool provided early learning opportunities to about 300 village children. The elders of the village were encouraged to develop and teach courses in the community's heritage.

Residential Involvement

In order to involve the village residents, it was essential to create programs to motivate them and structures to sustain them. Traditional family ties are strong, and the family is both the economic and social unit competing with all other families. Politically the village is divided into 12 bons, each with a representative to the town board. Although the women do most of the crop and animal tending and shop keeping, they have only indirect impact on the decision making process. Since the consult new community groupings have been formed that cut across family ties and restrictive patterns. Guilds meet as task forces to deal with particular programs in public works, farming, industry, health and education. Neighborhoods or bons formed five stakes where members of all the families met together to plan and carry out workdays. A preschool was started for the youngest children. After school English and skills training were available for primary and middle school students, and literacy classes were begun for adults. Village residents made trips outside the community for specialized training. A Human Development Training School was held in Kwangyung Il to show the methods used in comprehensive socio-economic development of a village with people from nine other nations attending. The key to involving all the residents in community programs was putting the project in a global context, first with the World's Fair in June of 1977 and second with the school in February of 1978.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Kwangyung Il established an egg industry with two chicken houses and 2,000 laying hens, and built cooperative piggeries by neighborhoods. A pig insemination program was started to change the variety and quality of pigs raised. Sixteen motorized hay cutters were acquired, and the common pasture for

cattle grazing was improved. At the same time, the village inseminated cows with improved semen. They received a small size 'self-help' tractor. A trough silo for winter feeding was built. A model vinyl house for vegetables was constructed, as well as a potato storage building. Within a year, improved seed varieties of cabbage, pepper, and sorghum were planted, and improved fertilizers and pesticides were used. Experiments in radishes, sugar plants, and a variety of papaya were successful. Rye grass was grown for the first time to reduce cattle fodder prices. Sweet potato became a common cash crop for families. The tangerine produce for the community increased 48.7 ha to 55.2 ha. Residents used tri-calcium phosphate in winter cattle feeding. New bee medicine was utilized and bee hives increased to 100. A model rabbit house was built to increase rabbit raising by families. A reservoir was constructed in public pasture for the use of the community. The farming infra-structure has been upgraded with new water piping, irrigation pumps, farm roads, trough silos and a storage building.

Appropriate Industry

Kwangyung Il constructed an industrial complex complete with common mill, oil press, repair center, welding shop, and began a sewing industry with six industrial machines. Opening a saw mill for local lumber production, the village began a trucking industry with a 2.5 ton truck. Also the electric line was upgraded to heavy duty for industrial use. Additional large industrial sewing machines have been donated with a sales representative coming from Seoul to train two villagers. Two industries were established to directly aid the farmers. A common mill came to grind their grain for half the usual price. A repair shop is also open for the farmers. Their trucks are used locally as well as being hired out to other villagers for income.

Commercial Services

Kwangyung Il opened a new village Trading Post and began cooperative buying for the six village stores. Eggs from the chickens are sold to the village thru the Trading Post with a monthly profit of $50. A village wide treasury for the common management of both businesses and social services, loans, and credit was launched. The village received bank loans for the construction of the village bath house and a second chicken house. A village truck was obtained with the bank loan. The village treasury retained capital for use in further development of the village. The villagers have paid W10,000 per family to cover the cost of the industrial site. The village is taking out a W3,000,000 loan and a "forced savings" program over the next ten years for the remainder of the funds needed.

Living Environment

Kwangyung Il has transformed its physical space from a disorderly, thatched roofed appearance to a colorful, clean village with ample public space for recreation and meetings. A community plaza, amphitheater and park were created in front of the village hall. Trees, shrubs and flowers were planted along the main street, in the park, and in "beauty spots" throughout the village. The main street was lined with white stones, bus stop

signs, benches, village signs, trash cans, and the fronts of stores were painted new colors. Also 80% of the roofs have been changed and 60 new houses have been built. The main road has been smoothed and 10 km of lanes have been paved. Also a village septic tank has been built and the first telephone for the village was acquired.

Corporate Patterns

Kwangyung Il has organized itself to engage the creativity of all villagers in the planning and implementation of the village's development. The village formed five task forces which meet bi-weekly for planning and action, and re-organized the twelve bons into five neighborhood care units which also meet bi-weekly for reporting, celebrating and planning. Also regular workdays are scheduled with assignments by bons. New jobs were created including preschool teachers, managers of the chicken house, the trading post, employment, and management of the bath house and para-medics. Many workdays were held which also involved large numbers of people coming into the village from Jeju City and Seoul, universities, corporations, the Jaycees, the navy and Provincial Government and Meyon offices.

Identity Systems

Kwangyung Il began to recover its ancient cultural heritage and also to create a new story about itself as a global, 20th Century community. This was done through the creation of a village symbol, flag, song, story, slogan and the recording of the village history by the village elders. Weekly cultural events were held with films and entertainment from around the world, as well as quarterly celebrations. In June 25, 1977, Kwangyung Il hosted village leaders from 16 nations around the world for a World's Fair of Community Development. Also weekly village editions of a news-paper were written and distributed. The village historical sites were marked and improved. Trips were held around Jeju Island and to the mainland in Seoul and Chunju. The preschool children wear uniforms in the village colors. The village erected a large sign at its entrance which reads, "Welcome to Kwangyung Il Ri Model Village."

Preventive Care

Kwangyung Il has vastly improved the overall health of its residents by creating a comprehensive health system emphasizing diagnosis, first aid, referral, sanitation and nutrition. This was done through the creation of a Public Health Outpost with trained village para-medics, as well as the establishment of a bon health care taker system involving all twelve bon with an assigned health caretaker for each bon. The sanitation of the village has been improved by creating concrete drains, building a public bath house and changing 100% of the pig toilets. Health care was accom-plished through regular clinic hours, home visits, referrals to urban health facilities, regular visits by doctors from Jeju City and Seoul, special "camps" for skin, nose, ear and throat disorders, introduction of vitamins and regular immunizations of school children. Health education was accomplished through a Health Town Meeting, holding sessions on meal preparation and sanitation. A health file system was made including files on each resident. The health care of Kwangyung Il was extended to three

nearby villages through monthly clinics. A "Parasite Day" and special clinics with navy doctors were also held. The village jeep was used as an ambulance for emergency trips into Jeju City.

Functional Education

Educational programs were begun for all residents from preschoolers to elders. The preschool has an 8 hour per day curriculum, village teachers, play ground equipment and regular parent-teacher meetings. A lecture series was begun with weekly guest speakers dealing with topics of agriculture, health and management. English classes were held for the middle school children and adults. The village sent its preschool teachers to Seoul for observation, one man to Seoul for sewing machine repair training, and two village leaders to Japan and the U.S.A. for training in community development. A sister school relationship was established in Seoul. An educational consult was held for the teachers of the local primary school. Fifteen village leaders were trained in methods of leading one day Town Meetings.

Community Welfare

A Global Women's Forum was held for 150 of the village women. The youth organized themselves into task forces for village work. A family planning clinic was held. Regular elders' meetings were held. To corporately care for their village, the villagers meet every other week in stakes which is a group of 60 families. This has become a part of the village structure and the villagers look forward to their time of planning together. Beautification of the village plaza through landscaping the area around the pond has provided a village square used as a public gathering place by the villagers. The placing of blue garbage cans throughout the village has become a symbolic reminder of their responsibility for their village. The Bulletin, a weekly newsletter, informs the villagers of the happenings in their village. A bulletin board holds announcements of coming events and new articles, and the Sae Maul Bulletin board posts all coming programs stating costs and time.

SUDTONGGAN

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Sudtonggan, a rocky isolated central Philippine village on the western side of Mactan Island, lies beneath the glide path of the international airport runway at nearby Cebu City, second largest city in the nation. Sudtonggan means "inside the remote, swampy place". The village's 100 hectares of land, covered by huge limestone boulders, houses 950 people. 50 percent children. 15% of the population were literate. Tiny family owned plots of corn and cassava, farmed by only the bolo knife (machete) and hoe, flourished between and around huge rocks. Average weekly family wage of 15 pesos ($2.10) came from spinning of twine braided into rope, cutting rock building blocks, fishing and cottage craft industries. The elementary school, one kilometer outside the village, was located on the other side of dangerous rocks. Health services were four kilometers away. Malnutrition was a major health problem as well as respiratory, skin and intestinal diseases. Ten small stores had limited inventories. Most residents walked five kilometers to Lapu-lapu for shopping; few used tri-cycles. Oil lamps and hand-dug wells further limited progress. The key to a new society in Sudtonggan was seen as the transformation of the barangay, the smallest local political unit, and the training of effective local leadership. Only comprehensive local level social and economic development could begin to reverse the mass migration to the urban areas.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

Prior to the project village income was dependent on home rope weaving with outside control of marketing, employment of unskilled labor outside the village, subsistence agriculture and fallow fish ponds. Production was limited by irregular work patterns, obsolete industries and crop destruction by pests. The village economy was improved by cooperative development of direct feeding techniques for bangus fishponds, increasing agricultural products, manufacture and marketing of buri furniture, and initiating the management of the rock industry. Determined work forces overcame the blocks of bad roads, distance and expensive construction materials when the need for new and improved facilities was recognized. The need for improved facilities resulted in the construction of 10 new public buildings, improved roads and renovated housing. Forty one new varieties of plants, hybrid corn (which tripled production) and temperature resistent sorghum were introduced. Profitable pigs and chicken raising ventures were initiated. Income tripled with creation of 130 jobs. Average weekly wage increased to ₱45. The demonstration of planning and action opened up outside financial and inkind sources. The village invested ₱7,000 of its own money in the project. Eighty savings accounts have been started by families and there is a Mactan Rural Bank branch in the village. The key to a shift in economic images was the rapid employment and multiple creation of industries for a broad base of adults.

Social Changes

The inaccessibility of formal education and inappropriate adult training widen the physical gap between Sudtonggan and the world even though the village is located one-half hour from the second largest city in the Philippines. Inadequate medical care and preventive disease control and lack of care for community and private space pointed to the neglected social care in the village. Construction of the education complex, including a preschool with a trained staff of 10, an extension school for first, second and third grades and adult education and special skills classes have turned the situation around. A health center with professional and trained staff is now present. There is also a community kitchen with special attention to supplementing diets and ensuring pure water to improve conditions. A care network involves every villager in workdays in enhancing the public areas. The Sudtonggan Human Development Association keeps the community focused on meeting common needs. The systematic covering and care of wells and construction of the Power House improved roads and regular transportation have given the community new strength.

Residential Involvement

At the intiation of the project residential involvement was limited to individual and family concerns. Youth went to Cebu City and elsewhere for jobs and participated minimally in community life. Following the project cooperating neighborhood groups (guilds and puroks) have staged celebrations and other events, planted purok gardens and held clean up and beautification workdays. Vocational and service groups have been formed. Other improvements were locally trained preschool teachers and local health caretakers for the new health outpost. The buri furniture factory employs 65 villagers, the macrame industry 35 local people. They are locally managed. Decision of the community to work together was legalized by formation of the Community Assembly. The key to residential involvement is in maintaining concrete and visible structures and tasks to focus the spirit of the people of Sudtonggan.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Demonstration cooperative gardens in each of the five Puroks of the village have been in production for more than one year. A nursery, used by all the Puroks and expanded in size and facilities twice, acts as a distribution center for seed and seedlings. Forty two new varieties of plants have been introduced. Major crops are sorghum, ampalaya (bitter Melon), pechay (chinese cabbage), lima beans, green beans, squash, eggplant and sweet potato. An experimental plot of one acre is under irrigation. Elevated garden plots lined with stone to deter erosion, and vertical growing of vegetables on networks of vinyl cord have shown how to maximize the use of land. The land surface of the village is 75% covered with limestone rocks. Harvesting of the rock is a first step to increase land available for agriculture. Food production has increased five times, imports are down and small quantities of surplus seasonal

produce is sold for income to the community. A compost pit has encouraged villagers to do more backyard gardening. Home gardens and compost pits have been started by many families. Sixty five percent of families now grow some of their own vegetable and fruit requirements. Dwarf Papaya have been introduced and ipil-ipil trees have been planted. New hybrid sorghum has tripled grain production. Twelve coastal fishermen now operate cooperatively and expeditions use a pumpboat to tow other boats which has increased the size of the catch that can be brought in. A demonstration fish pond has experimented with crabs, shrimp, tilapia, baguns and seaweed. The most promising commercial results have been with the bangus cultivation and new feeding methods have been adopted.

Appropriate Industry

One hundred and thirty three new jobs have been created in the village and many of the families involved have more than doubled their family incomes. Village per capita or gross product/income has been increased 400%. Four new industries account for the majority of this increase in village income. A Craft Workshop employs 23 women full-time producing Abaca Handcrafts such as plant hangers, hammocks and other rope products for export. Locally made rope twine is now also exported and many are skilled in its production. A Limestone Rock Industry has been expanded and the cutting of decorative and construction blocks has been developed with the use of locally designed cutting equipment. Thirty youth and thirty-five women are employed in two Buri Factories. They are now major regional exporters of fine wicker furniture such as tables and chairs. The number of livestock in the village has increased which has diminished the food dependency of the village and added protein to the diet. Improved goat pens have enabled a more consistent feeding program and increased milk production. A rabbit breeding program has distributed rabbits to twenty families to breed and raise for local consumption. A Carabao has been purchased and hog numbers increased. A poultry industry just starting has six hundred fryers ready for sale at the market.

Commercial Services

The Sari-Sari store owners have initiated cooperative bulk purchasing. This has marginally increased profits for owners and reduced retail prices, particularly for grains. Sudtonggan industry products have been promoted to markets in twenty overseas countries and seven regional locations. New agricultural products such as fertilizer, seed, and feed have been retailed in the community. A savings program has been established with local bank and eighty new savings accounts opened. Services such as accounting, legal registration and incorporation and insurance are provided by a corporate management office. This office also processes over 130 salaries weekly and assists with taxation. A weekly managers' meeting to give training in business operations and to develop long-range comprehensive economic planning is held. A job placement program placed eight additional workers in employment in Lapu-Lapu City. A new locally managed and operated Beauty Parlor has commenced business at the village plaza.

Living Environment

Community workdays held every other week have provided a volunteer corporate effort for public works and construction that would not otherwise have been attempted. These workdays have accomplished the building of a new Stage, the formation of a Village Plaza, and the painting of the chapel and Clinic. Two new Parks have been made, roads widened and drained and lined with white rock markers and roadside bush and weeds cleared. New buildings have added to the effect and permanence of this face lift. These include a new Clinic, School, two Early Learning Center classrooms, Utility Building, Community Center, Project Office, Buri Factory, Craft Factory, four Agricultural buildings and a Community Training Center. Inexpensive and durable housing designs and materials have been researched. An Equipment Pool has been established for public works and construction tools. Electricity was connected to 90 houses, the Village Plaza, and Community Center. A larger generator of 14 KVA capacity has been installed to connect the whole village and cable has been laid for 60% of the village. An Electric Company has been formed to collect service fees from users and maintain the equipment. Major potholes have been repaired on the road. Twenty two wells have been cleaned and covered. The well surrounds have been paved and sealed to prevent seepage of used water back into the well. Ten public toilets have been constructed and a locally-made windmill pumps drinking water to a reservoir providing water for bathing and irrigation.

Corporate Patters

A Community Assembly launched the project in June 1976 with 120 adults participating. A high level of participation has been maintained with workdays that engage all age groups. Five Guilds have planned and implemented the fourteen actuating programs, evaluated the work in all arenas and have been trained to manage them. The Guilds are: the Service Guild, Education Guild, Improvement Guild, Agriculture Guild and Commerce Guild. A village care network has been established by dividing the community into five Puroks, each with four teams. Team leaders have been selected by the neighborhoods to engage the team in practical care for all the families in the village. Two Parent-Teacher Associations have been started to assist the Elementary School and Pre-School. Community space and private property have been set aside and developed for community use. This includes the donation of land for the pre-school, development of the Village Plaza and two Parks, and agricultural and industrial space that is worked corporately. In June of 1978, the Sudtonggan Human Development Association was formed as a legal body for the village to work through.

Identity Systems

The visible change in community appearance and well-being has given substance to a new common vision for the village. This new story is apparent even to those who did not know the village before its internal transformation. Signs of welcome at the entrance road to the village and the community symbol on signs, buildings, t-shirts and program locations are the most obvious medium for conveying the unity that villagers experience and talk about. Many songs, symbols and stories have emerged out

of their development struggles over the last two years. The cultural life of the village has been impacted by well-planned celebrations and the largest Fatima Festival ever held. The Sudtonggan Fair celebrating the completion of the second year of the project, symbolized the assuming of local management and operational responsibility for all the village programs. This was done publicly before some two hundred guests that represented the public and private sectors of the city, province and nation, many of whom were supporters of the two-year development initiation. Many people from the region, nation and world have visited Sudtonggan during that time and dramatized the local decision to be a local and global sign of possibility.

Preventive Care

The Sudtonggan Health Clinic, begun in June 1976 in a donated house with eight untrained volunteers, is now a demonstration clinic for the district. It now serves 5 other villages around Sudtonggan. It is staffed by two certified diagnosticians from the village who were high school dropouts. Eight other residents have received extensive training as Health Caretakers and assist the doctor who visits weekly. The clinic has dispensary service, immunization, nutrition, treatment of scabies, TB tests and a sanitation watch. Preventive and curative services are available to the whole community and a complete medical history record is kept for every resident. A new clinic building has been constructed to allow for expansion of services to other villages. The sanitation watch includes the participation of Purok teams and health caretakers in the inspection of drains, toilets, cooking facilities and wells. Nutrition and cooking classes have introduced new methods and foods to many families. The community kitchen serves the Early Learning Center children one meal and two snacks per day and the whole community on workdays that are held twice a month. A vehicle is available for emergency evacuation to hospitals where referral relationships have been established. All the children are weighed monthly and infants weekly during post-natal care. The children have increased weight-for-age scores one to three points on the ten-point underweight scale. A careful watch on infants has resulted in two malnourished babies being referred to hospital and no infant deaths in almost two years.

Functional Education

Two hundred and thirty infants and children attend the full-time day education facilities now available. These include 10 infants in Infant School, 110 enrolled in the Pre-school, and 38 in the Kindergarten that comprise the Early Learning Center. Eight women from the community who had received at most a 6th grade education, and the leader of the group who has been trained as the director, have all been trained while on the job. A total of thirty women have been trained in two years. With little assistance they have created their own curriculum and imaginal tools for effective learning. Regular self-training and evaluation is done corporately and by visits to other schools. A grade school has been started by the Department of Education and Culture in a three-room building constructed by Lapu-Lapu City. Eighty-four children are enrolled in first and second grade and a new grade is being added each year up to the

sixth grade. Adult education classes have taught basic language skills in visayan, Filipino as well as advanced English. The Department of Education and Culture now conducts classes for adults that earn credits toward an elementary diploma. A no-read, no-write program was held to teach every adult how to read and write their own name and address. A craft workshop associated with the industry in the village has taught many girls and women the art of Abaca Ropecraft during the last two years. Additional classes have been conducted in basket-making, sewing and Buri Furniture making. Apprentice Training is offered in welding and construction. Technical training courses have been conducted on-site by three government agencies and the Extension Department of a regional university.

Community Welfare

The creation of new jobs, neighborhood groups and a visible common effort has allowed more informal events to happen. At Purok gatherings there has been a marked increase in the role of men. Traditionally they are the music makers. Groups of families are observed singing and telling stories after work and in the evenings. The harps played by the men and the increased presence of youth has added to the quality of family life through these informal gatherings. Two Global Women's Forums have been held. The most recent one was held in Cebu with fifty women from Sudtonggan and fifty from Cebu. Village and urban women discovered a lot in common and found support in the clarification of new roles that change requires. A Community Youth Forum in Sudtonggan, the Craft and Buri industries and public works projects taken up by the workdays have engaged the energies and enthusiasm of the youth.

HAI OU

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

The village of Hai Ou is located on Taiwan's west coast near the island's southern tip about 30 kilometers south of the major port city of Kaohsiung. It is on a fertile plain between a rugged eastern mountain range and the South China Sea. The name Hai Ou means "seagull" and is the Chinese symbol for perseverance and courage. Although the village's official name is Ta Chuan, residents chose to call it Hai Ou as a symbol of their determination. The entrance is distinguished by a 40 foot ceramic tile seagull and sculptured cement Chinese evergreens. Hai Ou was founded about 100 years ago after a typhoon and cholera epidemic forced residents to leave a nearby village. The population of 850 today is primarily Taiwanese with a few mainland Chinese and Hakka. The main sustenance of the village is provided by 110 acres of fish ponds and 60 acres of fields producing yearly two rice crops and one soybean or vegetable crop. Most of the villagers fish off the coast from rafts made of PVC pipe. A butterfly net is also used from the land, catching fingerling milk fish and crabs for sale. Although the Republic of China has made enormous economic advances in the past decade, villages who depend on the sea for their livelihood are falling behind. Not only are supplies of coastal fish shrinking, but as the population rises, the number of fishermen increases and the size of each catch decreases. Many youth flee to seek employment in the cities, causing a breakdown in the village's social fabric. The key to the unique possibility is that the residents of Hai Ou intend to be a sign to all other coastal villages of the power to act together to create a viable twentieth century community.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

When Hai Ou residents viewed their village during the consult, many contradictions were discerned in the economic arena: unused practical skills, poor use of capital resources, undeveloped village industry, lack of flood control and ineffective marketing practices. Young people were sent to the city to find factory jobs because of few employment opportunities in or near Hai Ou. Village stores market similar products and cannot compete with peddlers or larger stores in neighboring towns. In October, 1977, the villagers opened a competitive community store with one trained employee. In July, 1977, the Fisherman's Association granted loans to twenty villagers to construct crab tanks. When grown in tanks, crabs are much larger and sell for four to five times what they would bring if sold straight from the ocean. It is possible to sell crabs for two to four months during the year. This means that the twenty families with crab tanks have at least doubled their yearly income. The marketing agent for the crab farm is now a villager, thus cutting out the cost of the outside middle man. Training has introduced new growing techniques in seaweed production, resulting in increased quantities sold for making agar (a thickening agent for ice cream and gelatins). A tractor donated

by a Kaohsiung company is managed by a committee who employs two villagers to drive and maintain it. The proceeds are shared between the village and the drivers, thus providing funds to purchase additional equipment and to support various social programs of the village. A duck farm was built and 500 ducks were raised to market size in nine weeks rather than the usual thirteen weeks. The women have opened a seaweed packing operation. The newly formed 4-H Club is experimenting with raising pigs commercially. Excitement over the potential for economic growth prompted one youth who recently graduated from college to return to his father's prawn operation. Hai Ou residents now see an opportunity to show other villagers how to become economically viable in order to survive the rapid industrialization of the country. Augmented financial services are provided through the community tractor, duck farm and prawn and crab operations.

Social Changes

Contradictions in the social arena discerned during the consult were inadequate basic services, over-reliance on outside expertise, inadequate long range planning, isolated social activities, lack of local formal education structures and inadequate sanitation and trash removal. A week after the consult, 60 students were enrolled in the preschool. Training of teachers began and now the school employs two teachers and has nearly 100 percent enrollment of village children. The preschool is rated the best in the district. The road has been paved and the old bridge replaced. Telephone service has begun and 220 volt electricity was recently installed. The electricity has allowed pond aeriators and other equipment to be operated more efficiently and inexpensively. Reliance on outside expertise is being overcome as villagers gain confidence in their own abilities to learn new techniques. Villagers have been trained in new duck raising and seaweed cultivation methods. English classes have become popular. After last summer's typhoon, villagers decided that their houses would never again suffer from such storms. Twenty new houses have been built to withstand winds and more are planned. A mural has been painted in the village and funds are being raised to construct a new temple. Architectural plans and building materials have been secured for a new two story community center and training facility. Social life has been invigorated by quarterly congresses and celebrations, the publishing of a weekly newspaper, the creation of a preschool playground and the formation of a village band. Essential services include an adequate public health service with regular immunizations. Emergency transportation is now available through the Hai Ou mini bus. Sanitation, the most serious health issue, is being handled through drain cleaning and the installation of trash bins throughout the village. Women's activities have included trips to Kaohsiung for cultural events and the hosting of groups in their own village. As more people come to visit Hai Ou, the residents pride has increased. They know they are already a sign of hope for other villages and are determined to demonstrate their dream coming true.

Residential Involvement

In order to continue physical and social advancement of the village, Hai Ou residents have been involved in all aspects of the project. Formerly, cultural events were structured only around family and religious holidays. Economic decisions were based upon the benefit to a family unit, and

benefits to the whole community were not considered important unless they directly served families also. Awareness of Hai Ou as one community was fragmented by the strong familial ties. Family interests were also a strong influence on decisions made by the political structures of the village which, nonetheless, functioned well. Hai Ou received an award for the good lin (neighborhood) meetings held during 1977. During the consult, residents found that their dreams and concerns were the same as other families and by creating programs for the whole community, each would benefit. Through decision making meetings and workshops related to management of the cooperative duck farm, community store and village tractor and use of profits, the residents have learned trust and cooperation. Growing community pride is illustrated as more families tidy up yards and care for flowers in the boxes near their homes. They talk about Hai Ou as "the Hawaii of Taiwan", and want to share their story with others. Six villagers have volunteered to go to a project in the Philippines (Sudtonggan) at their own expense to assist the fish pond and farming programs there. Residents are sensing their responsibility for the whole community and acting on it. The key to unblocking the residents lies in concrete results that capture the imagination and hold the vision of what is possible.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

The Tong Kang Marine Laboratory has designed an intensive prawn farm pond in Hai Ou and provides technical assistance to increase production of crabs and prawns. After conversation at the laboratory and workshop sessions with the farmers on site, many pond owners are upgrading earth wall ponds with cement walls and flood hazard control measures. Division of large ponds has increased water circulation and pond bottoms have been raised above mean tide level. A Kaohsiung industry donated a tractor-tiller to the village and proceeds from the rental of the 20 h.p. tiller are put towards the purchase of other farming equipment. Village farmers are implementing the conversion of a rice field to a pond at the conclusion of rice harvesting. Twenty brick tanks have been built with a loan from the Fisherman's Association for the maturing of baby crabs taken from the sea. Upgrading renovations on crab ponds has commenced. The government is working with the village to triple production from the 100 acres of crab and prawn ponds.

Appropriate Industry

A comprehensive industry and market research plan has been drawn up. A fishing net company held a training program in net repair for several fish farmers. A duck farm was initiated with the building of a duck raising shed, fencing in a small pond and the acquisition of 500 ducks. New duck raising methods taught by Cargill Feed Company have enabled the ducks to be grown to market size in nine instead of thirteen weeks. Survival rates have been above average, with 494 ducks reaching the market. Duck production has been suspended following new heavy cutbacks in exports and a resultant slump in the national market. Village women now use the duck shed as a covered drying and packing area for seaweed which is marketed every two months. The 4-H Youth Club is currently raising four pigs and will buy new sows from the sale of these to begin a piggery.

Commercial Services

A site was selected for a community retail store and wholesale suppliers were contacted. Refrigeration equipment was obtained from two large food companies. The retail store stocks food stuffs, hardware, construction materials, household items and clothing. A donated mini bus, registered in the name of the community, is in regular scheduled service. It is used to take villagers to market, groups of preschoolers, youth and elders to recreation and cultural centers and provides emergency transport to district health facilities. Road drains have been repaired and 1.7 kilometers of road into the village has bee paved. The bridge at the entrance to the village has been rebuilt. The first telephone has been installed. These developments have decreased the village's isolation from the district it serves. The cooperative efforts of the villagers in implementing total development plan has reduced the risk factor to lending structures and made loans available. Lower interest rates have been made available for ventures backed by solid research, planning and expert advice.

Living Environment

In response to a village request at the beginning of the project, the Hsiang government began a weekly garbage pick up. This has alleviated the garbage disposal problem and focused attention on the use of twelve public collection bins. Storm water and sewage drains were cleaned in two mass workdays involving many people and a new man hole was constructed. Water testing revealed good quality water for all purposes from wells that are mostly 300 to 400 feet deep, and four new wells have been dug. Plans have been made by the provincial and county governments to reconstruct Hai Ou's seawall by extending it in length and adding a wave return cap. This will protect village houses and farms from the devastating waves during typhoons. Since the typhoon in July, 1977, which damaged 80 percent of the housing and public buildings, many new houses have been built. There is a trend towards using brick and cement in construction replacing the formerly used bamboo. Brick flower boxes have been reparied and replanted with flowers and shrubs. A cement stage was built to provide a permanent site for village celebrations, performances and congresses. Brick and steel have been donated by Kaohsiung factories and an architect has volunteered his design and supervisory services for the construction of a new training center. A new power line has added 220 volt service to the existing 110 volts. Carbon arc lights have been installed in two locations in the village and the seawall has new lighting. Public workdays have focused attention on street and yard cleanliness. The image of the "Hawaii of Taiwan" is now heard in conversations from the many new visitors, which points to the tourist potential. A mural has been painted on the side of the temple and new blue and white street signs erected. Money is being raised to rebuild the temple in three years.

Corporate Patterns

A group of six villagers meet weekly to plan program actuation in both social and economic arenas. A community assembly is held quarterly to hear reports, evaluate and celebrate the steps taken and formulate consensus for the future. More than 200 residents gathered to celebrate the completion

of the first year of the project and recreate the vision of the second year. Well attended community workdays have focused on trash removal, street cleaning, repair and cleaning of drains and other large public works projects. In one day a work crew moved 6,000 bricks from Kaohsiung to Hai Ou. Many hands made light work of building the outdoor stage. A youth corps has emerged from these corporate events to form a 4-H Club. A women's group has made visits to Kaohsiung for dinner, cultural performances and exhibits. Men's groups meet for work related business. For some years there has been no public theater and a story developed that there were no musicians or singers in the village. During the last year musical instruments were purchased, a band formed and groups can be heard singing informally after work.

Community Identity

Public and visible signs of a new story about the past and the future are emerging. New street lighting, street signs, seawall, housing, garbage bins, flowers and framing ventures are evidence that the village has a new self story. The village leader was guest speaker at the Taipei Rotary Club to tell about Hai Ou development. The repaired bridge, new road surface, telephone and power line are symbols of being on the move. Some twenty villagers have gone to other cities and towns to tell their story. College students returning home on vacation assist with newspaper publishing workdays. The weekly newspaper, previously non-existent, now tells that story to all by reporting on activities and announcing coming events. The formerly unknown village of Hai Ou has been featured in newspapers in many cities across Taiwan. The unifying symbol of this new story and new future is the naming of the village project "Hai Ou" meaning "seagull", the Chinese symbol of courage and preseverance. Celebrations like the July 15th birthday of a village god take place with a new context of activity, hope and gratitude.

Preventive Care

The first steps towards more adequate preventive health care were in the arena of public sanitation facilities. The provision of twelve garbage bins in public spaces enable local government to provide regular pick up. Cleaning and renovation of storm water and sewage drains was a corporate effort that created consensus for other actions towards a clean and beautiful village. A community kitchen engages women in providing regular and nutritious meals for children and training for adults in menu planning based on the five food groups of daily nutrition. Public health facilities in the region are good, but dental health and emergency transport were lacking. A district dentist and medical college now complement regular preventive measures such as immunizations for communicable diseases. The preschool students received toothbrushes for use at school and every family has been supplied with them also. The mini bus now offers an emergency transport service to district health facilities. Testing of wells and the digging of new ones for pure water has assisted a growing consciousness about uncontaminated water in regular year round supply. The new telephone assists in maintaining scheduled contact with consultative and treatment structures of the region and beyond.

Functional Education

No formal education was available in the village before the project began. During the second week of the project a preschool began in the temple taught by villagers and a training consultant, enrolling 90 percent of the preschool aged children. The school was later sponsored by the Farmers' Association, now employs two teachers and has been rated the best in the district. Mothers of the pupils made blue and white uniforms from donated cloth. Training in imaginal education and local curriculum design has been the key to the participation of the teachers and parents and the quality of the school as a demonstration. Corporations and institutes in the region have provided skills and management training in net repair, duck raising, well digging, construction of houses, ponds and drains and stock feeding and management. Evening English language classes have included forty youth and ten adults. Training is an integral part of weekly guild meetings and community projects where they have observed and experienced development methods.

Community Welfare

The engagement of women in the preschool, nutrition program, dental hygiene and women's groups has provided opportunities for family development. The 4-H Youth Club, community workdays and sea farming ventures have given positive images for vocational opportunities. Several youth have decided to return to work in the village after finishing school which is beginning to reverse a trend of migration to the cities that is experienced in all rural villages. The 4-H Club plan to develop a pig farm and a youth returning from college to manage a crab and prawn farm are examples of this trend. The development of the economy has required many trips by two and three residents together to visit corporations and institutes outside the village. This has related the local concerns to a national and international context and provided new experience in articulating local needs and plans to meet them.

NAM WAI

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Nam Wai is located between the eastern mountain range and a small natural harbor 16 kilometers northeast of Kowloon in the New Territories of Hong Kong - a thriving manufacturing, commercial and import/export center based on free trade relationships. Its proximity to China and relatively open immigration policy has greatly increased the population of this small area from about one-half a million in the 1940's to its present 4.4 million with a 1.5 million projected increase by 1986. The New Territories and a portion of urban Kowloon are leased by China to the British Crown Colony umtil 1997. The means of livelihood in the New Territories has shifted from being totally agricultural to a mixture of farming and light industry because of improved transportation to Kowloon's urban center. Nam Wai reflects these trends as some residents work in factories in Kowloon while others raise pigs. Its name "South Wall" r fers to the seawall created for rice paddies which are now unused. Nam Wai is an ancestral Hakka village comprised of two clans, Yau and Shing, who settled there as farmers and fishermen 300 years ago. This community of 530 people is struggling with a transition from a rural to an urban economy (recreation and tourism for city dwellers) which allow them to maintain their unique heritage while adapting to the present and future social and economic changes affecting the New Territories.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

The major contradiction facing Nam Wai was the fragmented use of land which permeated all aspects of the village's life. After the consult nine men were elected to serve as an advisory group to promote a comprehensive land plan and make use of it as a potentially valuable resource rather than allowing it to remain as abandoned agricultural land giving rise to divisiveness between owners. Landowners have agreed to sell their land to the Village Corporation for development by the village as a tourist and recreation area which will produce profits to be used for the benefit of the whole village. Donated equipment and materials for an experimental mushroom house came from businesses and technological expertise from a university professor. Two houses were constructed by villagers and now make a 50% profit. An assembly plant for transformers now operates in a previously unused house, abandoned farmland is utilized and two stores were opened and expanded. As villagers sense new prospects emerging, Nam Wai is working toward grasping the creative possibilities in the economic trend of rural to urban which is affecting all villages in Hong Kong.

Social Changes

Nam Wai's social contradictions were a negative village identity and inability to work together. The natural groups have formed a self-conscious identity and role. A village history book has been produced by the elders who have re-engaged themselves by caring for the education of

the young. The young men used workshop methods acquired at a training school, in regular meetings to focus their energies and provide leadership for village development. Weekends are used for practical tasks as well as children's programs directed by the young women. Weekly English classes, a summer practical skills course, a children's choir, bi-weekly stake meetings and a Christmas festival have provided opportunities for all ages and groups to work together. The men elected to the corporation have proven to themselves and others that it is possible to work together when there is an objective plan relating to their village and the future of other villages in Hong Kong.

Residential Involvement

Participation has been the key to revitalising peoples' concern for their village, pride in past efforts and willingness to tackle the future. A major difficulty, expressed unanimously, was the inability to work together. Many instances of disputes, both between and within clans, were cited as well as the separation between young and old. The women felt prohibited by tradition from participating in decision making. From the beginning elected men met regularly from both clans to work on their economic future. A history recorded and published by village elders resulted in the compiling of a children's library, a Hakka children's choir, a village museum and generated a village consensus for a kindergarten. Young men involved in construction meet weekly to develop recreation and community services. Young girls, formerly in sewing and typing classes, now direct weekly children's activities, train the choir and plan social events for themselves. A buffet meal during the anniversary celebration was catered by eight girls. Mothers have promoted worm prevention, dental hygiene and organized family outings. Both women and men over 21 years can join the Nam Wai Village Foundation Limited and serve on the Board of Managers. An example of involvement is the participation of 40 people in the planning of the anniversary celebration. The key to resident involvement has been setting of concrete goals with objective methods of group planning.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

In order to upgrade the pig industry, 12 high bred sows and a boar were procured. Farmers have been on a field visit to an experimental pig farm and attended lectures on pig raising. A feed program has been introduced to increase litters 20 to 30 per cent. Vegetable growing has been intensified as the villagers are reclaiming terraces which have lain fallow for many years. These new gardens are now growing cabbage, lettuce, squash and Chinese green vegetables. A gift of tomato seedlings from a nearby experimental farm has motivated villagers to grow more in their gardens. New crops introduced to the village include tomatoes, ginger, flowers and Chinese mushrooms.

Appropriate Industry

An experimental mushroom house was initiated as a demonstration. Two crops effectively demonstrated a 50 per cent net profit margin in a high demand market situation. Two new commercial mushroom houses have

commenced operations: one in an unused building and the other in a new building. Other mushroom houses are planned. An electronics assembly plant currently employs six people and expansion is planned that will employ an additional 24 people. Their production level is high because of the familiar environment.

Commercial Services

Nam Wai is located in a popular recreation area on the seacoast and contains a large area of land which has strong development possibilities for tourism. A non-profit, community owned development company has been formed to allow income from its operations to be available for village social and economic development. In an historic decision, the villagers who own the land agreed to sell it to the community owned development company which will retain a management firm to develop it. The tourist complex will include a hotel, housing and water sports facilities. The Hong Kong Tourist Bureau has agreed to put Nam Wai on their bus schedule as soon as the facilities are developed. Businessmen and lawyers have been acting as volunteer consultants throughout.

Living Environment

Work days by large numbers of villagers have removed junk materials and refuse, cleaned streets and drains. Rubbish removal has been increased and regularized and the main road has been repaired. Sidewalks have been laid along the central stretch of the main road and work on the remaining sections is scheduled. Some pathways in the village have been lighted. Outside the village a "Welcome to Nam Wai" sign greets visitors. A new shelter rest house is in constant use by elders and other small parks have been created to beautify the natural gathering places. Part of a disused pond area has been filled to make a football field. Shrubs have been planted in strategic locations to provide a relief of greenery and color. Villagers have created their own gardens as a result. The face of a high hill has been cleared for a large "Nam Wai" sign which can be seen for miles. A team of youth repaired a major broken drain in the village after negotiating with the local district government for donated materials and tools. Two striking murals depicting the past and the future of the village were designed by a group of villagers and painted on the sides of two houses.

Corporate Patterns

The creation of a common plan for all aspects of development and the work days, celebrations and new activities have occasioned a new sense of pride and identity as a community. The "Welcome" signs and stake signs are an indicator of this identity. Regular celebrations and festivals occur and are well attended. The Hakka elders editorial board has written a village history and a Hakka museum has been opened following an intensive collection of donated items for display. A 30-member children's choir, directed by one of the older girls and conducted by a 10 year old boy, has learned traditional Hakka songs from the elders and appeared on television. Weekly community cultural evenings with movies, exotic food and music donated by various consultants have added new life to the community. A

bi-weekly newsletter is distributed to everyone. Villagers who travelled to the Philippines to share their expertise with another developing village returned with a new context for their own particular gifts and struggles.

Preventive Care

A complete health survey was conducted by the University of Hong Kong. Half of the population has been treated for worm infestation, including whole families and trained local women have implemented a regular de-worming program. Pig manure is now collected regularly to break the worm life cycle and make fertilizer available. A dental hygiene campaign participated in by 75 people resulted in a planning committee to begin a dental clinic in the village. There is only one clinic (private) in the whole District.

Functional Education

The elders guild and the re-activated village education board have chosen the site for a preschool facility in the village. Tutorial groups are available twice weekly for primary students who require supplemental education. A summer practical skills institute attracted 128 participants and experts from the community taught them cooking, sewing, typing, guitar and ping pong. Fifty people have gone through a series of weekly English classes. The elders donated money towards travel expenses for three residents to attend a six week Human Development Training School in Korea. Four villagers visited a human development project in the Philippines to extend their training in human development methods and share in their own practical expertise.

Community Welfare

The youth of Nam Wai have been particularly active in the project through the Service Corps. They have helped create a football field on the land fill site and repaired a major storm water drain. Women's forums were held in the village in June, 1977 and April, 1978. Women have been gradually assuming new roles in caring for the life of the village, helping to run the fair and organizing outings. Elders have produced a book re-telling the village stories and history and seen their work on the museum give respect and honor to their past.

KELAPA DUA

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

The Kelapa Dua project is located in Indonesia, near Tangerang, about 35 kilometers northwest of Jakarta. Kelapa Dua means "two coconuts", a common tree in Indonesia. It is a complex of three village units called "kampungs": Asam, Murdia and Dahung. It is bounded by rice paddies on the north, east and west and by the Islamic Village on the south. An unpaved road links the 750 inhabitants to the major town of Tangerang, six kilometers to the north. About 10 percent of school age children in the kampungs attend the Islamic Village School, few remaining beyond the fourth grade. Illiteracy is estimated at 80 percent overall, 95 percent among those over 25 years of age. Marriage occurs usually for women between the ages of twelve and fifteen, for men before the age of twenty. Except for a local midwife,medical care required a six kilometer trip to Tangerang over road sometimes impassable in the rainy season. Malnutrition was a major problem. The mortality rate in children was high. Bamboo and thatched homes house large extended families. Occasional glass windows, tile roofs and gasoline lanterns vary the normal pattern of packed earth floors, windowless walls and oil lamps. The only source of water is the four irrigation canals and streams. They are used for drinking, bathing, waste disposal and are also the bathing place of water buffalo. There were four sewing machines, a few bicycles and many transistor radios in the kampungs. About 50 percent of the families owned and farmed small plots, growing mainly rice and cassava. Other families were share croppers, some keeping goats, chickens and water buffalo. Small stores (attached to homes) carried the basics of oil, fuel, snack foods and sundries. The key to the uniqueness of this village is in increasing rice production, in providing medical care and clean water that will renew individuals' vitality and release more energy in the work of the village.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

Prior to the consult, about 50 percent of the farmers worked small plots and others were share croppers. Some found small additional income working on rubber plantations, doing general labor or weaving straw products. Expanding the economic base of this agricultural community meant a re-evaluation of the profitability of the various products and emphasis on new arenas. A main thrust was made in the production of chickens and eggs. Classes training 17 villagers in raising chickens were held as the foundation of this new industry. Coop maintenance systems were established and a chicken farm with 600 layers was established. The egg industry employs six men and women. General agriculture classes were held (18 villagers) to train in methods of land care, irrigation, terracing and fertilizing to improve the yield from the available acreage. Twenty-five youth initiated a cash crop project with corporate effort at diversifying the crops and increasing the cash return. A concentrated effort was made in the rice management program to improve the returns on the harvest.

Productivity more than tripled on the five hectares under cultivation (1.5 ton/hectare to 4.5 ton/hectare). Thirteen farmers participated in the rice experiment, committing part of their profits to the community kitchen and part to the Credit Union and guaranteeing self-support for the rice farms. Villagers, for the first time, had sufficient income (approximately tripled income) to shift from subsistence living to long range planning and development. This is evidenced in the establishment of a credit union with 60 members. Augmented financial services include cooperative seed and fertilizer buying. A hat and mat producing industry and a tempe (soybean cake) industry have also been initiated.

Social Changes

The unavailability of education and health services and the isolating patterns of village life prohibited the development of Kelapa Dua. The preschool which was started (65 out of the 85 children in the village attending) uses imaginal education curriculum developed and taught by trained villagers. The number of students attending formal schools more than doubled, supported by literacy and math tutoring. Adult classes (60 men and 20 women five days a week) improved the literacy rate from 10 percent to 25 percent. A variety of classes were held in nutrition, family planning and child care. A health outpost was established which began programs in immunization, weekly milk distribution to 80 percent of the babies and pregnant mothers, the dispensing of medicine and health training. The community kitchen serves 130 meals a day and 10 people have started home gardens. Now 42 percent of the village eat one nutritious meal daily. Weekly stake and guild meetings draw large numbers of villagers (50-70). On workdays residents have constructed rock pathways in all stakes, built three new bridges, painted 60 percent of the houses and built an attractive bamboo fence along both sides of the hard road. The white fence marks this village as radically different from any of the others. Opportunities have been found to send ten villagers to represent Kelapa Dua in consults in other parts of the world. The injection of movies, sports, dancing and celebrations into the ongoing life of the community has brought focus and pride which were formerly absent. A new deep well pumped by a generator provides pure water and nine units of bathing, washing and toilet facilities are centrally located in the five stakes. The availability of good water has been the key to social change having a powerful effect on the community's story about itself and making a marked improvement in the health of the community.

Residential Involvement

There has been little opportunity for villagers to narrow the widening gap between themselves and the contemporary world. There was no way to achieve functional literacy, and education was restricted to wisdom passed on by word of mouth or gained by limited observation or experience. With the initiation of the project, special emphasis was placed on participation, experience and training for all age groups. In addition to the established regular educational structures, three guilds (50 average attendance and five stakes (60-70 average attendance) meet weekly with a wide range of curriculum. Youth have been drawn into various skill

training programs and sports competitions. Women of the community have participated in nutrition, health and family planning classes and take regular trips to learn about other communities. The project holds daily morning collegiums for the leadership (18-25 villagers) where training, planning and evaluation go on. The Independence Day Parade in Kelapa Dua has taken on new significance since the initiation of the project. The villagers parade now as a sign to all of Indonesia of a people on the move and a nation in the midst of building. The key to breaking loose participation in the project was the victory won in the rice harvest and the sign of hope offered by the creation of access to clean water.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Kelapa Dua rice farmers are participating in a five hectare rice management program. There are thirteen farmers in the program and their production has increased from one or two tons to five tons per hectare. Each farmer is trained to plant, fertilize and spray his crops on scheduled basis. Hybrid seed is used.

Appropriate Industry

An initial 600 layer chicken farm has begun with the aid of Cargill Feed Company. The eggs will be marketed in the village and also in the nearby market village of Tangerang. A market has been located for rabbit meat in Jakarta and the project is in the midst of preparing to set up a rabbit raising industry. Hat and mat production and tempe (soybean cake) industries have been initiated.

Commercial Services

A credit union has begun with 60 initial members. Seed and fertilizer is bought cooperatively at reduced prices and two local people have been trained to operate the village's tractor used to till the field.

Living Environment

Trucks were donated to bring gravel to the village where people worked in teams to build up their pathways to minimize the mud damage. Twenty villagers were trained in brick work in order to build the village center and other project buildings. In order to ensure safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and bathing facilities, nine complete integrated units have been installed which contain toilets for men and women, bathing facilities and clothes washing areas. The water supply comes from a new deep well and now provides a steady supply of water. Plans are in the preparation stage for village electrification, utilizing the village's diesel generating plant with the help of Phillips Electric.

Corporate Patterns

Weekly village meetings led by residents are held where reports are made by task forces from the Economic Guild, the Social Guild and the Physical

Vitality Guild. Five hundred people attended the community celebration on June 30, 1978, with national and local government officials present.

Identity Systems

Bi-weekly movies and television enable the community to relate to a world that is wider than their village. Seven villagers have traveled outside their village to other consults to tell about the happenings in their village and to serve as consultants.

Preventive Care

A health care team made up of villagers is trained to visit every house and operates a clinic where a Health Department doctor makes a weekly visit. Basic health education and immunization for all residents have been provided. A community kitchen run by village volunteers is now responsible for 130 nutritious meals a day. Systematic baby feeding and weighing is taking place plus education for mothers.

Functional Education

After returning from visiting other projects, the seven villagers became very enthusiastic about setting up literacy classes. Three times a week forty villagers of varying ages are engaged in literacy education. Sixty-four out of 89 potential children are in the preschool. Four teachers from the community have full responsibility for the teaching and engage in training once a week. The preschool has allowed the women of the village to participate in the project ventures.

Community Welfare

An active women's group of sixty takes bi-weekly trips to nearby cities expanding their understanding of life in the 20th century and in particular, the new possibilities for women.

SUNGAI LUI

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

The Sungai Lui Human Development Project is located in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula in the country of Malaysia. The village is in the state of Selangor and in the district of Ulu Langat twenty miles from Kuala Lumpur on a paved road. It is bounded on the north and south by the Ulu Langat Forest Reserve. The community is in a valley surrounded by high jungle-clad mountains and small rubber holdings. It has an abundance of fruit trees and is dotted with coconut palms. The people are of Central Sumatrian descent, having an industrious easy-going culture and a strong Muslim faith. The village was formed in 1960 when many isolated homes moved into a more tightly clustered community for security reasons. Sungai means river and Lui is the name of an ancient aboriginal chief of the area. The community leadership consisted of two headmen and a village council. The project was started in April, 1977, consisting of an area approximately three miles by one and a half miles with a population of 1,200. The 232 families live in homes built on five to six foot stilts. The economy was based on the tapping of the rubber trees, bamboo products and agriculture. There was a preponderance of neglected rubber trees and fruit trees. The farmers were mainly small holders of three or four acres. Many residents worked two or more jobs for long hours. Approximately 33 percent of the adults worked away from the village. The younger residents and numerous adults were drawn away from farming to jobs and life in the city of Kuala Lumpur leaving many farm lands uncultivated. Sungai Lui offers a unique possibility to demonstrate development of a village through recovery of its natural and human resources.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

Prior to the consult there were few opportunities for stable employment in the village. The economy was based on a subsistence approach. Rice paddies were abandoned. Villagers did not know how to tap available sources of capital, and commercial services were lacking. Since the consult a number of new industries have been started. A sewing industry producing gloves, smocks and socks employs 35 women. A new bamboo construction industry employs five men. Ten villagers have produced such handicraft items for sale as baskets, mats, fish nets and string art. A local village market was established to provide more accessible purchasing of fish and vegetables and a local point of sale for locally produced vegetables and fruits. An agricultural complex was also built. Two tractors and three hand tillers have been secured and clearing of jungle for new crops has begun. One hundred five acres of the 300 tillable acres previously neglected by the village have also been reclaimed for rice production. In addition, 110 family gardens were planted and several local farmers formed a cooperative approach to experimenting with cash crop production, successfully planting and

harvesting maize. The villagers have a new view of their own responsibility and are attending classes in agricultural methods, business and home management. Ten youth went to a six month course in craft and furniture making. These are all signs of the gathering strength of this community.

Social Changes

Unformed community consensus and organization, dissipation of resources, both human and material, and lack of community identity all limited Sungai Lui's development. Inadequate services did not meet the community's needs. Since the consult a preschool has been initiated. A bus picks up the children and nutritional lunches are served daily. The preschool has trained and employed six teachers and training continues. Literacy classes and English classes are attended by an average of 60 adults and youth. Other training is conducted in crafts, agricultural methods, business management, leadership skills and home management and nutrition. Special events like the women's forum, youth forum and health fair have helped the community shape its thinking for the future. Guild and stake structures have organized the residents into units of special care and concern. The monthly newspaper and the community bulletin board keep the community focused and evaluating its progress. The arena of health has had special emphasis with nutrition and sanitation highlighted. Mosquito spraying, latrine building, vegetable planting and dental care are some of the projects taken on by residents. The two badminton courts built and the community celebrations held have brought the residents together in recreation. Realization that the future is important to youth and all villagers has changed the social life in Sungai Lui. The village symbol is prominently displayed and the slogan "Sungai Lui On The Move" is now believed by all residents.

Residential Involvement

Residential Involvement on a consistent and regular basis has been the key to the physical and social reconstruction of the village. When the project began there was little cooperation among the people who were responsible for different aspects of village life. Community events were limited to national holidays and religious events. Sungai Lui residents have now formed into cooperative special interest groups that work to develop the agricultural, industrial and social aspects of their village. The water system committee was commissioned to get the water system in operation. With tasks clearly defined, new drive and energy have been discovered. The community bulletin boards, the newly constructed bus stops and street signs, the monthly paper, the preschool uniforms, the community workdays and special celebrations of seasonal and historical significance are all signs of cooperative engagement.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

In agriculture, Sungai Lui has created farming groups to plan, plant, harvest the cash crops, rice paddies, family gardens and to clear jungle

for new crops. Local villagers have made trips into the urban areas for donations of fertilizer, seeds, tractors, and insect poisons. An agricultural complex has been built to provide storage of village farm machinery, repair services and sale of agricultural supplies.

Appropriate Industry

Several industries were initiated in Sungai Lui, including the bamboo industry, rattan processing industry, the glove industry and baby socks industry. The women of the village signed a contract with a company in Kuala Lumpur, to sew the fingers and cuffs of gloves and to sew ornamentation on baby socks, as well as labeling and packaging the baby socks. The results of this contract is employment for 60 women with Malaysian $18 per week as supplemental family income.

Commercial Services

Due to the inconvenience of having to travel three miles to the nearest food shopping area, Sungai Lui villagers decided to construct their own local market facility. Lumber, paint and roofing were supplied by private industries in Kuala Lumpur and local village carpenters provided the labor on a volunteer basis.

Living Environment

The major concern of the villagers is to have good drinking water. In January, 1978, all 60 houses in one stake received water through the new water system. Forty-two houses in Sungai Lui have received electricity. Two fifths of the village received materials to build toilets and have now completed them. Fencing, painting and beautification campaigns have also taken place.

Corporate Patterns

Guild and stake meetings are held on a weekly basis with 60 people in attendance at stake meetings and 40 at guild meetings. Leaders of the guilds and stakes meet three times a week for planning and training. Community workdays are organized by both stakes and guilds as needs develop. Village residents who have been trained in consensus building and corporate planning methods provide the leadership for all community meetings. Some residents have traveled to other villages to demonstrate the methods of community development.

Identity Systems

Events in the community are announced through the bulletin board in each stake. Progress of the project can be read in the monthly report (Sungai Lui Voice) which is published by the community. Celebrations have been held for national holidays, preschool openings and the completion of the first year of the project. Attractive sign boards identify the location of project activities and signs name and identify each of the village streets.

Preventive Care

Informing the villagers about disease caused by environment and parasites has been a key campaign. In the sanitation program, latrines have been built. There also has been a parasite treatment program, cholera campaign, tooth brushing and shampooing demonstration and mosquito spraying. Each stake has first aid supplies available for residents' use. The village has chosen five local residents as health advocates. They visit in every home on a monthly basis to assess health needs, make recommendations and referrals and provide educational material for good health practices. They also teach personal hygiene habits such as skin care, tooth brushing, hair shampooing, hand and foot care and nose wiping to the preschool children. A high protein snack is prepared by mothers and served to preschool children daily. Vegetable gardens have been planted for the nutrition program. With the cooperation of the nurse from the government health clinic, family planning instructions are now regular. The health clinic is open daily.

Functional Education

Extension education has been created for all ages in Sungai Lui. This includes preschool teacher training, youth forums, volunteers aides, women's forums, study seminars, home management classes, literacy classes, business management, weekend methods training and leadership training.

Community Welfare

Through home management classes, the community learns how to plan menus daily and weekly. They also learn what foods are adequate for babies at each stage of their lives. Nutritional values are also taught to parents. Health education and entertainment movies have been shown to residents of all ages.

ICA:CHICAGO 1978

MALIWADA

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Maliwada, whose name signified "Gardeners' Village", is located 240 miles northeast of Bombay between the growing industrial city of Aurangabad and the ancient rock-hewn temple caves of Elora in the state of Maharashtra. This position, and its proximity to Daulatabad Fort, places the village at a crossroads where local travelers and international tourists pass. During the last decade, the severe droughts have forced many residents to move. The population is now approximately 2,000, most of whom farm their own varying sized plots of land. The area has a great and glorious past. The fort and surrounding area was once the capital of all India. The fort is now in ruin, but the past magnificence reminds people of their dream for rebuilding their land a second time, and of the possibility for creating a sign of hope for rural villages across India.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

Recognition of the apparent economic blocks related to farming as the only industry, minimal available capital, subsistence production level, no cooperative buying or marketing, no local markets or suppliers, expensive middle man services and ignorance of distant markets. The farmer continually lived on the edge of survival. Children were kept home from school to work. The response to these challenges were the expansion of economic ventures to include industries other than farming. Two industrial sheds were built. A Nutrition Food Processing and Packaging Industry now employs 120 people and provided Rs. 90,000 during ten months operation. The Box Factory employs 20, makes packaging crates and simple household furniture, and has recently expanded to include a saw mill. The Building Industry has employed up to 175 people. There is a Carpenters Industry, three brick making factories, a rope weaving business, a new flour mill and a full time silversmith. At least one person in each family is employed. Crop and animal production has increased through introduction of new crops and improved farming methods. Ten community facilities and 30 houses have been built, others electrified and repaired, a branch bank opened, new businesses and a co-op trading company created and a Credit Union initiated. Twenty seven farmers recently received loans to restart farms. Before the end of the first year the mean family income has tripled. An economic miracle in two short years has turned poverty into prosperity and dependency to self sufficiency.

Social Changes

Social contradictions included deterioration of corporateness, limited development of functional skills, depressed environment and poor community health. The environment has been improved by activities ranging from street repair and drainage to many new houses, a new park, a new Community Center and street lights. Children under 16 are enrolled in some form

of learning activity and include 60 preschoolers, 102 in kindergarten and 120 in extracurricular activities. 70 adults attended literacy classes 40 came to English classes and others are training in agriculture, carpentry, mechanics and vehicle operation. Refresher courses are scheduled for teachers and classes are given in leadership and community development. The improved health system now has regular medical supplies and offers professional service in a newly built health clinic which operates daily with a health caretaker and a medical student. Updated records, education on health problems and physical examinations and treatment are clinic activities. People meet weekly to plan and evaluate village development. A representative 11 member village association provides leadership and direction. Weekly shramdans (workdays) have been instrumental in establishing unity. The Maliwada people have experienced accomplishment, know they can do something about their own future and are not "the forgotten ones".

Residential Involvement

Maliwada's project revealed numerous blocks prohibiting residents from participating in the life of the community. Factionalism related to traditional roles and patterns was pervasive. Ancient caste and religious differences divided the people--Kowrigan and Brahmin, Hindu and Muslim. Individuals withdrew into traditional roles--women into early child rearing, youth into parental obedience and traditional vocational choice, men into a defensive role in support of the family. An additional factor was the ever present reminder of past glory in comparison to the present decay. This, combined with a strong sense of the fatedness of life, gave villagers a sense of hopelessness. Yet the people became involved in all community aspects through co-ops, guilds and special interest groups. Weekly work days were held for cleaning up and beautification, a preschool started, outside experts contacted, a community vegetable planted, a drainage system initiated and literacy classes started. Over 400 villagers have participated in a crafts program. Several have helped train other villages in community reformulation methods. People are working together despite their ancient blocks and prejudices. They understand their work is for the sake of other villages and all India is dependent on their actions.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Agricultural production has increased significantly in the last two years. Cultivated land has increased from 100 to 600 acres. Such an increase is the result of a variety of factors: water availability has occurred with four rebuilt Naila bunds (earth dams), several reconstructed wells, 21 wells blasted, 10 new wells dug and the installation of 25 electric pumps. Three new crops have been introduced. Presently, 40 acres have been given over to sugar cane, yielding a village average of 26 tons per acre. Hybrid Jowar (sorgham) has been planted on 450 acres with an average per acre yield of 14 quintels. As an experiment, ten acres were

planted with tobacco, giving returns of over Rs 1,200 per acre. Increased productivity has been greatly enhanced by the training programs for the farmers. This is conducted by the Farmers Training Center and emphasizes improved methods using fertilizers, pesticides and composting. A second tractor is being purchased by a farmer with the aid of the State Bank of India. A Community Farm, cultivating 42 acres, is sharecropped by six farmers in hybrid Jowar (sorgham), with half of the yield going to the community kitchen. The dairy cooperative, financed primarily by bank loans, has purchased 54 milk cows which have been artificially inseminated. The State Bank of India and the Central Social Welfare Board have approved 117 additional loans for the purchase of milk cows. In addition, 26 bullocks and five new bullock carts have been bought. The number of goats has doubled to over 1,000 and the chicken population has tripled.

Appropriate Industry

Local industry has increased significantly. The largest enterprise, the Nutritious Food Processing and Packing Industry now employs 120 people daily. The gross turnover of this enterprise was Rs 700,000 which provided Rs 90,000 in wages during ten months of operation last year. The Box Factory, employing 20 local people, makes packing crates for factories in Aurangabad and simple householding furnishings like shelves and stools. The industry has been expanded to include a timber mill with a newly installed band saw. This operation will serve surrounding villages in addition to Maliwada. The Building Industry last year employed 175 people during the rapid building expansion program; it has now levelled out to support fifty full-time employees. A Carpenter Business, separate from, but related to, the Building Industry has been started. Ten carpenters are employed. Other new industries include brickmaking, which has expanded to three factories employing fifteen people, rope weaving which supports two families, and a new flour mill opened in addition to the one already in operation. A local silversmith works his craft full-time in the village, making jewelry. All these new industries are community-owned and community serving. Each month the community garden provides half the produce for the community kitchen, and Rs 6000 are transferred from the profits of the industries to support the social programs of the community.

Functional Education

A preschool staffed entirely by village teachers has a daily attendance of over 40. The primary school attendance has increased from 30 to over 150, necessitating two shifts a day. Marathi, Hindi and English literacy programs are conducted daily. Adult training has included tractor driving vehicle maintenance, farm management, new farm methods, carpentry and masonry. Technical skills are shared in all aspects of the project to enable village self-reliance. Over 50 Maliwada citizens have attended the Maharashtra Human Development Training Institute and 15 are now serving in other villages. Maliwada residents have been trained to conduct Gram Sabhas (community meeting) which are held in neighboring villages as part of the statewide replication scheme.

Community Welfare

The Mahila Mandal Association (women's group) has encouraged the women to participate in all aspects of the village's development. Courses in menu planning, household budgeting and basic sanitation have been conducted. Local women run the infant school comprised of 32 infants six months to two years of age. The main emphasis of the school is on proper nutrition and hygiene. Several short-term training courses and demonstrations related to domestic sciences, health and vocational skills, such as chalk making, incense and soap-making, have been well-attended by the women. Classes in sewing, paper flower-making and bag weaving have also been offered. Encouraged by their participation, several women have started commercial enterprises such as spice grinding, paped making (crisp bread) and seedbag stitching. The women hold regular meetings and have taken part in meetings with women of other villages. There has been a favorable response to family planning in Maliwada with 93 persons, half of them women, volunteering for operations. Village bhajans (song fests), plays and rituals have been instrumental in engaging elders and youth in community life. The youth in particular have emerged as strong leaders and actively seek effective implementation of all the programs.

Commercial Services

One of the significant events was the opening of a branch of the State Bank of India. The villagers presently have 160 savings accounts. The bank has extended 100 loans for economic ventures coming to approximately two lakhs (Rs 200,000), ranging from 4 to 11 percent interest. The bank has made possible the establishment of a variety of businesses. Where previously there were only three tea stalls, there are now seven with a profit margin of 10 to 25 rupees per day. The village also supports four kiranas (general stores) where before there was only one and making trips to Auranagabad is now unnecessary. A new bakery has started, guaranteeing a weekly profit of Rs 250, and two new paan (beetel nut and tobacco) stores are now operating along with a catering service. A mutton shop opened recently, butchering four goats each week with a profit of Rs 300 to Rs 400. Other new commercial enterprises include: bicycle repair shop which also rents ten bicycles, a dhobi (laundry) business, a tailoring business which has bought four sewing machines, and finally a loudspeaker and shamiana (festival tent) rental business which nets Rs 300 a month. The bicycle repair and tailoring shops were both started with bank loans.

Living Environment

During the two years since the project began, the face of Maliwada has changed remarkably. Following the connection of electricity to the village, 33 street lights have been installed and 75 homes electrified. A comprehensive village plan was prepared including a community housing design and a plan for new facilities. Seven model homes have been built to demonstrate the use of permanent roofing, flooring and walls, lighting and good ventilation. As a result, 32 new private units have been built. New facilities in the village include the Community Center, one store, a storage shed, two industrial sheds, a preschool, health clinic, Post Office, Community Kitchen and Dairy Shed. Much attention has been given to the

streets of the village. They were bulldozed and lined with white boundary markers. A drainage system was constructed along the streets and one street was cobblestoned. As part of the beautification of the village, all the houses have been whitewashed and roofs repaired while trees and flowers were planted. A village entrance sign has been erected on the Aurangabad-Masik highway, and in the heart of the community, a plaza has been created, and the bus stand has been repaired and painted. In dealing with the contradiction of water supply, a community well was reconstructed and a bore sunk for drinking water.

Corporate Patterns

Corporate patterns deals with promoting unity and consensus building in the community. Emphasizing total community engagement one of the ways local residents participate is through the 275 new jobs that have been created. The guilds, who represent various arenas of employment, the stakes, who represent the neighborhood groups and the traditional village leadership meet weekly in order to plan and evaluate the village development. These three dynamics combine to hold the consensus together and to help in implementing and furthering the programs of the village. An eleven-member committee called the Village Association, which represents all castes, has been formed and provides the leadership and direction of the community. Village funds, pooled from the income-generating programs in Maliwada, are used for health, education, nutrition, sanitation and village beautification. Finally, weekly shramdans (workdays) have been instrumental in not only establishing community unity, but have resulted in direct community action such as a village beautification program.

Identity Systems

Maliwada identity symbols convey the images that this village is on the move. The primary community symbol is styled after the historic Daulatabad fort with the sun rising in the background. Murals of this symbol are painted on visible walls throughout Maliwada. A large entrance sign welcomes visitors. Slogans and banners have been created and placed throughout the village. Streets and chowks (intersections) have been named; the houses numbered and family plaques created. Village celebrations which bring people of several communities together occur regularly with national, religious and cultural festivals. Films and slideshows are shown for both entertainment and education. Community unity is also emphasized by all school age children wearing similar uniforms. The community center contains a reading room and a radio for the villagers use. In hosting visitors from across India, the citizens of Maliwada continually tell the demonstration role of Maliwada.

Preventive Care

Health and sanitation measures have been crucial to regaining physical vitality for work. Sixteen public latrines have been built and are used by the villagers. A bio-gas plant has been installed. The Community Kitchen is supported by funds from the Nutritious Food Industry and by produce from the Community Farm and Community Vegetable Garden. It also

supplies lunches for the Infant School and Preschool and conducts training in meal planning and nutrition. The Health Clinic is run on a full time basis by a locally trained woman assisted by six Health Caretakers. The clinic treats over 40 patients from the village daily. Medical records are kept on all villagers. Vitamins are distributed and systematic innoculations are given regularly. Skin, eye and E.N.T. clinics have been held. An emergency link with the hospital in Aurangabad has been established. Clinic staff take patients to the Aurangabad Medical College every Thursday for regular treatment of long term diseases. Pre-natal and post natal care is also provided.

KAWANGWARE

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Kawangware, the "place of the Guinea" is composed of both urban and rural aspects, and of migrant and permanent residents. It is located southwest of the city of Nairobi, about twenty minutes by city bus from the center of town. It is bounded on the south by Naivasha Road, on the north and west by the Nairobi River and on the east by a suburban community. It lies at an altitude of 5,452 feet and maintains a constant 67°. The land consists of rocky, red loam and black cotton soil. The long rains come between April and June and short rains between October and December. Although the official national languages are English and Kiswahili, there are 23 native languages spoken in the village. Not only are most of the Kenyan tribes represented, but a large contingent of African refugees reside there. There are eight distinct community groupings within the project area. One of these is a Muslim community. Out of the 900 acres, 400 are for grazing or agricultural use. The population is approximately 30,000 people. Due to its proximity to Nairobi, the community experiences a rapid growth in both population and cheap housing facilities. Kawangware has become a demonstration sign of all transitional urban-rural villages who are creating a self-sufficient community with a unique identity.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

When Kawangware first viewed itself at the consult, many economic contradictions were evident: subsistence farming, unprofitable small shops with duplicated services and products, unused agricultural space, 76% unemployment, irregular urban services, few products available within the village, difficulty in obtaining loans and no banking or credit facilities. The people decided to expand the economic ventures by reviving unused skills, by coordinating the businessmen and increasing their inventory and services, and by obtaining equipment from the Nairobi industrial area to set up local industries within the village. To accelerate property improvements, demonstrations of good houses, sewer lines and public toilets were built by a community work force; and community wide work days were held to paint stores, repair houses and build public parks and attractive roadways. To increase productivity, field days were held to teach agriculture to the local farmers, apprenticeship classes upgraded skills for farmers and businessmen and varied experimentation sought effective ways to grow seedlings, to fertilize and to irrigate crops. To upgrade income capacity, residents took classes in business management and basic skills; a network was created for finding jobs in the city; testing for job potential was held; and different experiments in cooperative buying and cooperative planning took place. To augment financial services, regular bank trips were initiated; a multi-purpose cooperative that provided loans began with 64 members; and budget and bookkeeping forms were standardized to encourage better business practices. In

two and one half years, there has been a shift from reliance on outside monies for support of development to community generated income. Outside monies have decreased since the first year to one fourth the amount initially needed. This trend towards self-sufficiency has created an international sign that it is possible to become a self-contained economic unit.

Social Changes

The social contradictions for Kawangware consisted of: reduced educational opportunities; health services for mothers only and no preventive care services; no telephones; no public meeting facilities; a haphazard environment design; muddy roads and unclean streets; no trash removal structures, little electricity, water, toilets, baths; and houses that were not built for ventilation. To broaden the educational potential, 1200 residents have completed training in basic education and apprenticeship classes; four preschools were established; special tutoring has allowed primary students to enter into government schools; a PTA has been formed; and leadership methods have been taught. To deliver health services, a referral system has been created, health caretakers have been organized to teach home health care, First Aid classes have been held, and a Mothers' Association has been formed. To unify corporate activities, stake meetings and activities in various homes receive input from all residents in that neighborhood; sports clubs have united several groups of young people; guild meetings have focused on the standard of each program; and special forums were held for particular community groups. To focus environmental care, a community center was created with a bulletin board, a plaza, a mural and parking spaces; welcome signs were created around attractive park areas; and trash cans have been provided for clean up campaigns. To provide essential benefits, five miles of drainage ditches were dug, roads widened and straightened, spot lights were installed, demonstration houses were built and a location was secured for mail delivery.

Residential Involvement

Residential involvement in all aspects of the project was the key to the village's physical and social reconstruction. When the project began, there were only two organized groups who were responsible for a limited aspect of the village. Community events were restricted to tribal or religious groups. Since that time, Kawangware began a systematic visit to all geographic stakes to ask for volunteers. Within the first year, over 200 people volunteered their time to meet every Tuesday to implement the tactics of the consult document. Over 60 people were involved in teaching some aspect of the program. Over 800 residents participated in long and hard work days to build gardens, paint buildings and repair roads. The youth played a unique role in tutoring, clean up days, cultural performances and sports. Community wide celebrations were cross-tribal and cross religious lines. Twelve residents have left their village to be assigned to other projects across the world on a volunteer basis. Residents see that building the community depends on their creativity and responsibility for the whole.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

A demonstration urban farm has been established as an outdoor laboratory and training center for intensive integrated agriculture on small farm holdings. During the two years of operation, 50 men have successfully completed a three month apprenticeship on the farm and in the classroom. Thirty five are now working with the Kawangware Cooperative Society Limited, and 20 students are in training. Successful production of many vegetables, flowers and small fruits has been demonstrated in commercial quality and quantity. Major crops have included French Beans for export to Europe (5 acres), strawberries (1 acre), carnations, passion fruit and high value vegetables in eight varieties (2 acres). Expansion of irrigated land to 10 acres is complete and an additional 40 acres is in preparation. Intensive livestock production has advanced significantly with four head of dairy cattle, 12 pigs, rabbits, bees and a poultry house under construction. A second series of soil testing and fertilizer testing is complete. A major dam site has been surveyed.

Appropriate Industry

Industrial development began with Comartka which is now a major handcraft industry supplying to both local and export markets. Forty women are currently employed by this industry. The Kawangware Construction Company employs 20 men in the production of murrum blocks and low-cost housing. The company is currently submitting tenders to the City for participation in road construction, culverts and other public works. Building construction training has been enabled by the Youth Corps' work on culverts, drains and buildings at the market square. Kawatex, a small garment making industry, has begun operations with women trained in sewing classes. An existing metal fabricating industry has been expanded with a new building and equipment that has enabled it to begin an apprenticeship program that will provide skilled workers for future expansion.

Commercial Services

Major accomplishments have centered around the market place which has been resurfaced and enclosed. This will allow the community to realize more income from one of the finest open markets in Kenya. Some of the market income has already been applied to the construction of the Kawangware Nursery School. The Kawangware Business Association (K.B.A.) has been formed. This association of small businessmen functions as a commercial guild, and the members can be identified by their blue circular signs at their place of business. The association has commenced a wholesale purchase and distribution service. A new truck is the beginning of a transportation division of the cooperative. The Kawangware Cooperative Society has been established and operates as a multi-purpose integrated cooperative model for all of Kenya. A bank and post office have been opened and telex communication installed. Seven new shops have commenced business and a new taxi has begun operation. A bus stop has been paved and roofed. Two management seminars have been conducted by the Management Assistance Bureau for the KBA with visiting speakers. The

Cooperative Society is planning a Credit Union to encourage village saving and provide collateral for business expansion.

Living Environment

The major developments in improving the village environment have been accomplished in the village square, along the Kawangware Road, and the construction of a stormwater drainage system. Paving has been laid around the square and lighting installed. An orderly parking area has been leveled and surfaced to suit drainage. Trees have been planted along Kawangware Road. Forty men have been regularly engaged in a public works corps, digging the drainage ditches, constructing culverts and fencing at the market, and doing regular street cleaning. Paths and streets were surfaced with new gravel when the drainage system was completed in the market area. Placement of trash cans in public places has facilitated a more regular trash removal by the city. A playground has been built at the market. The first model home, with indoor toilet and good ventilation, was built with locally made murrum blocks for a cost of $900. Community work days in each Stake have provided much of the physical labor for public work projects. Public toilets have been built at the market square.

Corporate Patterns

A newly constructed Community Center is the avenue for many community events and services. It is a movie theater, a library and provides offices and classrooms for many programs. The center also acts as a mail pick-up point, information center, reading room and recreation room. Every morning 40 to 50 community leaders meet to plan together the ongoing programs of the community and designate the tasks for the day. A bulletin board at the gathering place in the square informs the community of events and services. Work guilds in each program arena meet regularly for training, evaluation and planning. The Youth Corps, Cooperative Society and Business Association hold regular and well attended meetings. Village meetings have been held in each stake and an annual Assembly reports and celebrates achievements and forms the general consensus of directions for the future. The most effective participation in creating consensus is through the many people who work in various aspects of the project programs. Over 130 adults are engaged fulltime in project programs, 325 are members of community organizations, and 472 are receiving some kind of formal training. One thousand two hundred children are enrolled in supplementary education programs. The work guilds meet monthly in either the social or economic commissions and the two commissions meet together every quarter for evaluation, planning and long-range visioning. These quarterly meetings are also the occassions for corporately celebrating the past struggles and victories.

Identity Systems

The welcome sign at the entrance to the community and the large mural in the square are the unifying symbols of a place where "it is good to be alive". A monthly "Kawangware Voice" is produced and distributed in the Square and at commission and guild meetings. Kawangware citizens have regularly reminded themselves that they are renewing their village on

behalf of Kenya and the world and many of them have visited and worked in other Human Development Projects in other countries. Currently, there are 11 trained people working in projects in other parts of the world. Several national newspaper articles have told their story of development, and three villages have told of their achievements and future plans on a national television show. The celebration that marked the end of the second year of the project was attended by the President's daughter and a representative of the Vice-President. The six day celebrations ended with a parade led by the Kenya Administrative Police Band. The festivities also included the graduation of Youth Corps classes in sewing, typing, literacy and English. The Kawangware community has a new self-story and a more clearly defined identity and pride.

Preventive Care

The Youth Corps has done a remarkable job through their physical labors and training courses with preventive care tactics such as drainage, trash removal and village cleanliness campaigns. During the two years of project initiation, 20 Health Caretakers have been trained. First Aid, family planning, and basic sanitation have been taught to over 200 residents. Health Caretakers are based in neighborhoods and clinics and relate their services to professional services at the Riruta Clinic and Nairobi Hospital. Post-natal classes are conducted regularly and focus on nutrition, immunization, preventive care in the home, cooking and home management. Physiometric records are kept for all children who attend the clinic or have been visited at home. A resident of the village conducts a volunteer ambulance service to city health facilities and is receiving training in emergency care. A health fair attended by over 1,000 people displayed examples of preventive care, focused on health issues and catalized the training of Health Caretakers and clinic attendance.

Functional Education

Three years ago less than five percent of the children in Kawangware over six years old were in school. There was no preschool for younger children and no adult education structures. Today there are five preschools with a total enrollment of 800 students between the ages of 2 to 13 years. The schools are served by 40 teachers, most of whom had no training and have received training on the job. The schools are a part of the Youth Corps activities and to date over 1,200 children have completed one or more years in school classes. A Parent Teacher Association of 250 members participates in the teaching, curriculum building and administration of the schools. The PTA has opened an education coordinating office at the Community Center. During the last two years 300 previously unavailable places in the state-run schools have been found for Kawangware children. The supplemental schooling provided by the five preschools has been extended to include tutorials for first through seventh grade children. Most of the teachers are volunteers and the schools are self-supporting. Adult literacy classes in English and Swahili are offered in integrated courses of 12 weeks duration. Four hundred have graduated from the English course and 50 from the Swahili course. In addition, vocational training is offered in sewing, typing, bookkeeping, shorthand, agriculture, carpentry, masonry, community health and sanitation, sign writing,

basic math, librarianship and teaching. As many as 70 adults have been taking sewing at one time and 40 taking handcrafts and typing. Apprenticeships in agriculture, community health, business management, construction and teaching involving longer courses and in-service training with employment, reflect the community concern to train its own most needed artisans. Fifty-five young men have successfully completed an intensive three month agricultural apprenticeship. Thirty-five are now engaged in cooperative farming with the Kawangware Cooperative Society, 10 are working in neighboring villages and five are teaching in other Human Development Projects in other countries.

Community Welfare

The village care network of stake leaders meets weekly to coordinate clinic services, information and training classes in home management. Village Meetings have been held in each stake to focus on issues and citizen proposals to deal with them. Fifteen citizens from these Village Meetings have conducted similar Village Meetings in all the districts of Kenya. Over 60 women attended a Global Women's Forum in the village. A group of 30 to 40 community elders from all program arenas of the project meets weekly for training and planning. The Youth Corps can call 250 to 400 youth together for work on a number of public works type tasks and regularly involves adults and elderly in community wide work days and celebrations. The Kawangware Sports Club fielded teams for nearly 30 events and won all but four matches during the last year.

EL BAYAD

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

El Bayad, A Christian/Moslem (60% Coptic Orthodox - 40% Moslem) village of 1700 population - 337 families - is divided into 11 clans. Translated, the name of the village is "The Whiteness" which represents the way the village is observed from across the Nile. It is seated on a limestone shelf of the desert on the east bank of the Nile and has an open quarry just outside the village. 120 km. south of Cairo it is a strip of arable land barely a km wide with the Great Eastern Desert to its back. The residents are descendants of the Felaheen (Ploughmen) and have been located in El Bayad for over 5000 years. The livelihood is dependent upon crops and small livestock raised on plots of irrigated land. The nearest commercial center is the city of Beni Suef, a city of 80,000 population, located across the river with a constant stream of feloukas (sailboats) connecting the village to the city. In October, 1976 the consult with 100 villagers participating focused on 7 basic issues confronting the well being of the village. Health - Basic Nutrition - Employment, both unemployment and underemployment - Isolation from basic goods and services - Under developed resources, both natural and human - Potable water and no electricity.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

The best figure available indicates that the income for the average citizen has doubled ($250 - $500 per annum) during the first year of the project. The major economic problems were the underdeveloped state of the village resources and the dependence on outside commercial services in Beni Suef. Subsistence depended on agricultural productivity of the overtaxed plots and on a few jobs in the limestone quarry. To expand the economic ventures of the village to maintain a means of keeping monies circulating within the village the Bayad Community Development Association was established. This resulted in the creation of a brick factory, a marmalade processing plant and a weaving factory. To accelerate property improvement the regular workday crews have renovated buildings and designed an improved roofing plan for the homes. Community productivity was increased by introducing new crops into a community garden and beginning fish farms. To upgrade income capacity, a small demonstration plot of reclaimed land was planted and harvested showing the potential for irrigating the desert lands. Three trucks are now owned by the village to serve various aspects of its economy and taxi service flourishes both up and down the East Bank.

Social Changes

The social contradictions in El Bayad were inadequate educational opportunities, high adult illiteracy, inability to obtain pertinent information, Bilharzia and other diseases, malnutrition among children, lack of transportation and communication and the restrictive roles for women.

The village broadened educational opportunities with literacy classes, a pre-school and a methods training in stake and guild meetings. Health services were improved with the regular staffing of the local health clinic, the establishing of a health guild and a systematic testing and treatment program. The women started a community kitchen to provide nutritional meals (over 200 per day) for the elders and children. Corporate activities were unified with the creation of the Bayad Community Development Association, stake and guild meetings and the quarterly community assembly. Essential services were provided with a trash collection program and the construction of seven sanitary facilities with showers and toilets conveniently located throughout the village. Bus service to Cairo was increased to four buses a day. Focused environmental care included the erection of six village bulletin boards - one in each stake, cleaning an area for a central plaza, painting a mural on the school, renovating public buildings and installing street lighting.

Residential Involvement

Citizen involvement has been the key to all facets of the project. Previous to the initiation of the project, women were not involved in the village beyond the confines of the home. Today they can be seen at the weekly weighing, at the health clinic, participating in the stakes and guild meetings. Over 100 are enrolled in the literacy program, while others work in the community kitchen, women's industry and the pre-school. Key to this involvement was the 300 men that work for days with primitive tools bringing in the water supply. Their regular workdays are scheduled for physical improvement of the village. The village is geographically divided into stakes or small community groupings which meet weekly to care particularly for individuals and families. There are nearly 100 citizens involved each week in the stake meetings. 200 men are currently enrolled in literacy courses. Over 30% of the residents have been through at least one year of literacy training. When capital was needed to open a community store over 500 shares were sold to the villagers. Almost all villagers have begun to realize the power of corporate effort and are becoming involved in the renewal efforts. The key to unblocking residents has been creating corporate work arenas, things which could improve the health and income of everyone.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Since the initiation of the El Bayad Human Development Project in October, 1976, a community garden was planted and has consistently provided fresh vegetables to the 150 children in the newly established pre-school. Pipelines were laid to the desert pilot plot for trickle irrigation of tomatoes, watermelon, squash, corn, peppers and eggplant which was developed with the assistance of three farmers from the United States. Canadian funding was obtained to intensify the fish program so there would be a weekly production of 1000 kg. 36 cages and 2 ponds will be stocked. Training in experimental corporate farming methods has been initiated through the efforts of the local farmers guild in cooperation with agriculturalists from around the world.

Appropriate Industry

Four income producing industries have been initiated in the El Bayad project. During 1977 a brick factory was begun with the assistance of the Intermediate Technology Development Group from London. The factory presently employs 15 men from the village and produces 8000 bricks per week. The quality of the bricks made from desert clay and sand has been tested by the Building Research Department of Cairo and the Beni Suef Housing Department and has been called "the brick of Egypt's future." Expansion plans are now underway to make possible greater employment and economy to the village. Old Fashioned Marmalade is being produced and marketed to the ex-patriate community in Cairo through stores specializing in foods to that particular market in the suburbs of Cairo. A bakery has been established making fresh bread available to the residents and processing of lime has been developed for agricultural needs.

Commercial Services

Previous to the project villagers had to cross the Nile to Beni Suef to make necessary purchases which resulted in a two fold detriment to the community: the local economy suffered as the cash flowed out of the community and productivity was cut into by travel time (minimum - 4 hours to Beni Suef) for even the most incidental items. A community store was high priority. The El Bayad merchants guild was able to sell 500 shares of stock to local citizens for initial capital to build and develop a working inventory for a community store. Three new trucks owned by the village have boosted the effectiveness of the industries as well as provide means of transportation for local citizens. Through the power of corporate demands the bus service to Cairo has been increased from one to four trips per day.

Living Environment

The delivery of fresh water is the most astounding of all programs of the project and is the kind of "miracle" one would wish for in every village. It alone broke the back of the paralysis that for centuries had gripped the lives of the villagers. The village cheer is "Maya fee Bayad" -- Water for Bayad. As mentioned elsewhere in this report water was made available as a corporate effort - thousands of man hours in digging through sand and clay, chipping through limestone, laying 2000 feet of pipeline, installing 3 pumps, erecting a water tower - all of this with crude primitive tools - this was a victory. A people who had lived in geographical proximity to one another suddenly became a community for the sake of their common well being - and the work continues. 7 sanitation units (toilets and showers) have been strategically placed throughout the village. Trash collection has been initiated on a regular basis with brightly painted oil drums bearing the community symbol spread throughout the village as trash receptacles. Architectural students from Cairo are designing a plaza or village square to serve as a gathering place for the local citizens. Electricity has now arrived in the village and public areas are electrified. The task of wiring the homes is now in process.

Corporate Patterns

Corporate workdays have become a way of life in El Bayad. During the construction of the water system 200 - 300 men worked the entire day each day until the project was completed. 500 of the 1700 citizens participate each week in one or more of the project structures. The Guilds meet weekly to make plans, hear reports and make assignments for the coming week. The stakes - geographical care units - meet each Tuesday encouraging the smaller units of the village to care for their physical space and individuals within their units. The stake meetings are led by the villagers and deal with subjects such as enrolling people for literacy courses, disseminating health services information and public work days participation. The group participates in reflective conversations concerning the progress of the project and new measures needed.

Identity Systems

In El Bayad a newspaper called the "El Bayad Voice" is published weekly keeping residents informed about the events happening in the village. A large Bayad symbol is painted on the school and a number of signs bearing the symbol have been erected throughout the village. Bulletin boards have been erected and the bricks turned out at the Bayad Brick Factory are fired with the Bayad symbol stamped on them. The labels of the marmalade jars take the Bayad symbol into the international community in Cairo's suburbs. Streets have been named and street signs erected bearing such names as Cooperation Street. Thursday night leadership training is a weekly event. Village celebrations occur twice each quarter signifying village unity and mutual commitment to the future of El Bayad. Hundreds of visitors both Egyptian and International have made their way to El Bayad to observe in person the happening that has occured in Bayad.

Preventive Care

Previous to the project, El Bayad was a village with 70% - 80% of the people infected with Bilharzia. The existing health unit had only a part time physician. Through government assignment, the clinic is now staffed full time and a dentist from Beni Suef provides care one full day each week without charge. The baby weighing program determined that 70% of the children in El Bayad were malnourished. Now only a few continue to show no weight gain per month. Nearly 80% of the village have been treated for Bilharzia. Weekly lectures are given by a physician on health care. The community kitchen serves over 200 meals per day of high nutritional value and includes service to elders who are on subsistence living. The food comes from the community garden and commodities donated by the Catholic Relief Services.

Functional Education

Prior to the project initiation 70% of the men and women of the village were illiterate. The educational focus for the first year, therefore was on basic literacy, leadership and skills training. One hundred residents by the end of 1977, graduated from the government sponsored literacy

classes with a fourth grade reading level. Other classes included a six month tutoring program for 6th graders. English sessions for residents who were literate, and an early center with 150 children registered for 12 hours of instruction each week. Six village women were trained as teachers. Literacy is now totally taught by men and women of the village- 250 villagers have completed literacy training.

Community Welfare

The third most astounding success of the people of El Bayad has been the participation of women in most of the village activities. The literacy classes, the community kitchen, the infant development classes and the marmalade industry all give evidence of this breakthrough as the village women are virtually the backbone of these programs. During the first year of the program comprehensive sessions in sanitation, hygiene, infant weaning, family planning, the birth process, sewing skills and welfare benefits were held for the women. A youth citizens' corps was instituted as a volunteer labor force for the village workdays and the community kitchen. They have been employed and trained in the El Bayad brick factory. Twelve of the Youth Corps serve as Health caretakers.

KAPINI

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

The Kapini Human Development Project initiated in February 1978 is comprised of three villages: Kapini, Malehano and Mulowa. Kapini means "between two rivers", one of which, the Mwanbeshi River, forms the northern boundary. Small farms are west of the village, a dirt road is to the south and the eastern boundary is formed by the Great Northern Road which originates 24 Kil. south in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. The people of Kapini, predominantly of the Lenje Tribe and language, have been rooted in the area for over 100 years. Most of the 1100 residents live in thatched-roofed mud and brick houses scattered throughout six kilometers of grasslands. Much clearing has to be done before building or planting can take place, and residents have to work steadily with oxen and hoe to maintain their family garden plots. The two rivers branch into many streams which supply water to the village. Several families have wells, but they are dry during much of the year. With the national focus on rural reconstruction, several families have returned to the village from the city to re-establish their farms. The key to the uniqueness of Kapini is that it is an experiment in uniting several isolated small villages related geographically into one cohesive community. The provision of corporate systems and corporate planning offers hope to the many African villages which find themselves too small to exist alone and are determined not to be absorbed by the urban areas.

OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC CHANGES

The economic contradictions discerned at the consult for Kapini were: the insufficient flow of investment capital in Kapini with a non-functional credit system and unavailable banking services; the underdeveloped agricultural resources; and the lack of commercial enterprises. To expand the economic ventures, Kapini opened a retail store for basic supplies and began bookkeeping classes for small businessmen. A cooperative grinding mill was started by the village to process their maize and beans in order to save the cost of processing and transportation elsewhere. The mill is already self-supporting. To accelerate property improvements, a training school was built. Road improvements were also made. A community node was created with a sports field, preschool, park and demonstration home garden. To increase community agricultural productivity, demonstration days were held with professionals coming from other parts of Zambia to show effective ways to plant and harvest. To upgrade income capacity, surveys were completed to find unengaged skilled people and investigate possible industries and retail stores that would utilize these talents. To augment financial services, a credit union was formed for village investment and loans.

SOCIAL CHANGES

Many of the underlying contradictions found in Kapini were social: inadequate practical training; non-corporate decision making; uncoordinated corporate activities; sporadic delivery of basic services; inadequate provision of essential materials; unengaged residents; and undeveloped adult leadership skills training. To broaden the educational potential, a preschool for 170 children is now established with three volunteer teachers. To deliver health services, each stake built their own health outpost which provides regular checkups. There was also a demonstration health day when outside doctors came to give comprehensive examinations and dispense medication. To unify corporate activities, stake and guild meetings have planned the care of physical environment and family welfare. Residents are creating parks in each stake. Guild meetings concentrate on the different programs consensed upon at the consult. To focus environmental care, a village center was created with a garden, a plaza, a preschool and a sports field. Two welcome signs were erected, and road signs were put up. To provide essential services, roads were widened, boundaries were laid, ditches were cleaned and regular trash pickup has started.

RESIDENTIAL INVOLVEMENT

Before the project started, many people confided that they were afraid to visit their neighbors at night because of crime. But during the week of the consult nearly 125 came at 7 a.m. and stayed until well after dark in order to participate in planning Kapini's future. Women cooked three meals a day and the youth carried water from a well nearly a kilometer away. Following the consult, task forces met regularly to plan the steps in implementing the programs outlined in the consult document. About 80 people volunteered to work in the various programs and donate their resources to the community's betterment. One villager provided the land for a demonstration farm and another plowed it with his tractor and donated six bags of soy bean seed. A retail store was in operation at the close of the consult selling basic foodstuffs. The Kapini Credit Union raised money loaned at 5% interest to the store for purchasing items. Using a scale donated by a business in Lusaka, 40 babies under one year were weighed and their health records established. The Kapini Preschool was opened with 104 children taught by seven volunteer teachers. Residents, as soon as opportunities were offered, decided that the responsibility of the village was on their shoulders. The key to unblocking the residents of Kapini lies in the engagement of each individual in the practical care of the whole community, thus building a larger work force that is able to move on more situations more effectively.

PROGRAMS

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE

A five acre demonstration farm was initiated in February. The wide range of produce included: beans, peas, tomatoes, okra, onions, cauliflower,

carrots, spinach, rape greens, turnips, radishes, cabbage, and Irish potatoes. The first banana trees were planted. The first community tractor arrived in April and a survey of the land and a testing of the soil was done by Mukuli Research Station. Initial digging of the new irrigation dam has been completed. All crops were given insecticide treatment in March and 19 nursery seed beds were prepared. The Agricultural Extension Office, the Provincial Water Engineer and 15 trainees began coming daily to guilds in March.

APPROPRIATE LIGHT INDUSTRY

The village of Kapini is now producing bricks made from their own factory that was completed in February. The workers visited construction companies in Lusaka to observe their methods, and their training program was initiated. By the end of March, 457 blocks were being turned out. By April, 800 blocks were completed to finish the Community Center. A donation of seven tons of sand along with steel molds for brick making were secured.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL SERVICES

The credit union began in February. There was a site selected for the new store and the first inventory was purchased. Primji Stores in Lusaka trained two residents for management of the store. The first customers came from as far as 15 kilometers. The Community survey was completed to determine what goods were needed. A one month supply of oil and margerine has been donated to the Community Kitchen. There are 13 members in the Commerce Guild which was established in April.

LIVING ENVIRONMENT

The village of Kapini completed their road and dam surveys. The Kabuue Water Affairs Department visited dam construction sites as a prelude to a possible dam for Kapini. There was an 18 room training center begun and 11 chairs for the Community Center were built. A Lecco building expert has volunteered his Saturdays to assist in the building program and completion of the community training center. Two community workdays were initiated where each stake created and repaired demonstration roads in their geography. A Health Outpost was set up in each stake. Gum boots were donated by Bata Shoe Company for Construction workers.

CORPORATE ACTION STRUCTURE

The village of Kapini has formed several guilds to meet on a regular basis. The guilds are: Health Caretakers, Preschool Teachers, Literacy Teachers, Community Kitchen Workers, Industry Workers, Store Workers, Construction Workers and Agricultural Farmers. There are weekly work days and weekly stake meetings which have increased from 60 residents at the first stake meeting to 158 at the third. The road maps of the village have been created, roads have been named, and the Health Care Program initiated several demonstration shows in nutrition. Community Collegium began with 60 workers

meeting at 8:00 a.m. The guilds have formed a volunteer membership to meet with 50 villagers on a regular basis.

COMMUNITY IDENTITY SYSTEM

The people of Kapini are writing and distributing their very own newsletter which is delivered on Fridays. Welcome signs are now erected, the village grid is painted showing all houses in the area. The guilds have two new Kapini songs. Names were created for existing roads.

PREVENTIVE CARE

The village of Kapini has launched a three week intensification campaign on preventative health and basic care. Twenty-three health caretakers have been trained and five health outposts are being built in the stakes. A mobile clinic is being initiated for vaccinations, teaching nutrition and sanitation. Nutrition, preventive care and detection of chronic illness are major foci. Twenty people are attending health guild meetings. Classes are held on sanitation, vaccination, prevention and treatment of diarrhea and scabes. There are 18 caretakers in attendance. Ten health caretakers are attending midwife courses in Kabuu. Health caretakers made a survey of 117 homes in the project area. Community kitchen supplies a nutritious meal for volunteer workers and the preschool. Health classes invented new global educational material for teaching in Kapini and other projects around the world.

FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION

The village of Kapini has increased the enrollment in literacy classes substantially. The school has grown from an attendance of 46 to an attendance of 220. The preschool attendance is 170 and the adults are 50. There are 17 teachers meeting together for training and demonstrating how typewriters work. A group also works on demonstration farming. The preschool teachers were photographed for National Magazine Advertising which raised K75.00 for preschool supplies. Four new schoolrooms were built in a day for preschoolers and literacy classes. Calimaginal classes began in preschool to develop body skills. Nutritious meals are being served from the Community Kitchen daily. Preschool parents meet for the first PTA.

COMMUNITY WELFARE

The welfare group in Kapini established a new football field and volleyball court. The Global Women's Forum was held on May 10. This was a special day when the women of the community gathered and held a workshop discussing the issues of the town and looked at their own role in the future as creative leaders. Parent teachers meetings are set for a regular time. A youth day was held. Preschoolers cleared land for a play area, and their first movie was shown.

TERMINE

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Termine, Italy, a village of 450 people, is located along the southern slope of a mountain ridge. A winding road forms the main street of the village. Termine means "terminus" or "the end". It is located 25 kilometers northwest of L'Aquila and two and a half hours from Rome. The village is 500 years old and some houses date from the fifteenth century. Termine is an example of a culturally and economically deprived rural community resulting from the failure of networks to provide services and employment opportunities that would make it possible for families to remain. The Terminese farming tradition stretches back to the days of the Roman Empire, when the army provided protection to the farmers who supplied it. The tradition of dividing the family's farm land among the sons has resulted in parcels of land too small to be profitably cultivated. Only two or three families make anything more than a subsistence living from agriculture. In addition the lack of alternative local employment has necessitated commuting a considerable distance to work, or leaving the village entirely. Termine is a model of renewal for the hundreds of other mountain villages across Europe and the world whose survival depends upon becoming socially and economically independent.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

Many economic contradictions were noted at the project's beginning. Most shopping, except for items purchased from visiting peddlers, took place outside the village; though farmers all had tractors, they were in use only a quarter of the time; farming methods were outmoded; there were many large areas of unused land; irrigation methods were inadequate; and city services were infrequent or non-existent. To expand economic ventures, two traditional industries, sewing and woodworking, were revitalized. Markets were secured for furniture, bread chests and umbrellas. To accelerate property improvements, several buildings were appropriated for community use and cleaned, painted and repaired. Some farmers agreed to use their land to demonstrate the power of fertilizer to increase the yield of forage crops. Other farmers offered to breed rabbits for supplemental income. An industry guild was formed and made plans to improve the economic life of Termine. Two women were hired, one as secretary and the other as a pre-school teacher. An expresso coffee machine was installed in the new Italian Coffee-Bar. Residents agreed to personally market the bread chests in neighboring communities. Termine is forming a not-for-profit organization that will coordinate the financial services and undergird the social projects.

Social Changes

At the time of the consult the social contradictions were seen as: the unsanitary environment, the unused buildings and homes, the lack of formal

education, reluctance of citizens to work corporately, and the tradition of individualism. A pre-school is now attended by a number of children within the village, and an adult curriculum with basic skills, arts and crafts, has been established. There are after school programs for the youth, including films provided by the Department of Education. There is a national health scheme in Italy and information has been provided to residents to enable them to make more effective use of the programs available. To unify the activities of the village, stakes and guilds were formed and meetings held to deal with the community's issues. Several festivals and celebrations were held to revive the cultural traditions of the area. Workdays were also organized, and participated in by local residents. These primarily focused upon the environment, resulting in the cleaning of the streets, painting signs or stores and other buildings, creating welcome signs, putting up notices and constructing necessary safety aids. A 50 line telephone cable has been installed to the village, providing an essential link to the outside world. Other new services include a twice daily jitney service to nearby towns and a regular community newspaper.

Residential Involvement

Before the consult, the only residents of Termine visible during the day were either under 20 or over 50. The rest had left the village either to find work or to lounge in the recreational centers of nearby villages. There were many informal leaders, but no particular group was caring for or planning the village's future. The extended family was the primary social unit. Families kept empty rooms or vacant houses for visiting relatives and close friends who lived and worked elsewhere. Farmers who live outside the village boundaries move into town during the winter. Wealthy former residents, now living in Rome, keep summer homes in Termine. There was a striking contrast between the well kept summer houses and the many run-down permanent homes. A large empty space with no distinguishing features was called the piazza. The family vaults in the large cemetery were an important cultural feature. Residents saved their money to spend on weddings and funerals. Residents viewed with skepticism the possibility of their becoming involved in village affairs. Weekly stake (neighborhood) meetings featuring cultural events are changing people's attitudes and they have begun to plan for the economic and environmental life of the village. One family donated a house to be renovated and used as a community social center. Ninety per cent of the pre-school aged children were enrolled in the new pre-school. A house was remodeled into an industry office and housed the knitting and sewing industries. One man volunteered the use of his woodworking shop in order to start the wood products factory. Saturday workdays were organized to clean the Piazza. Evening dances began to be held involving the whole community, and religious festivals took on a new vitality and life. Teachers and industry workers began wearing blue uniforms with Termine's logo. Children who visited the community center to read books and watch movies began to ask for more activities. Termine has begun to form itself into a cohesive unit, capable of making economic and social plans together. The key to providing residential involvement has been through concrete activities that allow people to care for and engage themselves in the community.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Before the arrival of the HDP in Termine, the basic crops grown were hay, forage crops, maize, wheat, and potatoes. These were grown for local use. Milk from dairy cattle was the main source of income, followed by the cheese, wool and meat from the flocks of sheep. The farmers produced approximately 2000 liters of milk a day. There was limited livestock: 500 chickens, 200 turkeys, 1000 sheep, 10 horses, 20 donkeys, 110 milk cows, 50 pigs and some rabbits. There was a lack of irrigation, limited technology, limited production and farm methods were outdated. The youth of the community generally rejected any form of agriculture as a future possibility. After a two week visit from Wisconsin agricultural consultants, it was determined that there was a basic agricultural skill among the farmers. Soil samples were taken and tested to provide a means of determining what crops would best supplement the village income. The people were interested in modern milk handling procedures. All 20 milk producers have obtained coolers to store the milk until it can be picked up. Two have purchased milking machines. A rabbit industry was started using New Zealand Whites. The three demonstration alfalfa plots are well underway with ten more requests to participate in this program next year.

Appropriate Industry

Before the HDP, a small amount of cheese was sold locally. Other than that there was no industry in the village. Now after the reopening of a local woodshop and its expansion into a furniture making business, the people of Termine are able to expand into other fields of industry. Nine women have banded together to create an industry that has sewn the tops for the market umbrellas and has created a variety of women's handbag for test marketing. Three men work in the furniture factory and have over $10,000 in orders ahead. Development of these small industries are dependent upon the result of availability of loans and resources. Initial market research and the advice of government agencies and individuals have informed the initial steps toward earning additional income.

Commercial Services

Before the Human Development Project commercial services in Termine consisted of 3 small stores: two sold meat, one had a line of patent medicine and tobacco. After the Human Development Project it was decided to increase employment and meet the need for a social gathering place in the community through the establishment of a bar-cafe. A group has organized to sponsor this and an application made for approval. In the meantime, the bar has been set up and operates informally during community events. Arrangements are being made to open a dry goods and sundries store in the
A number of local residents are marketing products from the wood industry, and they are available through the local stores. A jitney bus service was established to supplement the regular bus service providing service four times a day to L'Agrula. Several businessmen have invested in property to expand their commercial activities.

Living Environment

Before the Human Development Project's arrival Termine had much of the drabness of bare concrete and crumbling stone. It is set against the scenic background of Italy's central mountain range. To change this situation, the villagers painted panels on the schoolhouse a bright vermillion which shows up for some distance. This endeavor encouraged the painting of other houses of the village. To beautify Termine even more, the villagers planted trees and plants. A comprehensive road improvement plan is to be done by the government and the community's pathways will be improved. Welcome signs at the town entrance, bulletin boards in three strategic spots, and a wall map on the side of a twenty foot building are striking visibility tools for the project. Weekend workdays have provided the time for weekly cleaning of the piazza, refurbishing and painting the playground equipment, clearing of pathways and repairing buildings.

Corporate Patterns

Before the arrival of the Human Development Project in Termine, there was no space available for community meetings. Now a community center has been created from an old unused building. Regular quarterly congresses or community-wide assemblies are now held with an average participation of 50 to 60 villagers. Villagers gather on a regular basis in neighborhood meetings to plan activities. Community-wide festivals and seasonal celebrations occur regularly.

Identity Systems

The first introduction the visitor has on entering Termine is a large "Welcome to Termine" sign in two languages. A Mass was celebrated in the home of an outlying farmer. Uniforms are worn by the preschool children of the village as well as by the industry guild and the primary teachers. A community newspaper called "The Resurgence of Termine" is now published every two weeks. Through the gift of tickets from Alitalia, two young people were sent as representatives to attend the consult in Tai'rgwaith located in the hills of Wales. In Termine, all the streets and community buildings have bright new signs.

Preventive Care

Before the Human Development Project education was strictly a function of the schools. After the arrival of the HDP in Termine, a preschool was started with 99 percent of the eligible children attending. After school programs six days a week were also started for the primary students of the community. The local teachers were trained and adult language classes were started with an attendance of twelve adults over the year. Teachers held meetings with primary teachers to discuss plans and compare methods of teaching. One 16 mm movie projector was donated and is being thoroughly enjoyed by the villagers.

Community Welfare

Before the initiation of the project, there were few activities for young or old in the village. Afterwards a sports club was reactivated

and there are youth activities after school with books, games and movies. Women's meetings are held to report on project activities. Singing groups were formed for special occasions, for the regular seasonal and religious celebrations and festivals. In the community center, there are celebrations most Saturday nights, including films. A library is now open five afternoons a week and is enjoyed by adults and children alike. After the arrival of the HDP Termine can now offer opportunities for engagement to all ages.

KREUZBERG OST

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Kreuzberg Ost which means "Mountain of the Cross" is a sixteen block area in West Berlin. It is a community of closely packed five story walkup apartments and factories. (It is bounded on the north by the Spee River and on the east by the Berlin Wall). Kreuzberg, the densely populated southeastern section of the city is a product of the industrial explosion of the last century. The population is one third foreign guest workers, mostly Turkish laborers. One third of the people are over sixty years old, mostly widows. The total population of the project area is 16200. Most of the four hundred buildings date from the nineteenth century and few have been maintained properly. Many were damaged in the war. Eighty six percent of them are still heated with coal. The community is accessible through the U-Bahn and two bus lines. Unemployment is six percent. Kreuzberg Ost provides a unique example of an ethnically diverse population attempting to create common community in the midst of typical urban decay.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

The economic contradictions were seen as the deteriorated state of housing facilities, the reluctance of residents to spend their money locally, and the inability to attract capital investment. A cafe now functions at a small profit with one full time Kreuzberg Ost employee and with a task force of ten additional people who operate the cafe each evening. A Kreuzberg Ost renovation guild maintains all facilities. Fourteen shopfronts have been painted. A Christmas mall was set up with forty-four shops funding the purchase of trees, with over 200 children, youth and elders making the decorations,which were proudly hung on the first Sunday in advent on the gas lanterns.

Social Changes

Social contradictions were seen as the disassociation of the diverse ethnic styles, the lack of practical education, difficulties for immigrants in obtaining their legal and social rights, and the decisional rootlessness of many of the residents. Now, evening classes are being taught in English within the community. An after school program for twenty students is held daily and attendance is one half German and one half immigrants. A weekly children's program - including cultural festivals and outings are also held. A neighborhood callers program was held and seventeen neighborhood callers were trained to inform residents on services available. A community newspaper called the Kreuzberg Ost Laterne is printed regularly with stories in both German and Turkish. It is distributed by hand to 6500 community households by the residents. A park was renovated and cleaned up. A Christmas mall was set up with Christmas music and the main street of Kreuzbert Ost was decorated with trees and lights. The only other street decorated for Christmas was the Kudamm downtown! Seasonal festivals have been held with street dancing. Two courtyards were cleaned and landscaped and decorative flower boxes were put up on the sidewalks with bushes and flowers. Training in graphics and printing is being done in a local printshop.

Residential Involvement

Prior to the consult, the community was divided between the Germans and the Turkish "guest workers." They sent most of their earnings to their homelands and made purchases at ethnic shops outside of the community. Community structures were fragmented and there were no community meeting places other than the pubs. Now the Cafe Laterne has become a meeting place for both Germans and immigrants, with regular local entertainment. The cafe was renovated and set up by community volunteer labor, with furnishings all donated. It is now operating at a profit that goes to the community. Local residents also participated in a number of workdays doing clean up and environmental beautification. A guild and four task forces now meet regularly to plan for corporate activities and a community assembly is held every three months. Neighborhood callers have accelerated residential involvement.

PROGRAMS

Commercial Services

The community cafe, named "Cafe Zur Laterne" was opened on August 28, 1977. It was created out of an unused building by volunteer help from the residents and donated materials. Only a minimal amount of cash was needed to start the project. As it is run by local people, profit goes to the community for social programs. Eight shopfronts have been painted along Wrangelstrasse (main street) and various flower pots hung in a beautification campaign. Merchants sponsored an advertising flyer of special offers during Christmas in 1977, distributing 6,000 to the community. The owner of a radio and T.V. store set up loudspeakers and played Christmas recreational radio music. Merchants contributed cash to buy the Christmas trees that were hung on the lamp poles. Contact has been made with Berlin banks to investigate long term, short interest loans for industry, commercial and personal use. Businessmen in Kreuzberg held their first meeting in April, 1977 to discuss the future direction of commercial life in the community.

Living Environment

Fourteen shop fronts and one apartment facade have been painted and two courtyards cleaned and landscaped. A bank loan has been approved for community purchase of a five story apartment building with a model for renovation for the community. Two local people took out a loan for 120,000 DM in order to finance the house. Large parks on both sides of the street have been completely renovated by residents with all the equipment and plants furnished by the city parks department. Stone flower boxes have been placed on sidewalks cared for by local citizens. Christmas trees have decorated the light posts of the main street for the past two Christmases. Kreuzberg Ost Renovation Guild meets each week, planning and experimenting with methods of renovation for the urban area. They renovated a water soaked five bedroom apartment to be used for a language school and an after school program. Community residents spent several Saturdays in plastering, painting, installing a store and doing electrical work in this apartment. Neighborhood youth participated in painting the interior and exterior of an entrance driveway to demonstrate possibilities of using their normally wasted space. A coffeeshop, the Cafe Zur Laterne, was created to provide a cafe with a family

atmosphere. A guardian agreed to provide his business expertise and a resident agreed to operate it. Kreuzberg Ost is one of the last areas in Berlin to still have gas-lights or lanterns, thus the symbol of Cafe Zur Laterne. Two hundred adults and children attended open house at Kreuzberg Ost Zentrum. Seven groups use the community center on a regular basis.

Corporate Patterns

Twenty children, ten German and ten Turkish, have been taught in afterschool programs. A special activities group for children meets weekly with about 35 children and twenty or thirty elders attend the Elders weekly meetings. In Saturday afternoon programs, folk music and Viennese waltzes have been performed in the Cafe by string ensemble, ventriloquist and accordian. Quarterly community planning councils and celebrations have been held. Coffee meetings in the neighborhoods occur. Koffee Klatches are held in the community center for social and planning purposes and six different task groups meet regularly. Two hundred local residents gathered at a Town Meeting in May, 1977. All these meetings are held at Kreuzberg Ost Treffpunkt Community Center and the Cafe Zur Laterne.

Identity Systems

Children provided drawings and paintings of Kreuzberg Ost for an art show in the newly painted entree driveway opened for Saturday shoppers on Wrangelstrasse. Prizes donated by a local toy store owner were awarded to the three best entries. The first community bulletin board to be put up on Wrangelstrasse, carrying posters in both German and Turkish announce coming events, community services, pictures of the community and its residents. A key event since Christmas, 1976 has been the decoration of the lamp posts with Christmas trees. Only two streets in Berlin were decorated at Christmas. The newsletter, "Kreuzberg Ost Laterne" is regularly circulated to 6,500 households in the community. A building caretaker wrote a new song for Kreuzberg Ost and a local health worker wrote the first health bulletin on first aid. Seventeen neighborhood callers have since been trained. A building caretaker is contacting residents to contribute money to hang traditional German Advent wreaths in the building. The Berlin gas company has given permission for the gas lamp posts to be used to hang Advent decorations. An artist has drawn a sketch of what the Wrangelstrasse would look like with candles in all the windows and a campaign is being launched for lighting a candle during the early evenings in December.

Functional Education

Training sessions in graphics for printing are held in the community center. A recent addition of a bigger press has expanded possibilities and a community newspaper is off-set and printed by trained residents and youth. Twenty-five children attend the afterschool program and parents help in running it. The classes in beginning and advanced English and German for foreigners are very popular. Twenty-seven German and Turkish students attended two hour sessions five times a week. Classroom furniture for all these were donated by local residents and audio-visual equipment has been given to the school. A Berlin firm provided electric typewriters to equip the office and publication center.

Community Welfare

Through the Neighborhood Visitors Program, visits are made in each stake to keep in close touch with the desires of the residents. Each caller has calling cards with the Kreuzberg Ost grid and a lantern pictured and delivers a resource handbook to let the residents know about all services available in the community. Thirty women attended a Global Women's Forum. The Kreuzberg Ost Elders Group of 20 to 30 elders, gathers every Tuesday for a special program in the Treffpunkl. Almost all the elders participate in celebrations and in quarterly planning. Ten young men participate in a regular task force to do community renovation and production of the newsletter.

ICA: Chicago

1978

IJEDE

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Ijede is the chief village in the Kingdom of Ijede, located in Nigeria on the west coast of Africa. The name Ijede means "place where men gather fish to eat". It has a hot, wet tropical climate in the most densely populated part of Africa. The 3600 villagers earn their livelihood primarily by fishing, trapping and agriculture. They live in homes of mud brick or concrete block with corregated iron roofs. They are predominantly Muslim and for the most part illiterate. The village is on the shore of a large lagoon, 60 kilometers by road or 15 kilometers by water from Lagos, the sprawling metropolis and capital city of Nigeria. Nigeria is an oil producing country with an expanding industrial economy and, correspondingly, a rapidly rising inflation rate. The economy is isolated from urban markets by inadequate transportation and by multitudes of middlemen but still must depend on the city for goods and services. The city is also a drain on the village's resources as the youth abandon traditional family enterprises for better paying jobs in the city. The key geo-social issue is the tension of the rich cultural heritage and the necessity for modern development and employment opportunities. The key to the unique sign of possibility is in reversing the flow of village youth to the city. There is in Ijede a unique opportunity to link the real heritage of the ancient kingdom with modern, rapid development.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

The primary shortcomings of Ijede's economic growth include inadequate capital, outdated skills, limited markets, uncooperative enterprises, ineffective and outdated links to outside financial and technological resources, lack of essential services and urban migration of skilled workers. New and expanded economic ventures respond to some of these contradictions. A cooperative cash crop farming plot used very little cash, modern methods and seeds. Fruits and vegetables were harvested and the entire crop quickly sold in Lagos. A bedsheet making industry with a guaranteed market employs 50 men. The agriculture guild is clearing land and doing small scale contract work. Several demonstration projects include a pilot fish farm which uses modern methods and seeds in an agricultural test plot. Limited cooperative buying of stable merchandise and plans to consolidate the market are underway. There is more knowledge of how to acquire outside capital and expertise. The key to the economic changes in Ijede is working cooperatively with existing resources. Ijede's youth have a renewed interest because of increased income and job opportunities and are returning home.

Social Changes

The primary contradiction in the social arena included limited access to practical education, fragmented community planning, absence of essential services, inflexible traditional roles, lack of direction for youth

and unorganized external support systems. Educational potential has been broadened with a children's club for 100 preschoolers. Over 200 persons have attended literacy classes. Eight men and women were trained as preschool teachers and 15 as health caretakers. Others have participated in specific training on new equipment and technological processes. There is a new secondary school planned. Health service delivery has improved with 15 trained health caretakers doing baby weighing and compiling immunization records. They also provide access to available government health services. Residents get together weekly in vocational guilds or stake meetings. Essential services such as road improvement, street lighting, garbage collection, water tower foundation and ferry boat wharf coordinate government services and local resident's labor. Proud residents have created places not only of utility and safety but of beauty with painted houses and mini parks. Twenty-two women gathered for a forum in January to talk about their community input. Quarterly community assemblies celebrate the past events and plan for the next three months. Celebrations are important in Ijede and essential to building a sense of corporateness, as are songs and rituals. "The Voice" is a local weekly report on what is going on in Ijede. The essential benefits provided include the wharf, the plaza, and community newspaper. These are key because they are the foundation upon which new relationships can be built.

Residential Involvement

Prior to the consult Ijede had recently re-established the traditional role of the Obu, a final decision maker. Trades and social roles were maintained by memory of ancient traditions and the people were eager to develop contemporary ways. The villagers have responded to the project with participation in new forms of organization. There are four geographically divided stakes which hold regular meetings. Guilds were formed as well as a business association, farmers association, public works guild and an industry association.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Agriculture is a new economic thrust in Ijede which had previously relied on fishing. Now two hectares of high land have been cleared for crops and one hectare is already planted in cassava. Another hectare of rich swamp land has also been cleared and is producing vegetables and fruits for sale in Ijede and Lagos. The land clearance was accomplished by 45 men and women in the community on a series of work days. They used machetes since the undergrowth was too thick for a bulldozer and then used the wood from the cleared trees for firewood. A core of 10 farmers form the agricultural guild. An experimental farming plot has been planted and two men have now started a fish farm with production capacity of 5,000 telapia every three months.

Appropriate Industry

Several industries which were already operating have been expanded,

including sand hauling, tailoring and fishing. The fishermen are planning improvements in methods, processing and marketing for which they are exploring financing. A site has also been cleared for an industrial building to house new industries. A bed sheet factory is now operating which employs 50 people with contracts from two marketing companies.

Commercial Services

Cooperative buying has been an early emphasis to get wholesale prices and regular delivery. Not only have food purchases been made this way for foods not normally available but also fishing nets, clothing and other dry goods. The villagers have built a 100 foot pier for the lagoon ferry boat built by villagers. This will provide cross lagoon service into Lagos for goods and passengers.

Living Environment

Houses have been painted and road improvements have been a major emphasis with the services of a bulldozer and road grader donated by a Lagos construction company. Four speed bumps have been installed to slow traffic on the main street and white lines have been painted on the roads. Electrification is also taking place. The bus stop community plaza has been planted with shrubs and flowers and a bulletin board. A 25' x 10' billboard announces the entrance to the village. Five stake nodes have been created as informal outdoor meeting places which have bulletin boards, bamboo benches and fiber glass roofs. Thirty street lights have been installed.

Corporate Patterns

Community leaders meet weekly on Wednesdays to coordinate programs and for training. Local leadership of the weekly guild meetings on Monday is crucial. There are six guilds in Ijede: farming, industry and commerce, fishing, education, public services and health. These meet regularly and have created and posted signs with their symbols and have decorated their meeting places. Community workdays are held weekly.

Identity Systems

The grid of Ijede is included in all signs and the community's heritage of the Yoruba people is constantly present. A monthly newsletter, The Voice, is published and distributed. On February 18, 1978, a celebration was held to mark one year in the project. An address by the king and other officials was presented. Reports from local village participants in the Maliwada Human Development Training School were made. The local guilds and training class were highlighted by the switching on of electricity in the village, and the creation of a central node.

Preventive Care

Eighteen local health caretakers were trained by five outside professionals to keep track of regular health care delivery to the villagers. They have begun compiling immunization data on all the children and weighing babies

monthly. A Health Fair celebrated the completion of their training and provided community-wide access to information on nutrition, sanitation and available health services. Several women cook nutritious meals regularly for community meetings.

Functional Education

The Childrens' Club has one hundred students and eight volunteer teachers trained and has the sponsorship of the government Social Development Ministry. A community training institute with thirty adults from Ijede provided in-depth training in human development, workshop leading and community leadership. Over 200 have been enrolled in an eight-week series in literacy training.

Community Welfare

Ijede residents are moving beyond their own community to lead village meetings in other communities to demonstrate methods of corporate planning and motivity. The village is also becoming attractive to the "Sons from Ijede", a group of young men who have moved into Lagos to find jobs and now return on weekends to participate in community activities. Regular garbage pick up has also started.

ISLE OF DOGS

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

The Isle of Dogs is a peninsula of approximately one and one-half square miles on the north bank of the Thames River in London, England. It currently has about 13,000 inhabitants. The area was created in 1342 when it was drained and enbanked. It was rural until 1802 when it became a dock area. There is a foot tunnel linking the Isle of Dogs to the famous Greenwich, once the center of the world, time and space. The meridian cuts right through the Isle. There are several versions of the origin of the name. One is that when the palace was located east of London, King Henry VIII kept his hunting dogs there. Another was that it was a swamp where farms raised ducks, "Isle of Ducks". By the middle of the 20th century the river had silted in and large modern ships could no longer reach the docks but discharged their cargo at the deep water ports. The docks were closed and the Isle became economically depressed and physically deteriorated, isolated from the city and from the progress going on around it. Unemployment rose among males from six per cent in 1971 to 14% in 1976, and other industries were scheduled to close. The Isle of Dogs presents a unique challenge for reversing the trends of deterioration in the old forgotten area of a huge modern metropolis.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

At the time of the consult, the economic contradictions were seen as the lack of employment, the island's isolation from consumer services and the lack of training for specific skills. Economic ventures were expanded with the development of a demonstration shoe factory. A newly created industrial development advisory board comprised of outside industrial representatives met with local citizens to discuss the area's redevelopment. A brochure on the area's economic potential was published and distributed. There are now eight new industries. Many old buildings have been renovated and a number of old warehouses now have new industries. An urban farm has been started on seven acres of unused land for growing vegetables and raising small livestock. A major government grant was procured for renovating the power station which has provided temporary employment and also skill training for some 22 youth for nine months.

Social Changes

The social contradictions were seen as the deteriorating basis of community identity, ineffective access to government services, reduced educational possibilities and ineffective participation in local decision making. A preschool has enrolled 60 students. Four teachers have been recruited and locally trained. Training has also been a part of the renovation projects for the youth. A health care team visited 140 families. Forty people have agreed to become local neighborhood callers. Thirty families are visited every six months with information and

assistance for coping with the many city services and agencies. Activities have been unified through work days on clean up and renovation and mural creation. Groups such as the industrial development advisory board, community associations and tenant groups have helped residents deal with the complexities of urban life. Care for the environment has been focused on cleaning up the streets, giving facelifts to old buildings, and creating murals and signs including a 140 foot mural depicting part of the Isle of Dog's history.

Residential Involvement

Prior to the consult the citizens of the Isle of Dogs were unorganized and ineffective in coping with the complex structures and bureaucracies of urban life in England. Decisions were being made by outsiders and attempts to influence the bureaucracy were crushed in red tape and the isle was fragmented within itself. An association of Island communities focuses activities of the many special interest groups and involves the residents. The community is divided into stakes and a network of health callers established to visit families regularly. A bi-monthly newsletter keeps residents updated on happenings. Many residents participated in clean up and renovation work days. Tenant associations helped the residents work with the Great London Council and the Tower Hamlets which control 86% of the housing. Residents united to create a number of fine murals and signs throughout the community. The key to the residential involvement was the great celebrative events, especially the annual June carnival which attracted 3,000 participants this year. The 1978 Carnival was the biggest event in the last 15 years.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

To demonstrate the use of all available resources in reaching local economic self-sufficiency and self-reliance as a community,the citizens of the Isle of Dogs began some rural type projects. An unused 55 acre lot of dredgings from the docks and the river Thames was used for the creation of an urban farm. Six acres, divided into 60 lots, is under cultivation for the growing of vegetables: lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, onions and potatoes have been the most successful crops. There are also twenty geese, ten sheep, two cows, three donkeys and two horses on pasture. This garden venture was begun with a government grant to a local association of 15,000 English pounds, used for seed, fertilizer, planting and cultivation. It now has the capacity to be self-supporting at the end of the second year. The community purchases fresh eggs and vegetables from the farm. The first venture was a quarter acre demonstration plot. Seven varieties of vegetables were grown and sold in the community covering the costs and showing that vegetables could be grown in the community.

Appropriate Industry

The decline of dockyard activities on the island left many large industrial facilities and warehouses vacant and occasioned the loss of a sound economic base for the community. In order to attract new

investment for renewed industrial development and employment opportunities, local residents sought the voluntary assistance of the private sector to organize their own wisdom, research the resources available and put together a development plan. The industrial development advisory board meetings with the Isle of Dogs residents and local industrialists made the expertise of a core of business executives and corporations available to implement the plan. A major corporation produced an industrial development promotion brochure of high quality for the group. The new found confidence and articulate vision of citizens generated a climate of possibility. A Greater London Council resolution of 30 years ago has passed through the budget process and a grant of seven million pounds approved for road widening. Only one opening bridge instead of seven, wider roads and proximity to central London will make the island more attractive to industry.

Commercial Services

The Isle of Dogs Community Enterprises Services Limited was created and registered with the assistance of the Industrial Development Advisory Board. A facility for a small business complex was acquired in the heart of the community. Two small service companies have moved into the acquired facility. A pilot venture in bulk purchasing of staple foods was started. Links have been established with a network of businessmen and structures link the industrial development office for the Borough. A survey of ancillary industry and market surveys have been completed. Government assistance for small businesses has been researched.

Living Environment

In order to present a new face to the world, following years of decline towards a drab and partially abandoned community, an island-wide facelift has been started. A large mural of the Isle of Dogs that includes the major symbols of the community has been created opposite the old Power House. A welcome sign has been placed at both entrances to the island declaring "Welcome to the Isle of Dogs". A 140' x 30' mural is one of the 40 now seen in the community. Twenty-four 4' x 8' historical tableaux depict in sequence 1,000 years of local history along the roadside. Litter bins have been provided in public places. Four new housing estates have been built by the City Council and two private residential estates have been completed. All private housing, most of the council estates and all local pubs have been renovated. The redecorating of the bins and restoration of the historical Bridge House are indicative of a growing trend. The commencement of road widening by the City Council will enhance this trend.

Corporate Patterns

Programs for environment improvement have given many opportunities for working in groups and teams. Ten Saturday workdays have done litter-pickup and trash removal and placed litter bins in public places. A youth action corps involves about twenty youth in the renovation of a derelict electric sub-station called the Power House, which will soon be opened as a community center. A local tradition of evening social events have been significant celebrative occasions and a means of

raising funds for community programs during the last two years. Five tenant associations were formed, two existing associations expanded and an umbrella organization created to improve and coordinate housing and tenant activities. A local group concerned with small business development has been formed and registered. The youth corps combined their wisdom and applied for a government wages and material grant for renovation of the Power House. Volunteer renovation of public and private property, once unknown, is no longer cause for surprised comment.

Identity Systems

Visible outdoor decor displaying the symbols and logo of the community have given a new articulation of the story of the community. Only recently have residents appropriated the original name Isle of Dogs and found links with the past achievements. The historical tableaux is a constant reminder of the last one thousand years and the key role in the shipping industry it once had. An annual carnival is held in June for about 3,000 participants. An island "Queen" and "pearly King and Queen" are crowned with great fun and pageantry every year. Residents have visited other community development projects in Berlin, Brussels, Wales, Paris, Chicago and Korea and told their community story. A bi-monthly newspaper is also produced by the people. The largest outdoor mural depicts the launching of the record breaking Great Eastern passenger paddle steamer at the site of the launching. Two uniformed girls bands practice and play for parades and carnivals.

Preventive Care

The National Health Service of the United Kingdom provides comprehensive health care for all citizens. Visits to local and regional health authorities by a group of residents and advisors have improved the availability of these services. As in most cities, many do not know what services exist, what changes in services occur or the conditions of eligibility that apply. A voluntary visiting pattern excludes many who live alone or in isolation. The major service in preventive care has been in providing information and assisting the Citizens Advisory Bureau and many other agencies to assist with the delivery of services where they are most needed.

Functional Education

During the last two years, the building and opening of a large and comprehensive social services center has provided increased education, welfare and recreational services to people of all ages in the community. Teacher training of local residents was arranged with the Inner London Education Authority. On the job training of 20 youth in construction skills during the renovation of the Power House Community Center has resulted in the creation of "The Voyagers" who meet four days a week for community clean up and renovation and one day for a special event. Seventy children from the ages of nine to fourteen participated in this. A preschool commenced in the basement of a church with donated materials. It became the pioneer in Great Britian of a full day preschool. Government regulations have now allowed all day preschools to become a common

practice. It now employs four teachers with an enrollment of 25 children. It is self-sustaining. Demonstration preschools in London, Chicago and Washington, D.C. were visited to provide a variety of experience with methods, curriculum and management.

Community Welfare

Consultative meetings, planning workshops and implementation events have provided opportunities for the community to comprehensively care for its own well being. A week-long all-island consultation and a weekend neighbourhood consultation articulated the vision, contradictions, proposals and programs of residents were held. Many weekend or one day planning meetings have put tactical concretion on program implementation. A national "Guardian" network has been formed to provide resources, expertise and contacts for all aspects of the community's development. Task force teams have provided skills people to work alongside residents in particular tasks when invited. A resource center for island planning information and a booklet of services has assisted community leadership.

CANO NEGRO

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Cano Negro, a village of 250 people, 43 families in northern Venezuela in the state of Miranda, is located at the end of a dirt road three kilometers from the town of Tapipa. Cano Negro means "black creek", and is named after the dark waters of the creek which bounds it on three sides. The people are descendants of black slaves. The village is in a valley of lush tropical forests. This was traditionally a land of haciendas, raising cacao, first with native Indian labor, then black slaves, and then sharecroppers. The village was founded in 1912, a collection of mud huts inhabited by liberated slaves. A law passed in 1948 made the sharecroppers independent farmers. An agricultural syndicate was formed in 1962 that somewhat stabilized the cacao situation. However, the traditional one-crop subsistence patterns of agriculture continued. The average temperature is 28° C. There is a marked wet and dry season and limited fresh water supply in the dry season. The village is faced with a major struggle to break out of its isolation and traditional patterns and to develop social and economic self sufficiency.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

The village perceived their economic contradictions to be a one crop (cacao) economy, no local industry which forced young adults to leave the community to find work. Services to the village were limited and skills were lacking. In response, economic ventures were expanded. A Village Civil Association was incorporated which provides a legal structure for all development projects. A general store was opened with locally trained staff, a new sewing industry employs nine women, and a community garden raises papayas and cucumbers. An experimental garden tested new forms of fruits and vegetables. A community center, preschool, and other buildings were constructed by local residents using primarily local resources. Improvements have also been made in local housing There has been training in management and agriculture and sewing. The community truck now makes regular runs hauling cacao to market.

Social Benefits

Prior to the consult, the main social contradictions were adult illiteracy and limited educational opportunities, malnutrition, parasites, limited health care and inadequate public facilities. After the consult, a preschool was started with an enrollment of 60 students. Four community

women were trained to operate the preschool. An extra teacher was hired for the local school which has been expanded to grade six. Literacy and basic courses have been offered and attended by over 20 adults. A health clinic is open three days a week with trained local staff. Parasite infection has been greatly reduced. Malnutrition among children was reduced drastically with a community kitchen, using soy/corn meal cooked into buns as a nutrition supplement. Corporate action has been unified through the stakes and guilds, civil association and secretariat. Persons from each stake are assigned to specific duties for health and environment. For the first time in ten years, the St. Joseph Festival, lasting five days, was held in 1977 and repeated in 1978. Environmental care included a village market sign, centrally located bulletin board, village clean-up and 16 strategically located trash barrels. Essential services brought into the village included new wells and pumps which now provide year-round fresh water. Shower facilities and 20 latrines were constructed.

Residential Care

Prior to the consult, the only working decision-making body was the agricultural syndicate. Today 50% to 60% of the adult villagers participate in regular stake and guild meetings. Representatives of these form a nine-member secretariat that makes major community decisions. The villagers have participated in bi-weekly work days building a community center, a preschool, 20 latrines, a plaza and other public facilities. The St. Joseph Festival was revived after ten years without celebrating. The five-day festival was planned entirely by the community. The village hosted the Human Development Training School and residents of the village attended consults in other Latin American countries. The residents also participated in a week of community planning, culminating in a health and agriculture fair.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

The basic crop, cacao, has been coupled through the acquisition, by the village, of a defunct hacienda. A rototiller purchased with developed funds, a tractor with implements donated from Intersan, S.A., and a well built by Aqueductos Rurales with community help have greatly enhanced the agriculture program. The community garden, now in its second harvest, supplies a variety of vegetables, such as: green peppers, eggplant, green beans and cucumbers and yields enough for commercial sales. Individual home garden plots supplement the diet while a commercial garden with papaya, squash and cucumbers was started to increase the gross village product. Papaya has been determined by local agricultural agents to be one of the more profitable and ecologically feasible cash crops with a yield much higher than the cacao which is traditionally harvested by local residents. In conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, an experimental garden has been established in which fruits and vegetables never before grown in the area have been tested and a local resident manual has been prepared.

Appropriate Industry

An ever increasing demand for new homes, community buildings and repairs on existing housing coupled with a rich supply of local materials and human resources led to the establishment of a general construction program. Under the direction of the auxiliary staff and local concerned residents, this program was initiated with various government agencies providing the requisite training and the necessary construction materials. Most of the materials for the community buildings have been donated. A construction company was established. After securing machines and training operators, a sewing industry was begun with scheduled production through June 1978, providing work for nine people. Research was also done toward the possibility of entering the silk screening and packaging industries.

Commercial Services

The Cano Negro general store was established by converting the front of a new home for store use. A local carpenter constructed the shelving and electric outlets were installed by residents. The store was launched with a donated commercial refrigerator, a modern scale, a cash register and food products. The storekeeper has been trained in cash register and scale use and now handles weekly purchase orders and daily store operations without supervision. Further local economic activity is generated through the general store with sales of home baked cakes, garden seeds and used clothing. A newly established transport service, employing one full-time driver, connects Cano Negro with Tapipa and Caucagua, thus preventing residents the necessity of walking three kilometers to catch a bus. A dump truck has also been procured to haul construction materials into the community.

Living Environment

The environment of the village was greatly improved by the concrete efforts of the people who cleaned up trash and strategically placed 16 freshly painted trash barrels. One person in each of the five sectors accepted responsibility for the cleanliness and beautification of their areas. Local residents decided to define their community by creating a village marker and naming the streets and houses. A centrally located bulletin board has become a locus of community happenings and information interchange. An active construction force was responsible for the completion of a preschool, community center and two new wells, one of which supplies residents with fresh water for drinking. Every dwelling in the village now has sanitary facilities. A community tool shed houses tools for common use in home repairs and gardening.

Corporate Patterns

Stakes and guilds meet weekly to facilitate communication, give direction to planning and implement programs. Presently 50% to 60% of the villagers participate in these gatherings with new leadership emerging regularly as

they assume new roles. Four stake units meet outside community homes with all age groups attending. Guilds gather in the community center to give weekly progress reports and to plan the following week's activities. Task forces work daily in the community center, the community garden and on land clearing and beautification. Maintenance and improvement of existing public services is a regular occurrence such as the recently constructed housing for the electrical controls for the water well pump.

Identity Systems

Special events held in Cano Negro mark a new unity and self consciousness of the village as part of the global social demonstration. A fiesta, complete with colorful sprays of tropical fruits, flowers and high-spirited singing opened the community garden. The community's identity is manifested in a welcome sign at the village entrance, the street signs and the display of the community's symbol and grid. Families have provided space in their homes for the health clinic, the small industry and the general store. Beautifying and establishing maintenance systems for community space has played an important part in village life. Community pride and spirit reached a peak during a Festival of Symbols, which culminated a week of determining names for both neighborhood sectors and individual homes. The signs and symbols, along with the use of songs and rituals, at all gatherings combine to form a new story that the community tells of itself and exhibits to the many visitors present in Cano Negro.

Preventive Care

An adequate water supply and sanitary facilities in each village home enabled the preventive health care program to focus its activities on systematically attacking parasite infestation. Intestinal worms affecting 97% of the population have been arrested on an average of 84% per parasite type through periodic testing and treatment. Individual attention on a regular basis is available through the Health Outpost which is open three days a week and is staffed by a local paramedic in training; four other local women serving as health caretakers. The outpost conducts regular educational courses in the arena of preventive care. Malnutrition has been reduced from 66% to 3% through the community kitchen which serves children one nutritious meal a day.

Functional Education

All of the village children in this age range are enrolled in the preschool. The school is totally operated by the community with three paid community teachers. Two full-time teachers have been appointed to the public school, thus extending education through the sixth grade. Supplemental education programs are also operating after school. An adult literacy class has 21 persons enrolled. They attained minimum reading ability with several advancing to basic mathematic studies. A new adult program is equipping its participants to earn their primary education certificate within two years.

The Life Skills Academy provides leaders methods training with participants from community groups. The curriculum includes reflective conversations, world awareness studies and action planning methods. A community library is now opened and under the supervision of two young ladies receiving library training.

Community Welfare

Through the facilities of the health outpost, classes in child care, hygiene and prenatal counseling have been made available to the women of the community. Mothers are also trained in menu planning, home budgeting, diet and sanitation. The community kitchen and garden are two crucial vehicles through which a more nutritious diet is provided and experimentation is encouraged. The youth of the community have been engaged through the Orchid and Machete Corps. By creatively participating in a renewed community, the youth now have an alternative to migrating to Caracas. In fact, some youth are beginning to return to Cano Negro. Through their participation and support, they stand as symbols of possibility for the community, particularly for the elders.

IVY CITY

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Ivy City, an 18-block, wedge-shaped area, is located in the District of Columbia, capital city of the United States. Washington, D.C. is an elegant city with broad avenues, glistening monuments and impressive buildings. Ivy City was surveyed for development in 1873 as the growing city needed more space. Residential and industrial growth accelerated in the early 1900's. A brick industry contributed to its growth and to Ivy City's economy. Despite increased large commercial enterprises, the community retained its name and identity. When industry began to move out in the 1950's the community became transient, rental properties were allowed to deteriorate, factories became warehouses and bus garages and once highly prized land turned into junkyards. Neighborhood ties disintegrated, pride dissolved and the sense of community identity disappeared. How to maintain Ivy City as a meaningful entity, amidst the deterioration, emerged as a burning concern. The key to the unique possibility for Ivy City lies in the recapturing of community spirit and life through the creation of a community center and structures which care for all the people as well as the total area.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

Blocks to Ivy City becoming self sufficient included no real economic base in the community, non-existent sources of new capital, high unemployment rate and unpreparedness to compete for city-wide jobs. Though the project's health and welfare programs received highest priority, the economic benefits have been continually progressive, enabling the community to become more self sufficient. Emphasis has been on training people and helping them to obtain and hold jobs. Net income into the community has increased substantially and new businesses are increasing; unemployment has been reduced by more than 10%. Sears Roebuck initiated an apprenticeship program and the print shop is training people in that occupation. Professional help has been recruited to prepare people for jobs. Stock is being sold by the newly formed Ivy City Corporation, and an increase in community managed businesses promises local jobs to further the economic stability of this community.

Social Changes

Social contradictions in Ivy City spring from a lack of affirmative community action as seen in a preoccupation with immediate personal needs, delimited community organization, a high degree of transiency, absentee landlords,

deterioration of the physical environment, limited access to urban services and police protection, and inadequate educational structures to prepare citizens to cope with the highly urbanized demands of Washington, D.C. Corporate planning and sweat equity work has created a preschool, vocational skills training programs, adult leadership and community skills training. A health advocacy program of 12 volunteers has enabled surveys, demonstrated nutrition and health practices as well as provided referral services. Children have visited historical and cultural sites throughout the area. Six major annual celebrations have been planned or held, many in the community center. The Youth Mobilization Corps sponsors classes in leadership, youth forums, work contracts with local businesses, organized basketball and other team sports, bi-weekly discos and trips to professional sports events. Flower beds and gardens have been planted and trash bins provided. The Living Environment Corps hold workdays to remove abandoned cars from vacant lots, maintain three recently created parks and nine recently created gardens, and clean up streets and public places. Ivy City residents recognize the future is up to them and are moving in this direction as they take charge. Key benefits include improved police participation, increased health care, new advocacy in political arenas and broadened participation in economic structures leading to a new frame of social structures.

Residential Involvement

Blocks to residential involvement in Ivy City include closing of the school, and the magnitude of deterioration not immediately visible because the area is bound on all sides by major thoroughfares and commercial enterprises. Littered streets, vacant lots used as dumps, discarded appliances and inadequate garbage collection overwhelmed the citizens. With no structure to unite people in community revitalization, the people felt abandoned by D.C. Efforts of a representative Community Council has enabled reclamation of the school for a community center, a Women's Guild, Youth Mobilization Corps and a senior citizens and tenants' councils. United planning and action has brought about placement of welcome signs at the community's entrances, painting of three murals, a neighborhood garden, parks, a thrift shop, an Ivy City Corporation, community print shop, and neighborhood beautification and clean up workdays. Six annual holiday and special events celebrations were planned and staged. Ivy City's care for themselves and the world is evidenced by the people's involvement in their community's future and in training volunteers to work in other areas. The key to unblocking residents lies in the ongoing regularity of workdays and continual creation of new modes for celebrating the community's greatness. Participation in consults, global events, visiting other groups and projects such as the Shaw community and Jubilee housing will also provide sources of information and motivation for residents' involvement.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Written permission to use a small plot of land (200' x 90') was given to the community for the purpose of starting a cooperative garden. The garden was divided into stakes and family units who designated people to care for each row. The produce from the garden is used to supplement meals in the preschool and other community meals. Nine family gardens have been begun as an urban agriculture venture with the assistance of the Institute of Self Reliance and the Community Garden Guild.

Appropriate Industry

Between 1950 and 1970 commerce shifted from Ivy City to more suburban locations. Since then the community has been used for warehouses, vehicle storage areas and junk yards. One new vocational industry has begun in Ivy City. The Ivy City Print Shop opened in early February, 1977 as a training facility, Unlimited Impressions. In March, 1978 the print shop restructured. The small industry was begun with an inkinded Chieftan 30 press, a copier and $6-7,000 worth of donated paper. A platemaker, a camera, and a paper cutter were purchased. The shop recently purchased a 1250 press. An expansion loan for the facility is currently being negotiated.

Commercial Services

Commercial services in Ivy City include several gas stations, a grocery store and two cafes. The women's guild has established a thrift shop in Ivy City which is now open six days a week. Besides selling inexpensive clothing, the shop carries small appliances, household goods and available building supplies.

Living Environment

Ivy City is reshaping and improving its environment. Only ten percent of the residents are home owners. Research was done in the area of property identification in all of Ivy City. After this was completed, a tenants' council was organized to assist community residents with their housing problems. In caring for their environment, citizens have actively participated in clean up and beautifications days which occur every two weeks during the spring, summer and fall. The city was instrumental in assisting with the removal abandoned cars, as well as assisting in the community's war on rats. Several empty lots have been cleaned up and turned into open park spaces, play areas and a small community garden. Companies have donated trash receptacles to help enable this beautification program. Over 60 murals and identifying signs have been erected.

Corporate Patterns

The Community Center provides Ivy City with a centrally located facility for community events. As well as housing the preschool, the youth groups, an elders lounge, and celebrational events, the community center also provides space for planning. The Community Congress meets every six months to plan new directions for the community. There are weekly stake meetings, bi-weekly council and guild meetings, and co-ordination of regular corporate workdays centered in this facility.

Identity Systems

Ivy City is creating a new sense of identity. Five signs have been made and put up to welcome people into the community. Signs have also been placed on community facilities. The Ivy City Voice, featuring "Citizen on the Move" is a way of keeping the residents tied to their community. Twenty-four murals were painted depicting scenes of Ivy City life. Ivy City residents have written their own songs about their community. Ivy City T-shirts were made. Festivals are held in the community once a month from May through September. Many celebrations are held throughout the year. Over 150 residents participated in the annual Thanksgiving Dinner. Throughout all of these celebrations, the citizens of Ivy City are relating to their neighbors and creating a new sense of community life. The importance of this was dramatized in late June, 1978 with the visit of the Mayor of Washington, D.C. to Ivy City, along with mayoral candidates.

Preventive Care

The nearest health facility to Ivy City is three-quarters of a mile away. Providence and Capital Hill Hospitals are within two miles of the community, but are not used by the residents. Ambulance service is three miles away. House to house visitations were made by each neighborhood stake to determine fundamental health and nutrition issues in the community in preparation for a team of six health care professionals who spent 30 days in Ivy City estabishing a comprehensive curative, preventive, nutritional and training program for the community. Since then, the Women's Guild has prepared several demonstration nutrition meals, feeding more than 40 citizens. Community leaders have offered to provide emergency transportation service to health care facilities. Prenatal care and blood testing services were begun with equipment from Howard University and the assistance of six nurses. Two sickle cell anemia screening clinics were offered to the citizens of Ivy City and health fairs are becoming annual events in the community.

Functional Education

The basement of an abandoned school building in Ivy City has been transformed into an Early Learning Center. This preschool opened in November,

1976, with two volunteer teachers and eight children. The current enrollment is 50 children with a staff of five teachers who have had training in imaginal education. Preschool uniforms were made by members of the Hope Lutheran Church. A 47 passenger bus was donated by Northeast Food for the school. In addition to daily acitivities, the children also take various trips to cultural centers in D.C. Playground equipment has been donated to the school. Adult education courses are being offered in the community center. An eight-week Urban Training Academy was conducted, and 35 residents of Ivy City participated. Weekly meetings on leadership skills are being held by a dozen community women. Evening G.E.D. classes and typing classes are also offered. In October, 1976 the unemployment rate in Ivy City was approaching 50%. The current unemployment rate reflects more than a 10% reduction. Forty citizens participated in a Career Day Program. Eleven corporations were also invited to this program. Pre-job skills training classes were held and job applications taken. As a result of this program, four unemployed citizens obtained jobs with major companies and five other residents were enrolled in the Technical Institute or other programs.

Communit / Welfar

In caring for the welfare of the community, programs were created for citizens of all ages. Approximately 50% of the population of Ivy City is below the age of 25. Before this Human Development Project began, about 16% of the young adults were neither in school nor working. Recreational programs were unavailable locally. The Youth Mobilization Corps was created to engage youth in their community life. An after-school supplemental education program trained youth in reading skills and leadership methods. Leadership training courses have been conducted which deal with family life, 20th century urban, secular and scientific life and relationships of the community and polis. Bi-weekly discos and trips to professional sports events have engaged more than 60 youth at one time. The youth have honored over 40 senior citizens at a banquet to show their appreciation for the leadership the elders have demonstrated in the community. About 20 people between 20 and 35 years of age have formed a young adult club. They are providing the leadership in the youth program. These adults have organized the basketball and volleyball games and also the Pom Pom Girls, cheerleaders between the ages of six and eleven years.

LORNE DE L'ACADIE

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Lorne is a village in northern New Brunswick, Canada, located on the Bay of Chaleur. It was settled by French Acadians. Ancestors of many present-day Lorne families were among the first to receive land grants. British and Irish stock joined the French, and today most residents are bi-lingual, although many are not literate. "Acadia" is the French name for the Maritime section of New France. That the people chose the term for their project name, Lorne de l'Acadie, was a significant step in reclaiming their past. Lorne, located four miles off Route 11, is a strip of houses on each side of the road. Although isolated from nearby towns, two deep water ports are accessible and rail and trucking services available. Lorne experiences long, hard winters with temperatures descending to -35°C (-31°F) and heavy snows with paralyzing drifting. Thirty-five family surnames represent virtually the entire population. Of these, five families comprise 70% of the community. There are 627 people over 18. At the project initiation, the town consisted of six stores, one gas station, a used car lot and one small saw mill. The unemployment rate among the men in the community is 50% to 75%. The uniqueness of Lorne is its possibility for overcoming cultural differences to work for common economic and social goals.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

In the economic arena, the community has experienced the contradictions of obsolete community marketing methods, minimal investment of developed capital, limited options for gainful employment and untapped potential for retail trade. At the project's initiation, in response, Lorne citizens have expanded their economic ventures by expanding four grocery stores and opening a gift shop. They upgraded a used car lot by adding gas pumps and mechanic. They started Lornecraft, an industry which now employs ten people. The saw mill was totally redone, increased its its employee count from one to twelve, secured needed loans, bought and set up a shingle mill, built a mill building, and increased its production. Government training grants have provided instruction for its new employees. The rug hooking business is another successful new enterprise. The wood working shop, employing six people, began operation in August 1978. Efforts to improve the community's productivity have been initiated by the Young Canada Workers Agricultural Project as a cooperative effort to demonstrate the feasibility of cash crops. This season, five acres were planted, and ¼ acre of strawberries planted last year were harvested. The community's income capacity has been upgraded by the Economic Development Corporation which raised $120,000 in loans for

investing in the new saw mill and Lornecraft, and by the 184 member Credit Union which has gone from $2,000 to $17,000 in assets in sixteen months of operation

Social Changes

Social arena contradictions in Lorne were the incomplete practical education structures, the narrow range of social skills, ineffective functioning of cooperative efforts and dispersed arrangement of the village center. The nearest doctor is 26 miles away, and a nurse visited each week for an hour. In the arena of education, only 25 of 90 high school age students were attending school, and adult illiteracy was a widespread phenomenon in the community. Now, literacy language training goes on regularly, as well as a preschool enrollment of 14, at which over 20 adults have taught. Ten youth and adults were trained in cabinet making and other practical skills. Now, the nurse's schedule includes two days a week and a first aid and safety class is conducted. The Voice includes a weekly medical report. A health fair helped to focus on personal and community solutions to health related issues. The community worked together through the Winter Carnival which included snow sculpture, talent shows and sports competition. They also staged a Fire Prevention Week, a summer bazaar and organized the Lorne Recreation Development Council. The environment has been cared for as a Family Park was developed, a town sign created and flag poles erected with provincial and national flags. A play yard was created and clean up days initiated. A community land design and stake map has also been devised, and the eight miles of road within the town have been beautified. Perhaps the greatest sign, however, of social benefit to the community is the new fire department and truck. The community itself raised the $7,000 for the first truck. Grants enabled them to build a 40' x 40' building to house a second fire truck. Not only were services provided, but the people gained a sense of self confidence through participation in these accomplishments.

Residential Involvement

Prior to the Human Development Project consult, the resident involvement in Lorne was not favorable. No new families had moved into the community since World War I, and a radical loss of cooperative action was experienced. The consult identified "unstructured forms of common polity" as a major block. Villagers were unable to articulate consensus and meetings were often divisive. Since then, the involvement of residents has blossomed and guilds and neighborhood stakes meet weekly. There is an on-going Youth Activities Program; a Global Women's Forum was held; training programs in education and vocation have been constructed. Active task forces are functioning in the arenas of fire fighting, preschool teachers, saw mill workers, cabinet makers, "The Voice", Lorne Economic Development Corporation, the Credit Union, the Sports Club and the Parish Council. In addition, approximately 17 residents have taken extended trips to other project sites around the world. Fifty residents

have gone to other communities to help conduct forums. A new energetic, engaged self image has been released in Lorne de l'Acadie. The key to unblocking residents' engagement is effective public meetings and publication of The Voice, which enables the community to see itself objectively as a concerned, creative group of people.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Co-op agriculture commenced with a decision by the community to set aside three quarter-acre plots to test the feasibility of cash crops. The Department of Agriculture took samples from a number of areas including private and Crown land and prepared a soil analysis and list of recommended crops. A Canada Works Grant was obtained to extend plots by seven acres. New crops include strawberries, carrots, cucumbers, onions, beans, potatoes, turnips, tomatoes and buckwheat. Three college students and five high school students were hired under the grant to do this work. The trend away from home garden production of vegetables has been reversed with five additional gardens and an increase in potato growing in particular. In forestry, the traditional economic base of the community, one acre of trees has been thinned. Tree harvesting for local industry, particularly cedar for fencing and shingles has increased. A complete land use survey has been done and all wood lots, Crown land and private holdings identified.

Appropriate Industry

A new sawmill began operation in August, 1977, with private capital and assisted by a $10,000 government Manpower training grant. It is carefully tailored to both supply and demand and has a capacity of 10,000 to 15,000 board feet per day. A complete rotary mill, a new power unit, a forklift, a truck, and a shingle mill were purchased; three buildings were built; land was obtained; and the mill yard was expanded. Twelve men are employed at the sawmill and an additional two to five men will be employed on the shingle mill when it commences full operation. As the foundation of a furniture industry, local men and women were trained in cabinet making. Five men and one woman completed a cabinet making course through Bathurst Community College in June, 1978, and the cabinet making component has started making hand-crafted furniture. Markets have been established for new products: posts, shingles and furniture. Lornecraft, the registered name of a new local enterprise producing hooked rugs, offers supplementary income to 15 women. Orders are increasing and rugs have been entered in exhibits in several well-known craft fairs. The appeal of this quality handmade product is in the traditional local designs and colors. Wholesale buyers in the Maritimes, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto have seen the product and the initial sales trip produced cash and consignment orders totaling $1,200. The 1978 sales target is $5,000; $4,000 has been sold to date.

Commercial Services

The community has established a Human Development Project Office and bookkeeping system. A Local Economic Development Corporation has been incorporated to coordinate and monitor all economic programs. It has provided training in fiscal management and office skills for four people. Currently an office manager, a marketing co-ordinator, a heavy equipment mechanic, and a bookkeeper are on salary. The L.E.D.C. has arranged loans and developed capital by grant and donation. The Caisse Populaire de Lorne Credit Union Limited was chartered in June, 1977, and deposits grew rapidly in the first year, from $2,000 to $17,000 and from 70 to 184 members. It is now making loans. This has been of benefit for both family and corporate fiscal management. The credit union office is centrally located at the Fire Hall. A safe was recently added to the office equipment. Under discussion is a central shopping plaza plan to provide a great range of local services such as a restaurant, post office, service station and mechanical repair shop.

Living Environment

Several land use designs have been presented to community meetings and work guilds for consensus. A topographical map has been prepared that divides the whole village into five geo-social areas or stakes. Signs have been erected to designate the stakes. In meetings with the Belledune Planning District Committee, permission was granted for designated scenic urban development in stakes 2, 3, and 4 on one-half acre lots with minimum frontage of 180 feet. Phased development of housing in this area is now being planned for most of the 86 dwellings with potential for development on an additional 270 lots. Planned development of the community node now includes a 40' x 40' fire hall, credit union, early childhood learning center, clinic and park. These are all located near the existing school, church, winter sports rink and one of the larger general stores. A new sports arena, community center (to replace the one destroyed by fire), and shopping complex are in the planning stages. The Volunteer Firefighters Association has demonstrated the efficient and safe use of woodburning stoves by installing one in the fire hall and having other models on display. Road maintenance has been regularized, the ditch drainage system cleaned and extended, and roadside brush cleared. Fourteen new homes have been built and major renovations completed on fifteen others.

Corporate Patterns

Residents' involvement in all of the economic and social programs has been organized by guilds. Leaders meet weekly to coordinate the overall development and plan cooperative efforts like work days. A community assembly is held semi-annually. The formation of community structures focuses particular care for all aspects of individual and corporate development in economic and social arenas. These include a development corporation, credit union, fire protection association, youth corps and housing association. Regular guild meetings organize labor, plan and evaluate development in the wood industry, rug hooking, education, the production of the weekly Voice newspaper, fiscal management and fire protection. An annual festival and vinter carnival

celebrate harvest and winter. Spring and summer events this year included the Bazaar, cabarets, monthly dances and a fire safety week with displays and competition organized with other fire companies. The credit union and Lorne Economic Development Corporation, in particular, have organized corporate responsibility and participation in economic development.

Identity Systems

The Voice, a weekly newspaper in its second year, has been a major accomplishment of the community, recognizing its unity, diversity and newly established identity. It is a bi-lingual communication that reports community development efforts, social and recreational events, and future planning. It includes photographs, recipes and crosswords, historical memoirs and local business advertisements. It is distributed to all homes in the village on a subscription basis and to a mailing list of 200 across the Maritimes, Canada and the world. The formation of the Fire Protection Association, Sports Associations, Preschool, Youth Corps and wood and rug-hooking industries has focused corporate effort where very little existed. The unifying symbols and developing story of the community have been taken to other communities in the Maritimes, Canada and the world. Seventeen Lorne residents have represented the community at other community projects in Manitoba, Chicago, Korea, Zambia, Wales and over 50 have participated in other events such as Community Forums (45 in New Brunswick and six forums in Quebec and other provinces). The establishment of local services like the credit union and trade marks like "Lornecraft" have created a new pride and winning stance. Representation on the school District Board, visits by the Lieutenant Governor, Government agencies, businessmen and university personnel have established links with other structures and lessened the community's isolation. The fire engine, "I'm For Lorne" t-shirts, firefighters' jackets, Lornecraft, flags in the center of town and signs, identifying activities in the community, are rallying points and symbols of a new identity.

Preventive Care

The preschool has been the focal point for training in nutrition, dental hygiene and clinic services. A visiting nurse now attends the clinic and does visitation of homes two days per week. A weekly health report appears in the Voice, along with new recipes to extend family menu options. Locally grown and marketd vegetables make fresh produce available to the village and surrounding region. A First Aid Course was conducted for eight Health Caretakers and Volunteer Firemen. Fire Protection Week displayed the equipment and services of the fire association and promoted smoke detectors and extinguishers. A resident attended a six-week dental hygiene course in Montreal and is now helping in the clinic and school by making available practical preventive measures. The clinic keeps systematic records and has been helpful with baby and infant care at the clinic and in private homes.

Functional Education

An early learning program has been established to provide both day care and regular preschool services. The Provincial Department of Education has praised the center staff for their work in imaginative curriculum, the methods used, and for the corporate training on the job. Seventy children attended during the first six months. Twenty-five women and men have been involved in some aspect of the curriculum, nutrition kitchen or management.

FIFTH CITY

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Fifth City is a forty square block residential area located in the East Garfield district of Chicago's west side. Originally populated by European stock, an almost total shift in population occurred in the 1960's with migrations of blacks from the South and an exodus of whites to the suburbs. Riots following Dr. Martin Luther King's death devastated the area. Of the present population of 17,000, fifty percent are high school graduates, eighty-five percent are recipients of tax funded support and fifty percent of the homes are self-owned. Out of their concern they adopted the name "Fifth City" to refer to the decision to transform life in the urban area. At the project's beginning seventy local businesses were predominantly food carry-outs, funeral homes, corner groceries and taverns. Recreation facilities included five play lots, park and tennis courts, ball diamonds and a conservatory. There were fifty new public housing units, an elder's home, fourteen abandoned buildings and sixty-four empty lots. Most urban services were substandard.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

In order to better Fifth City's economic condition jobs, industry and business needed expanding and more money spent in the community. Unstable economic climate and unskilled labor, lack of management ability and commercial and industrial space prevented this. There was a feeling of non-permanence. Fifth City was considered a high risk area. Community improvement and upgrading of education and skills caused business people to take a new look at the community. Loans providing capital and grants from foundations and the government were forthcoming. Cooperatives and small businesses were started. Business and vocational training began. Among business ventures are a shopping center in a 10,000 sqft. complex with six businesses including a supermarket, laundromat and dry cleaners. New industries include an auto body shop, window factory, print shop, furniture factory and TV repair shop. There have been seventy graduates from the community business school. Vocational skills have been upgraded through apprenticeship programs and a hundred new jobs provided. With more available goods local and neighboring residents are shopping in Fifth City. Although not yet self-sufficient, progress is being made. The key is demonstration of movement toward stability with visible new businesses and new construction, the willingness to learn and the will to better the condition of their neighborhood.

Social Changes

Ignorance of how to work with existing government agencies and service organizations plus the lack of capital, expertise and will blocked needed social benefits. Other blocks included poor housing conditions, absentee landlords, inaccessible health services and costly preschool, college

vocational schools and adult education fees. Urban services were haphazard. Streets, alleys and building exteriors were in bad condition. Many buildings were abandoned and vacant lots filled with trash. People were resigned to being transients. Now, a preschool, an on-the-job and apprenticeship training program, management training, adult education and college preparation classes and Head Start have been put into operation. Health Caretakers visit homes and sponsor hygiene and nutrition classes. Trained personnel staff a health outpost. Voter education and fire safety classes are conducted. A regular informative newspaper is published. Crime has dropped 17 percent. Workday volunteers regularly clean vacant lots and alleys. Block clubs, youth groups and others have community workdays. The Housing Management Board has obtained and remodeled homes for 600 people. Many large murals and parks, including the Iron Man Plaza, are constructed with volunteer labor. Fifth City people are working in other Human Development Projects. There are more educational opportunities, more knowledge about health and hygiene and a cleaner, more pleasing neighborhood. The key to realizing these benefits has been willingness to work systematically with other groups and do neighborhood visitation.

Residential Involvement

A lack of organization, cooperation and individual participation of the majority of Fifth City people in the community blocked the realization of Fifth City's potential. Programs were partially administered by outside consultants. After the consult, representatives of the community planned together and provided leadership for ongoing (i.e., the preschool) and new programs (i.e., safe streets patrol) and short term projects (i.e., beautification). Prominent display of a newly designed community symbol, a weekly free community newspaper delivered to every household, regular open meetings and frequent celebrations inform or engage everyone within the community boundaries in community progress and victories. Five hundred men, women and children (about three percent of the population) regularly participate in one or more of the community programs and activities such as block clubs, preschool, preschool parents, teachers and board, Fifth City Disco, Fifth City Men's Club, Fifth City Business Association, Fifth City Housing Board, Elders Action, Youth Employment Program, Youth in Action, Commercial Corporation, Industry Development Center, Forty Blocks Association, Health Advocates, Commercial School, newspaper staff and delivery team and others. Periodic environmental campaigns and workdays involve at least 500 more. One evaluation meeting was attended by 350 people. The key to resident involvement is regular corporate planning, working in teams and task forces and celebrating achievements.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

A variety of cooperative efforts stimulated development of community and family gardens, lawn beautification and vacant lot utilization. Three roto-tillers were acquired and used to expand gardening and improve lawns throughout Fifth City. Approximately 100 family vegetable gardens were

started, plus eleven community gardens with city and state university assistance (tools, seeds, expertise). U.S. Senator Percy visited Fifth City gardens twice in 1977 to inform the Senate's Urban Agriculture initiatives. Special fixtures for fire hydrants were made available to provide water to community gardens on large vacant lots. An equipment pool of rototillers, garden tools, and wheel barrows was made available to all citizens for a deposit only. The Forty Blocks Association bought one rototiller, one was donated and one was bought by a local resident. About 3,000 yards of sod were sold at cost by the Blocks Association to homeowners, tenants, and block clubs and was installed in over 200 front and back lawns previously cultivated by rototillers. Approximately 3,000 seed packets were distributed. Other vacant lots were transformed into off-street parking, play yards and mini-parks. Over 200 cubic yards of topsoil was acquired for three vacant lots to enable gardens to be planted. Five hundred feet of fence was acquired and a road grader hired to clear off rubbish and spread dirt. One of the cleared lots with new topsoil was offered to the University Cooperative Extension Service who chose to use it to help Fifth City residents create a major garden demonstration.

Appropriate Industry

The Fifth City Industrial Promotion Corporation was formed in 1976 to develop new light industries. The corporation leased and renovated a 7,000 square foot building which now houses nine small enterprises including furniture making, electronomic security systems installation, storm window manufacturing, sales and installation, a radio-TV-appliance repair company, auto body shop, auto alarm business, transport company and a CPA firm. All are small scale operations with one to four owners, partners, or employees. The Win-Door Co. manufactured and sold over $6,500 of storm windows during the 1977-78 winter. Four of the nine businesses are already profitable within the first year of operation. The corporation has also acquired land and financing for a 10,000 square foot Auto Services Center which will provide expansion possibilities for dozens of back alley garage part-time mechanics as well as for Udells' Body Shop and the Nu-Start starter-alternator rebuilding company which plans to relocate there from the industry center. The Fifth City Contractors Association was also formed in 1976 and has acquired four contracts of $20-70,000 each to remodel or rehab local structures. It also provides building maintenance services and the training of young persons in the building trades.

Commercial Services

The Fifth City Commercial Corporation continues to own and operate the 10,000 square foot Shopping Center which houses six businesses with forty employees. It had gross sales of $2,000,000 in 1977. The businesses are a grocery store, liquor store, sandwich shop, coin laundry, dry cleaners and currency exchange which provides some financial services for other businesses at special rates. In addition the Financial Services Program of the Business Association has established with the Community Bank of Lawndale a revolving loan fund that presently has $10,000 in it. The Business Association has also located new enterprises, attracted business services, published and mailed a business directory to every family in Fifth

City annually, assisted sixteen new businesses in planning, purchasing, advertising and renovation of facilities, and attracted public and private investments, loans, and grants to expand the shopping center, purchase and re-open the sandwich shop, rehab the industry center and rehab a 6-flat business/apartment building. An outdoor (common market) merchant's bazaar has operated with considerable success. The grocery store has been recently fully restocked with daily sales ranging upwards to $5,000.

Living Environment

The major shift in living environment is in the arena of housing. Home-ownership has increased by using a variety of public and private housing programs, conventional loans, legal assistance, and other home ownership services. New home construction has been initiated with 20 families prepared to purchase. Fifth City Housing Enterprises was formed in 1976 to provide volunteer services in new housing planning. The Fifth City Citizen Redevelopment Corporation, a not-for-profit community based housing corporation, completed in 1976 the rehab of five buildings (Pack II) with 58 units at a cost of $1.3 million. Both Packs I and II offer rental subsidies to over half of the tenants. The Men's Club is now rehabilitating a building with the financial assistance of Sears Bank and the city's Department of Urban Renewal at $14,000 per unit. Fifth City Citizens Property Management Inc., has managed both Packs I and II since 1975, successfully stabilizing the operations of Pack I and fully renting Pack II. Housing rehab money was also received from HUD, the state housing development administration (IHDA), and Model Cities. The Van Buren Street Minizone Project was begun in the summer of 1977 to demonstrate total redevelopment of an entire residential block. Under the leadership of the 3500 Van Buren Block Club and with a grant of $10,000 from the city Department of Human Services, over $25,000 of property improvements have been completed including tuckpointing, landscaping (25 trees planted), eleven yard lamps and fencing installed, gardens planted, sidewalks replaced and boulevard improvements. Ten families have made applications to the Department of Urban Renewal for rehab loans and grants totalling $175,000. The Department of Human Services made additional grants of $9,000 for housing counselling and $20,000 for a three person construction crew (CETA). An all volunteer safe streets patrol makes daily patrols by C.B. equipped personal cars.

Corporate Patterns

There are currently nine community structures that enable significant engagement, varying from the Business Association and the Commercial Corporation to the Safe Streets Patrol and the Forty Blocks Assocation. There are now over 180 volunteers in the blocks association who participate and promote the annual environmental and winterization campaigns. The environmental campaign has become an annual program to do clean-up, fix-up and beautification of space on each block. In 1977 a series of off-street parking facilities, play lots, and mini-parks were created on vacant lots. Workdays involved over 500 citizens resulting in flower gardens, three new ball diamonds, and the planting of 60 trees. The first annual Winterization Campaign in 1977-78 focused on energy conservation and financial

savings for homeowners. All 2,300 families were visited. A massive clean-up one day hauled ten truck loads of junk and other bulk trash. Twenty in-home heat conservation training sessions were held with expert advice on home heating systems, fire safety and energy cost savings. Nearly 500 smoke detectors and 600 inexpensive storm windows were sold and installed. Quarterly planning councils and "auxiliary" meetings of the community leadership are open to everyone.

Identity Systems

The Fifth City Voice is published bi-weekly and is nearly self-supporting through advertising by local businesses. The Voice features articles on current events and programs in the Fifth City community and is delivered to all 2,300 households in Fifth City by a circulation team of youth and block club leaders. A variety of welcome signs, stake and block club signs, and community garden and play lot signs all carry the Fifth City symbol and serve to unify residents. The completion of the Iron Man Plaza in 1977 in front of the shopping center enhanced the central "cross roads" of Fifth City, highlighted the Iron Man symbol, and now serves as a place for community celebrations. In June 1978, A Festival of New Beginnings was celebrated with U.S. Senator Percy, Representative Collins, and other political and business leaders. Senator Percy said that he has been ten feet tall ever since a group of Fifth Citizens visited him in Washington and made him an Iron Man. Other community celebrations include the annual congress, the Valentine Ball, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Preschool graduations, block club "street barbecues" in spring and summer, an annual Thanksgiving Day feast, and Christmas and New Year's eve celebrations. In 1977, Channel 2 produced two half hour TV shows based on resident interviews, community meetings and programs.

Preventive Care

Regular community cleanup has been intensified to keep alleys, yards, vacant lots, and basements cleared. Regular nutritional menus are printed in the Voice; health advocates advise residents on nutrition; the urban gardening program has made fresh vegetables more readily available; the preschool breakfast and hot lunch programs aid the nutrition of young ones. Immunizations are available free via the Garfield Service Center's mobile clinics, the well baby clinic, and also at the Fifth City Preschool. A week long program based at the project house trained 33 volunteer health outreach workers (advocates) who provide information and referral services to all families in the community. Primary treatment is provided in the well baby clinic, the Bethany Hospital clinic, and in the Health Post now being renovated. A screening clinic has been held (e.g., hypertension), a blood bank established, and 10,000 patient files accumulated.

Functional Education

The preschool currently operates on a budget of $350,000, of which 75% is federal or state government funds, and 25% is contributions and tuitions. There are currently 150 children and 30 staff. All teachers and assistants

are enrolled in college classes, and five of them received child development certificates from Malcolm X College in the spring of 1978. A fall 1977 preschool consultation was held with three other USA Human Development Project preschool staff. Formal schooling continues to be provided by public and parochial schools and colleges. Provident-St.Mel High School, located in Fifth City has raised $200,000 to remain in operation as the last Catholic high school on the West Side. Youth Training is facilitated by the Mayor's Youth Summer Employment Program for 35 youth ages 14-21. These youth are employed at the industry and shopping centers, in housing management and maintenance, in the preschool, in environmental care, and as Jet program supervisors. The highlight of adult education these past two years is the Fifth City Commercial School which has graduated 90 students; training emphasizes typing, bookkeeping, business management and job acquisition. Other adult education occurs in auxiliary meetings, in health advocate meetings, through Voice articles, and in personal finances training.

Community Welfare

Family development is augmented by the Garfield Service Center well baby clinic, by preschool parent meetings and related fund raising events. The Jets program is helpful for elementary age youth. Women's Advancement was enhanced by a Global Women's Forum in May, 1978, by city mobile health units in the spring of 1978, and by a Fifth City health fair, safety fair and an education expo, all held in the fall of 1977. Elderly engagement has been signalled by elders doing stake calling, gardening, and child care. Half of the auxiliary are elders. Elders cook for community feasts and serve as envoys to Human Development Projects. The youth task force was enabled by a Community Youth Forum in April, 1978. Subsequently a Youth in Action group was formed. Youth gangs have disappeared. Youth form the core of Voice delivery teams and environmental workdays. Rehabilitation of the recreation center provides an activity center for Jets and older youth.

DELTA PACE

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

The town of Pace is located in the center of Bolivar County, Mississippi, 12 miles east of the Mississippi River. It is in the Delta, an alluvial plain resulting from the deposits of the flooding of the river. This is some of the most fertile soil in the world. The town developed late in the history of the state. It is named for one of the men who bought and cleared the land in 1905. Lumbering was followed by farming, the major crops being cotton, rice and soybeans. Because of the mechanization of cotton production and the minimum wage law, employment in the area decreased drastically. Approximately 20,000 people have left Bolivar County during the past 20 years, resulting in the closing of the railroad, high school and many Pace businesses. The population had decreased to 630 with a high proportion being elders. Approximately 50 per cent of the residents receive some kind of government financial assistance. Seventy per cent of all families have an income of less than $5,000 a year. Housing was below standard in Pace. The water system was in need of repair and the town had no sanitation system. Only 5 per cent of the residents owned any farmland. A shift in community leadership occurred in 1973 with the election of a black mayor and council. The key to unblocking the future of Pace was in opening up employment opportunities and finding the means of structuring and training the community so that its efforts could be made effective.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

The economic contradictions discerned at the consult were restricted access to available capital, confined scope of business operations and limited opportunity for gainful employment. With the organization of the Businessmen's Guild and the Jaycees chapter, research and expertise was catalyzed to gain access to diverse funding. A community bus was funded by CSA, job training commenced through CETA and YETP and a grant was secured for a community sanitation system. A garden guild was formed. The community bought a tractor and secured a cultivator and disc, and community gardens were started. New businesses started like the community laundromat. The initiative of the community is perhaps demonstrated by the new Jaycees chapter which won top state honors for its community work.

Social Changes

The social contradictions of Pace had to do with incomplete delivery of basic services, inadequate care of community space and demoralizing images of self-identity. The establishment of the health outpost with 10 trained health advocates was an initial step taken by the community. They now have an improved volunteer fire department and a water testing program. Three streets have been paved and a new bridge constructed. the town hall is now

open full time and trash is picked up regularly. Nine hazardous buildings have been demolished. Landscaping continues and is part of the overall community plan. General upkeep has been carried on through regular Saturday workdays. Groups have been formed to give identity and motivation such as the Pacettes for young women, the Youth Service Corps, Boy Scouts and Brownies. There is an elder visitation program and a preschool which has nine trained staff. The town's image of itself has been impacted by the symbol of Pace (worn on T-shirts everywhere) and the signs all over the community. The Voice, the local newspaper, keeps citizens alert to new opportunities for engagement. Finally, the leadership of the community in its weekly "PFT Group" meetings monitors the town's progress and helps focus the areas for needed action.

Residential Involvement

The key to the human development of Pace was creating immediate visible accomplishments through 18 consecutive workdays. The people had experienced a collapse of all the old structures that held them together and no new structures had been created to channel their energies or focus their new vision. Following the consult, the community was organized into stakes or neighborhoods that held regular weekly meetings. A Youth Service Corps was established to spearhead work projects as well as providing care for the elderly. Regular Saturday workdays drew the citizens into organized work forces to tackle specific community projects. A Health Fair and various celebrations consolidated community support and heralded the town's new direction. Forums for women and youth focused their power. The renovation of the old post office into the new preschool gave a lift to the commercial district. Training opened up with preschool, leadership and business training courses. The effort for total community development has brought white and black citizens together in a working relationship. Practical experience in leadership training and the emergence of new leadership has come as the community welcomed visiting work groups from around the state and sent representatives to other consults and training programs outside of Pace.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

Prior to the initiation of the HDP, Delta Pace had no cooperative gardening; at the present time, three acres are being used for family plots. Among the vegetables raised are: butter beans, squash, snapbeans, corn, peppers, and tomatoes. The purchase of a tractor and the donation of a four row disc and cultivator have greatly facilitated the gardening. An assortment of trees, including Magnolias, has been donated by merchants in the surrounding area and the Community Action Program for use in landscaping streets, homes, and public facilities.

Appropriate Industry

A public utilities plan, funded through HUD 701 money, has been completed. The funding sources for the water and sewer systems have been identified, and money for the sewer system and street reconstruction has been committed

through EPA and a HUD C.D. Block Grant. Skilled construction workers are developing plans to become an incorporated construction firm. A pro-forma has been done for small concrete products industry which, as outlined in the five year business plan, could be initiated in 1978-79. An EDA Technical Assistance Special Project grant has been obtained to produce the town's Comprehensive Economic Development Plan.

Commercial Services

Operated by volunteers, the original laundromat supplied Pace with six washers and two dryers. Within the first month, the laundromat was operating at profit which was and continues to be re-invested in community projects under the guidance of the Delta Pace Community Association. The demand for this service has necessitated the recent relocation and expansion of the laundromat. On completion of relocation and expansion, income tripled in the first two months. With a $5,000 grant, Pacers have renovated a larger building and purchased six additional washers and four dryers raising the total to twelve washers and six dryers. The owner of a Cleveland dry-cleaning business has offered 65 per cent profit for a pick-up and delivery service for Pace clientele. A pharmacist from Cleveland is waiting for a facility in which to establish a drug item and presecription service for Pace and six other towns. He would be in Pace two hours daily to fill prescriptions over the phone. A pro-forma has been done on a general store and a service station to be located on the highway. A family restaurant is waiting to move into a building being renovated to receive it.

Living Environment

The community playground has been built. A land use map, including town design, landscaping design and the layout of a 22 acre community park, has been completed. With EPA-201 funds secured, the sewer plan is in step two. Water leaks in the existing system have been repaired, all sewer ditches have been cleaned and sloped, and water bills are up to date. Major regular workdays have been used for initiation and maintenance of community clean-up and renovation. The preschool has been renovated, the footbridge rebuilt, and a new concrete road bridge put in. Six dilapidated houses have been demolished and 50 garbage cans with grids are in place. Four streets have been paved, street signs have been completed and half of the families have family name signs displayed on their property. The housing/population survey has been completed.

Corporate Patterns

The focus of community participation is currently being established through a variety of group gatherings: Town Meetings are held quarterly, stakes and guilds meet weekly, the PTA has been reactivated with a double membership, and a Jaycee's Chapter has been formed and won recognition as #1 chapter for towns under 2500 population in Mississippi. There is now regular, expanded bi-weekly garbage collection with dumpster trailers. Monthly barbeques and fish frys provide forms of celebration and engagement as well as financial gain for programs and special events.

Identity

A regular graduation program recognizes elementary, junior high, and senior high graduates. The cotton storage shed was transformed into a southern barbeque shelter for Delta Pace Day which drew local and state dignitaries for barbeque, games, and activities. Street carnivals have been festive occasions with music, dancing and midway dynamic. The community Thanksgiving Feast was well attended.

Preventive Care

The Health Guild members, guided by several LPN's have been trained and visit the stakes to screen for medical necessity. Youth volunteers have been trained to screen for cavities and to secure parental release for dental care delivered through the Mound Bayou Clinic. The volunteer Fire Department is training and doing regular drills. Negotiations are in process for a tank truck which will increase water available for fire fighting. Smoke alarms have been installed in 60% of the homes with massive fire prevention training conducted by the Jaycees and the Volunteer Fire Department. Mississippi Valley State University has done water testing helpful to release water and sewer grants.

Functional Education

Pace has a preschool which serves town and area residents. Replication of the preschool has begun with a consortium of preschools in Bolivar County. There is a funding commitment for two administrative positions key to the coordination of the three existing preschools in Bolivar County and initiation of preschools in five other communities. GED classes are offered as needed, and a six-week intensive adult literacy program was initiated for 14 adults with an emphasis on teacher training. The Pace elementary school self-study for accreditation has been completed. Forty Pacers have participated in national/global trips. The 5th and 6th graders raised their own expenses for a trip to New Orleans.

Community Welfare

The Youth Service Corp of 15-20 youth meet regularly for recreation and planning. A garbage collection service operates, primarily serving local bars. Movies are provided every Saturday night for community children. Both of these programs have provided profit for reinvestment. The Youth Service Corp hosted 50 youth from Euless, Texas and Carmel, Indiana, to a week-long Youth Work Camp focused on housing rehabilitation, expansion of the laundromat, and completion of the family restaurant. In the spring, 30 women attended the Global Women's Forum which was held in the preschool. A Community Youth Forum was also held.

INYAN WAKAGAPI

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Inyan Wakagapi means the "place of sacred markings". The name comes from rock markings near the village, literally "rock with sacred markings". It is located in an area of about 10,000 acres centered around the village of Cannon Ball, on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in North Dakota, United States. Cannon Ball is about 50 miles due south of Bismarck. The area is characterized by high winds, prairie lands and minimal vegetation. It is surrounded by ranch land which is leased to white farmers. Temperatures range from -30 F degrees in winter to 100 F degrees in summer. Eighty per cent of the community lives in a resettled housing area resulting from the flood of the Missouri River bottomland, leaving the eastern border of the community dominated by dead trees. The citizenry of Cannon Ball is 600 Hunkpapa and Upper Yanktonai bands of the Sioux Tribe, 50% of whom are 16 and younger, 95% of whom are enrolled members of the Standing Rock Tribe who see themselves as a sovereign nation within the U.S.A. The main issues are 46% unemployment rate, unstable family situations, alcohol abuse, vandalism and the ownership, control and use of the land. The key to uniqueness of the project is the possibility of demonstrating self-confidence and economic self-sufficiency by a historically dependent people.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

When residents of Inyan Wakagapi first examined their economic situation, it was evident there were a number of contradictions. There was a lack of adequate commercial services, high unemployment with few job opportunities. They expanded economic ventures by establishing a Development Corporation and obtaining a facility for creating a commercial complex with a store, cafe and laundromat. They also started a metal fabrication industry employing four men which manufactures the Trash Barro, a trash rack on wheels. They accelerated property improvements by forming a work force which renovated the old community center as the new commercial center and the old Legion Hall for a community center. They increased community productivity by planting family gardens for family use. An irrigation system was installed on a 12-acre truck farm. Animal husbandry has been encouraged through a rabbitry which provides possibility for family nutrition improvement. Income capacity has been upgraded by providing management training for people working in the commercial complex and metal shop. Classes now give training to day care teachers and further general education. The commercial complex augments existing financial services by providing check cashing capability. Work has begun on a credit union.

Social Changes

The social contradictions in Inyan Wakagapi were the unattractive appearance of the physical environment, the lack of educational opportunities, and the inadequacy of health services. In addition to these issues, the villagers did not know how to work together. The educational opportunities were upgraded by launching a day care center with 22 children, training teachers, providing training for the people employed in the commercial center and industries and launching a six-week course on rabbit care. Placing emphasis on the General Equivalency Diploma program resulted in 22 students working toward diplomas and seven gaining diplomas, approximately a 20% increase of high school graduates. The health services were expanded by increasing the number of community health representatives and increasing the hours of the local health clinic. Corporate activities were initiated which brought together the residents in cleanup workdays, a rodeo, and various celebrations. A major focus was placed on care of the environment. Twelve hundred trees were planted, covering the whole community. Five mini-parks and playgrounds were planned and created, and a large mural was painted. Derelict cars were towed to a central location. Community cleanup became a regular event. Street signs and a town entrance sign were built and installed. Access to education and health care have been increased and corporate events and an attractive environment are benefits now available in the village.

Residential Involvement

Both the planning and implementation of community projects have moved to a broader base of local participation through the creation of the project board of directors and the weekly community collegium. A 15-member board, elected by community residents, administers all aspects of the project, and the community collegium each Monday morning offers everyone the chance to participate in some aspect of the project each week.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

In 1977, a demonstration family greenhouse was constructed and growlights experimented with. In 1978, an alternative model was constructed in one day by men of the community. Transplants from it were used in the truck farm, demonstration garden, the community plaza and family flower gardens. A demonstration garden has been a sign in both 1977 and 1978, resulting in 39 family gardens plowed and producing substantially. A resident donated tractor plows for the gardens and hints on gardening were published in the community newsletter. A 12-acre truck farm, employing four men, has marketed the initial crops of corn and potatoes.

Appropriate Industry

An economic acceleration trek in the community discerned markets for both the metal trash can rack and fabric design industry. The trash rack was designed, contract secured, marketing brochure published and facility and equipment secured. Five men are presently in training for metal products production. A $3,000 grant for economic development was secured and additional markets are being explored.

Commercial Services

Capital was secured through private donations for the opening of a general store in Cannon Ball. Through the cooperation of the tribe and district, a facility for commercial development was made available and the store and laundry had a grand opening May 27,1977. Two months later, the cafe opened. Gross sales for the first year of operation were $62,000. The store will expand to a self-service grocery in early August, 1978. Ten local residents have been trained in various facets of retail management. In the first seven months, the shopping center generated a local payroll of $13,500. The tribe supported the store early in its operation by donating inventory from a tribally-owned store on the reservation that had liquidated. The store markets produce from the truck farm and meat from the rabbitry.

Living Environment

Parks have been created throughout the community. Benches and tables for family gatherings and sports areas have been constructed. A recreation area has also been constructed for older children. Villagers worked hard in a massive clean-up day. Twenty-two trees have been donated and planted as a demonstration. Streets were named and signs were built and erected. The entrances of the community were marked with appropriate signs. Trash barrels with the community grid have been placed throughout the community. A four foot by six foot topographical village model was built to scale by an artist consultant assisted by local residents. The lot directly west of the community gym is totally cleared of debris. Twelve hundred small cottonwood trees near the Oahe Reservoir were transplanted into the community. An 80' x 18' mural, depicting the landscape, was painted by local residents. Through the donated services of an architect, the overall village design and plan was completed. Two hundred derelict cars have been removed to a newly established junk yard.

Corporate Patterns

Buildings were renovated as public facilities. The commercial shopping center and buildings for community-wide use have been constructed using local labor forces and expertise. In order to maintain public property, a fence for the pump house was installed at low cost. Public works include snow plowing, street cleaning and building maintenance and repairs. Parks were also maintained. By carrying out the building renovation program, homes have been maintained and improved and community buildings have been renovated and expanded as needed.

Identity Systems

Nearly 300 residents participated in a gala community Christmas celebration and feast. All streets in the community have been named and locally constructed street signs are all in place. A map of the community has been printed and distributed. A large "Welcome to Cannon Ball" sign was installed on the highway. Community elders tell traditional stories and legends to the elementary children. Representatives of the community have participated in consults in the Philippines, California, Oklahoma, Minnesota and Korea, have assisted with Town Meetings and economic development trips and attended global conferences. Eighteen women attending a Global Women's Forum held in the community expressed a desire to influence public education. Subsequent elections placed two residents on the school board. The elementary school conducted a project to paint the walls of the craft room in murals and Indian art. The school created the craft room in a renovated section of the school building. The Bismarck Tribune has been delivered for community communications and now is sold at the store. Newsletters have been written, printed and delivered weekly. Five places have been designated and used as bulletin boards. A calendar has been published in the newsletter weekly. Four rodeos have been held. Prior to the June, 1978 Pow-Wow, residents organized a parade, summer olympics for children and a community feast.

Preventive Care

Community health representatives have been increased to four, and they successfully have expanded weekly clinic services to include pre-natal care. The clinic is now open five days a week instead of four days a month. The community health representatives worked corporately with school officials to prevent a scabies epidemic in the winter of 1978 and scheduled a series of alcohol abuse films. A nutrition aide works with women to demonstrate nutritious recipes and the use of USDA commodities. At a community fair in September, 1977, the reservation ambulance service demonstrated their skills and answered questions of service delivery locally. Dr. John Reed, a family practitioner from Phoenix, Arizona, visited and began coordinating existing health services within the community. Burleigh County Red Cross representatives conducted a reservation-wide first aid course in Cannon Ball with 18 in attendance and two Cannon Ball residents won their teacher's certificate. Security services to the community have been provided by augmenting the services offered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Functional Education

General education diploma classes are again held weekly to provide high school diplomas. The Ladies Aid Society demonstrates the use of commodity foods and has recipes printed in the newsletter. The newsletter staff has opened a checking account and has begun training in basic bookkeeping.

An early learning plan established educational care for children under age three and for those unable to attend Head Start. Special assistance was given for the adult education to upgrade skills in reading, writing, and math and to develop functional competence. It also directs those desiring vocational training to the appropriate resources. Leadership training, methods of team management, problem solving and community motivation have been provided.

Community Welfare

A community recreation schedule was published which included one feature movie every two weeks. The gymnasium is open four nights a week for boys and girls recreation, basketball and volleyball. Adult teams have been formed and regular trips for competitive events are taken. The elementary school recreation program was expanded. A Youth Advisory Committee has been formed and will work closely with the Recreation Director and Security and Neighborhood Youth Corps to establish a total summer recreation program. A successful Spring Clean-up Dance was held in the community gym. During the winter of 1978, a temporary ice rink was constructed, and donated ice skates were provided to many of the children. A community block grant has provided funds for a concrete basketball court.

VOGAR

GEO-SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Vogar, an Icelandic word meaning "Little Bay", is a Metis/European village of 160 people in the Interlake region of Manitoba. It is located on the Dog Creek Inlet of Lake Manitoba about 120 miles northwest of Winnipeg adjacent to the Lake Manitoba Indian Reserve on Highway 235. The village is surrounded by some 60 European farmers. The land is rocky and full of clay. There are forests of poplar, birch and a few oak trees. Temperatures range from -40° to +90°. The Metis speak English and Saulteau, the language of the neighboring Indian band. The fragmented community evidences little cooperation among the residents. Ashern, the nearest commercial center is approximately 30 miles distant. Because of Vogar's isolation, there are limited employment and educational opportunities. The unique struggle is people's attempt to regain their pride and dignity and to recreate community in an isolated setting.

OVERVIEW

Economic Changes

Previous to the project, all commercial services were 30 miles distant. Employment was seasonal for men and non-existent for women. Some men were trained in carpentry, but found it necessary to leave the village to find permanent full-time work. Creation of a Development Board expanded the economic ventures and resulted in employment of 10 women at Vogar Products, a quilting industry. Their quilts already have been marketed across Canada. A construction firm now contracts to work on local housing. The renovated Vogar Community Store, utilizing volunteer help, was opened to provide basic commodities in the community. Rented from the former operator, it provides two new jobs, a full line of groceries, check cashing services and credit and, in addition, it provides a means of recycling money within the community. Landscaping of new houses, public building renovation, store complex expansion and work on ditches and driveways has accelerated property improvements. Income capacity was upgraded with management training for Vogar Products and construction firm employees and the store employees.

Social Changes

In response to the social challenges of the community, tutoring in the school was increased, basic skill courses were offered, teacher/parent meetings scheduled to improve communication and support, the area 4-H program included village youth for the first time, the community library was located in the new Vogar Resource Center and adult skills training was offered. Community health systems were expanded. There is a new

medical station at the new school. Community dances, movie nights, celebrations, creation of the Development Board and numerous special events have allowed the community to gather for work and recreation in ways new to them. Leadership meetings have focused care on the environment through the creation of an eight-acre park, flooding of the skating rink for the first time in several years, a "Welcome to Vogar" sign on the highway and the renovation of Vogar Hall. Essential services have been improved with new traffic signs, trash barrels throughout the area, a new drainage plan, sidewalk construction, a community newsletter and a new bus shelter which has an attached village directory.

Residential Involvement

Involvement of the residents was critical to the development of all facets of Vogar's project. Before the consult, the only decision-making structure was the Manitoba Metis Federation. A series of meetings, including local European farmers, led to the creation of a development board with local directors. Vogar Products, the village's first industry, was established and two men formed their own construction firm. Villagers took part in tutoring programs and sponsored dances and movies. Approximately 75 people participated in the project's first year celebration. The key to releasing villagers' involvement in the project was the demonstration of economic possibility and the staging of community events.

PROGRAMS

Cooperative Agriculture

A community garden was planted in June 1977 with several new varieties of vegetables. Lettuce, radishes, beets, carrots, spinach, and flowers for the demonstration landscaping were harvested. Research and education efforts are assisting villagers to supplement their diets.

Appropriate Industry

Fire wood for public buildings is cut by men employed by the Canada Works project. Two families cut wood for sale. The quilting industry, Vogar Products, has been in operation since early November. Funded initially by a private loan, in January they received a grant from LEAP for the first six months of operation. Ten women are employed under this grant of $22,940 which provides the first major year-round employment for women in the village. The manager is an ICA staff person who has been training a local manager. A log house has been renovated to house the industry; an industrial sewing machine purchased and new work tables, storage shelves and quilt frames built. The women actively participated in writing the grant application and were involved in the review board meeting. They are involved in all aspects of the operation and participate in the regular board meetings.

VOGAR

Commercial Services

The Vogar Community Store has been in operation for eight months. Comparative shopping has shown prices to be equal to or cheaper than those in the nearby town of Ashern and comparable tc those in Winnipeg. People can purchase case lots on order, and an effort is made to stock any item requested. The store has a complete selection of dry and canned foodstuffs, some fresh fruit, cheese, eggs, milk, processed and frozen meats, and household items. They are now turning their inventory of approximately $7,500 every month. Monthly sales receipts have grown from $4,195 to $9,591 in June, 1978. The full-time manager and the part-time employee both participate in monthly management training and work on the quarterly inventories. The guidance for the store comes from the Vogar Development Corporation Board which makes all decisions on local credit, which has been a significant factor in increased sales. The store was initiated by $9,331 in a loan from Winnipeg businessmen; it has repaid $2,926 of this out of proceeds. The store is ready for expansion in the fall with a strong indication that government funding would be available through Special ARDA. A few residents have bank accounts. The Vogar Development Corporation, the local mechanism which guides the social and economic development of Vogar has elected a Board which meets in open meetings weekly and is in the process of drawing up incorporation papers and bylaws.

Living Environment

In the arenas of environmental beautification, initial work has been done on the village entry with the construction of the bus stop shelter, painting of traffic signs, a community directory sign, and landscaping at the Community Hall. Young Canada Works cleared out brush from all three cemeteries and put a new rail fence around the Anglican Cemetery on the main corner. A number of the new home owners did landscaping as part of the sweat equity on their houses. Seven homes have new or well-maintained rail fences. A decorative fence, planter and tree bench were created at one house on a work day. Trash was removed from the roadside ditches several times. The Rural Municipality re-graveled the main village road and the community hall parking lot and installed two metal culverts at a bad drainage spot. A number of log culverts were also constructed at driveways. All new houses have graveled drives. Canada Works poured concrete slabs for the sidewalk along the length of the village road. All new houses have septic tanks and drainage fields. The ICA house also has experimental sewage pits for bath and dishwater. The dump was bulldozed twice by the Rural Municipality and cleaned once by a work day. All new houses have water wells and running water. Approximately eight acres have been bulldozed in back of the school for the new park which was designed by the community with help from a Winnipeg landscape architect. It will include a picnic area, playground, baseball diamond, toilets, bleachers and a parking lot with new access road.

Preventive Care

There is a full-time community health worker and a public health nurse who visits once a week. The Health Fair was an all-day community event. All school classes came for a curriculum event; there was an Elder's Tea, a Women's Luncheon, a Health Workers meeting and displays from 13 groups. More than one-third of the village adults attended and three-fourths of the families were represented. A meeting of health care personnel was held at that time to design improved coordination of Vogar health care. A Health Care Book has been published and distributed to every home in the community. The Red Cross has provided supervision at the beach during swimming classes held for local residents. Movies have been shown by the ICA or Canada Works on the average of every other month.

Functional Education

Vogar has a provincially funded Headstart Program for ages 3-5 in conjunction with the school kindergarten. There is a community library in the Community Hall, established by gifts of 300 books and an Extension Loan of 200 books. Three teenage girls have helped process the books. Canada Works has provided a full-time tutor and several part-time workers for the elementary school from December through April. The Headstart teacher has been to Chicago for a curriculum building seminar. Course leadership has been provided in the community through Canada Works, provincial personnel, and the ICA. Two residents have gone to ICA planning meetings in Chicago and another has visited Lorne de L'Acadie, the second Canadian project.

Community Welfare

The youth of Vogar have participated in many of the Vogar programs. Special women's programs have been established, the most notable being managerial skills training for the employees of the quilting factory. In addition, a forum called "Global Women's Forum" was well attended by the women of Vogar. Vogar Products is training all of its employees in sewing methods. Management training is conducted daily at Vogar Products and Vogar Community Store. Vogar Store has monthly bookkeeping training with its employees.