



**CONTINENT LATIN AMERICA AREA REPORTS**

- AREA MEXICO CITY**
- AREA HAVANA**
- AREA LIMA**
- AREA CARACAS**
- AREA BUENOS AIRES**
- AREA RIO DE JANEIRO**



**THE  
AMERICAS**

## AREA MEXICO CITY

June 1982

Global Research Council

### THE SOCIOLOGICAL REALITY

The Mexico City Area is composed of 8 nations, each a different reality. They are all in extreme economic crisis with the exception of Panama. Four are embroiled in civil war of one form or another. The other 3 are relatively stable politically, but how long they can withstand the economic stress without political upheaval is an issue. The image of the area is in two parts—the 7 nations which comprise Central America and the nation of Mexico. The whole area experiences a strong economic influence from North America, while politically the nations, with the exception of El Salvador, maintain a non-aligned posture.

### THE MOVEMENTAL RESPONSE

#### In Mexico City:

- \* task for the year was investigating urban and rural communities and penetrating the various sectors.
- \* we moved programatically where there have been openings, primarily with the local church, using the CYF and community LENS constructs.
- \* built a frame with various business associations which are involved in rural development projects, with an eye towards collaboration in some form of rural HDZ.
- \* made our presence known to government agencies primarily through the IERD.

#### In Guatemala:

- \* the response has been to quietly continue as a sign of local development in the midst of a continuing situation of deterioration, maintaining neutrality without breaking governmental relations, and strengthening our relations with persons concerned about the future of the nation. We grasped ourselves as an experimentation on behalf of the globe on the local economic vehicle, using money from an international funding body, flowing to local man thru ICA.

### THE MISSIONAL BREAKTHROUGHS

#### In Mexico:

- \* establishment of the Religious House in Mexico.
- \* created Spanish materials, internal and external, which can be used around the continent.
- \* found development sources which have put the region financially in the black.
- \* thru long-standing contacts with religious orders globally, we found an opening with the Maryknoll order and their counterparts in Mexico, the Missionaries of Guadalupe. (There are two powerful forces in Mexico, the PRI political party, which has controlled the government since 1923, and

## AREA MEXICO CITY

the Catholic Church.)

- \* following a community LENS in a Maryknoll parish, we began an urban probe in the barrio of San Juan de Arogon, which is primarily a six month leadership training program.
- \* this has spilled over into the next community, Nezaquacoatl, which is a symbol of the urban contradiction in Mexico City.
- \* we received an invitation to work in the Parroquia Santa Magdalena Mixhua.
- \* these two opportunities represent self-support for three staff members and the possibility of an experiment with the local church in Latin America.
- \* through training events in the two communities of San Camilo and Santa Magdalena, the Regional team is set to come into being this quarter.

### In Guatemala:

- \* construction of the \$300,000 central irrigation system began June 22, 1982—3 years, 4 months and 10 days after submission of the first proposal to IADB.
- \* established structures to enable success of the irrigation project; 3 technical assistance personnel, village promoters in training, agricultural cooperative formed, experimental farm, and a guaranteed market source located.
- \* two legalized village structures emerged; a potable water management committee and the agricultural cooperative.
- \* village social programs begin to support themselves, schools expanded 40%, family gardens program flourish...etc.
- \* programatically penetrated San Jose Region with LENS in Panama and Costa Rica and did a research visit to Monterey and Oaxaca regions. (4 of 6 regions touched)
- \* regional team commitment was deepened thru LENS facilitating, work on IADB, and assistance in Development. (Two second level and three third level LENS facilitators ready to go.)
- \* in a year of economic crisis and reduced income, we reduced our debt \$3,000 and found a new process for raising money.
- \* Order life improved with improvements in internal space, intensification of symbol life and the emergence of a new intern.
- \* new self-support possibilities opened up thru follow-up LENS consultation.
- \* we weathered the contingencies of dangerous times and continued development.

### FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

- \* openings with the church in Mexico can be developed with experimental probes.
- \* Panama invitation should be explored without involvement of additional personnel.

AREA MEXICO CITY

- \* although already in Guatemalan hands, ICA will need to oversee the IADB loan for two more years. (Integrity)
- \* we must build new modes of relating to large funders, thru reflections and conversations with IADB, if we intend to continue to seek this type of funding for local man.
- \* new possibilities for consultations with other development organizations and businesses.
- \* network of professional people writing to be engaged to deeper commitment.
- \* potential of training centers and schools opening up.
- \* technology transfer of drip irrigation to local man.
- \* out of relation to church, we are being connected to private economic development projects thru which we can collaborate, with focus on the accompanying social development.
- \* we must be very strategic in all government relations.
- \* we are positioned to train an urban team to help work in the rural.
- \* we are positioned to create an economic sign, made more dramatic and difficult by the existing economic and political conditions.

GLOBAL COUNCIL CHICAGO		AREA STATISTICS						Area Mexico City	
STATISTICS		REGIONS	GUATE	COSTA RICA	MEXICO	MONTEARREY	OAXACA	GUADALAJARA	TOTAL
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)		400,000	350,000	150,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,300,000
	Population		17M	15M	30M	15m	15m	15m	107M
	% Rural/% Urban		70/30	60/40	10/90	40/60	90/10	40/60	50/50
E V E N T S	Formation Colloquy								
	# LENS		1	2	1				
	# Forums				6				
	# Other Courses		4		2				
	Councils/#		4		3				
M O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength								
	Day II Movement Strength								
	# of Cores								
F S I S T A C T A L	Development Income Target		25,000		12,000				37,000
	Development Raised		17,000		6,000				23,000
	# Development Donors		20		4				24
	Programme Income		6,000		600				6,600
	Self-Support + DT		4,500		25,000				29,500
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	# Assigned		5		6				11
	# Youth		-						
	# Assigned into Region		-						
	# Assigned out of Region		-						
	New Interns		1						1
	Sojourners		1						1
	Current # Individuals		7		2				9
	Current # Couples		1		2				3
	# Working In		6		3				9
	# Working out		1		3				4

1. THE SOCIOLOGICAL REALITY:  
Area Habana (West Indies)

The Caribbean is made up of 28 nations and territories with a total population of 30 million. The people are primarily of West African origin as well as European, East Indian, Chinese, Middle Eastern and Amerindian. The languages spoken include Spanish, English, French, Dutch and a variety of dialects (patoi.) The gap between rich and poor is most dramatic within each nation and between nations, such as Haiti which is the only LDC (Least Development Country) in the Western Hemisphere and Trinidad/Tobago which is rich with oil. This past year there were peaceful elections in The Bahamas, the Dominican Republic and Trinidad. The U.S., Canada, Mexico and Venezuela have proposed a Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) at the recommendation of Jamaica's Prime Minister to facilitate a significant increase in development capital and improved trade relations. Haitian refugees continue to flee to Southern Florida and the Bahamas while Baby Doc has returned to many of the hardline measures of his father.

Kingston Region (Jamaica)

The island nation of Jamaica is 4,400 square miles and has a population of 2.5 million people. This year the national economy gave some indications of recovery while the new government undertook a massive re-financing of the national debt in balance of payments and securing of major development loans. However, during the year the economic recovery received a number of blows from the depressed world bauxite market, many strikes and frequent electrical power cuts. Tourism seemed to improve during the year. Unemployment, however, remains at a staggering 25 % and among youth at around 50%.

2. THE MOVEMENTAL RESPONSE:

In response to massive rural poverty, the ICA as the lead co-sponsor of THE JAMAICAN POTENTIAL expanded the single village HDP in Woburn Lawn to a Cluster of 16 villages in the Blue Mountains in a 5 mile radius encompassing 6,000 people. At the same time the ICA began working more closely with the government structures in services delivery as well as awakening and training "movementalized" colleagues within St. Thomas in the designated Human Development Zone for Latin America. The HDZ acts as the intensive mode of strategy for both the region and the area. Surrounding the HDZ strategy were other systems such as: multi-sectoral collaboration, Regional Team formation, an expanded thrust of programmes, using LENS for the first time in the area, areal and continental impact, active framing, IERD preparation, a new push in development and management, an expansion of the House and a deepening and maturation of the Woburn Lawn HDP.

3. MISSIONAL BREAKTHROUGHS:

A. BLUE MOUNTAINS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER/ H.D.Z. LAUNCH:

This is the first village cluster which the ICA has launched in the Western Hemisphere. The approach used was in 3 phases:

Preparation, Consultation, Implementation. Preparation began in October 1981 and included: 15 mini-consults (forums), sub-cluster formation and baseline data surveys; Consultation was in February 1982 and included: a week long formal consult with a month of consultation, 26 village leaders helping lead the consult after training and the formation of a Consultation Coordinating Group; and Implementation (March-June) which included: guild, stake and assembly formation in each village, a 6 day Cluster Leadership Seminar for 50 leaders, 17 cluster welcome signs painted, a Beautification Contest, surveys on bee-keeping and needed tools, a VOICE published every other week, monthly and weekly Cluster Leaders Meetings, weekly circuiting and cluster "T" shirts. The Cluster has attracted much attention and is acting as a training laboratory in multiple village development.

**B. PROGRAMMATIC THRUST.**

LENS was used for the first time in the area touching all 4 sectors: National Commercial Bank, Basic Services for Children Project (Gov't of Ja./UNICEF), Anglican Diocese and the Girls Guides Association of Jamaica. A fee was charged for each, from US\$ 3,770 for the private sector to US\$1,000 for the voluntary sector. These 4 LENS with 195 participants had an impact both nationally and relative to the HDZ in St. Thomas. 26 Community and Youth Forums were held in Central and Eastern Jamaica with 990 participants. 21 of the forums were in the HDZ with 5 outside. Other programmes include 7 special presentations to groups in the 4 sectors (total of 366 persons) with the global film, slides and talks being used. The Cluster Leadership Seminar (6 day) had 50 participants including the regional team and Univ. of the West Indies students. The Cluster Consult itself involved at least 1000 persons during the week. In all around 2,500 persons were directly impacted during the year.

**C. MULTI-SECTORAL COLLABORATION:**

Following on the success of THE JAMAICAN POTENTIAL national consultation, the ICA has worked closely with at least 29 other organisations in doing human development. These are:

**PUBLIC SECTOR**

1. Basic Services for Children Project (Gov't of Ja./UNICEF)
2. Social Development Commission
3. Ministry of Youth and Community Development
4. Ministry of Agriculture
5. Ministry of Health
6. Ministry of Construction
7. National Commercial Bank
8. Comprehensive Rural Township Development Scheme
9. JAMAL - national literacy campaign
10. University of the West Indies
11. CIDA 12. EEC 13. IDB

**PRIVATE SECTOR**

14. Fund for Multi-national Management Education (NYC)
15. Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (300 members)
16. 25 companies which have given cash or inkind

VOLUNTARY SECTOR

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 17. Kingston Rotary Club         | 21. Central Michigan Univ.               |
| 18. Catholic Archdiocese         | 22. Council of Voluntary Social Services |
| 19. Jamaica Agricultural Society | 23. Catholic Relief Services             |
| 20. De Pauw University           | 24. Anglican Diocese                     |
|                                  | 25. Girl Guides Association              |

LOCAL SECTOR

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 26. Woburn Lawn Co-operative    | 28. Jack's Hill Community Council  |
| 27. Claverty Cottage Devel. Co. | 29. Trinityville Community Council |

D. REGIONAL TEAM FORMATION;

The regional team deepened its commitment, established a local legal form and actively marketed and conducted programmes. The team met monthly and assisted in leading the Cluster Consult and the Cluster Leadership Seminar. One team member also assisted in the school and cluster consult in Cano Negro.

ICA Jamaica Ltd. was incorporated with a board of 9 meeting monthly, marketing LENS and assisting with fund raising. The Board held a dinner party for Sir James and Lady Lindsay and accompanied them on their visits. The team hosted a reception for the Panchayat and sent one member to the Global Academy.

E. ACTIVE FRAMING;

In addition to the impact on groups mentioned in the collaboration section, framing was accomplished through visits, site visits to Woburn Lawn and special presentations to another 16 organisations including 11 Embassies and High Commissions and another 10 key individuals. The embassies include: Belgium, Australia, U.S., Mexico, Venezuela, China, Canada, Trinidad, Japan, Korea and Germany. Individuals include: Senator Molson (Canada), CIDA rep from Ottawa, US Ambassador and Deputy Chief of Mission, Rural Ventures rep (Minnesota), Jamaica Council of Churches president, Caribbean rep of OAS, Price Waterhouse rep, UNICEF consultant (NYC), Partners of the Americas rep.

F. I.E.R.D.:

Framing took a major leap with Sir James and Lady Lindsay's visit, which was covered by radio, T.V. and newspaper. Visits were made to: the Governor-General, British High Commissioner, Indian High Commissioner, President, Council of Voluntary Social Services, Chairman, Grace Kennedy Co., President, Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica, Chairman, Jamaica Development Bank, Minister of Youth and Community Development, UNDP Caribbean rep and Metal Box. Group presentations were made with: Kingston Rotary Club, C.V.S.S., Girl Guides, ICA Board and Deputy British High Commissioners party. Three members of the G.A.B. were added in Jamaica. THE JAMAICAN POTENTIAL co-sponsors will constitute the core of the national steering committee. The ICA gained a broadened and deepened image as "international rural development experts" from the visits.

**G. DEVELOPMENT BREAKLOOSE:**

Local development took a leap with US\$12,889 being raised in cash and US\$8,000 in kind. As of June 1982 working proposals totalled US\$62,500. Two of the multi-nationals contributing are Esso and Good Year. Notable gifts include the Caribbean Conference of Churches, Ministries of Youth and of Agriculture and the Jamaica Development Bank. In extra-national development, CIDA and Rotary International have been added with the assistance of Global Development Centrum. CIDA was for the cluster initiation and the Rotary will be for a 2 year HDTs programme. Both of these are "firsts" and can break loose other monies globally.

**H. MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:**

Management systems were greatly improved with the assistance of Global Management Centrum. Quality reports were prepared for EEC, CIDA and IDB as well as an audit by Price Waterhouse for the Woburn Lawn Co-operative. The ICA/O:E in Jamaica is ready to go on full Global Management Systems monitored by GMC this August 82.

**I. AREAL COVERAGE:**

With the focus of the year on launching of the initial cluster, areal coverage was done through 2 of the few Caribbean wide networks as well as through Woburn Lawn itself. The ICA attended the General Assembly of the Caribbean Conference of Churches held in Curacao where contact was made with church leaders throughout the area. The global film was shown to 41 students at the Kingston campus of the Univ. of the West Indies with many nations represented. Site visits were made to Woburn Lawn by persons from St. Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad.

**J. KINGSTON HOUSE:**

The Kingston House in Woburn Lawn expanded from 4 to 11 Jamaican House members, with the addition of 7 interns from the cluster villages and Portland, 2 women and 5 men, ages from 44 to 17. One sojourner from Michigan worked with the House from January through March. 3 Jamaican House members attended the Global Academy. The Pacheco family spent 3 weeks in the House to improve their English language skills. During the year 14 colleagues from Chicago Nexus came to Jamaica to assist in various capacities.

**K. WOBURN LAWN HDP MATURATION:**

In addition to the activities already mentioned, some of the highlights in Woburn Lawn include: Woburn Lawn's selection of the cluster villages; completion of the Industry Complex building and the preschool; cutting a new road to Cedar Valley and the co-op farm with EEC funding; additional beautification; re-empowerment of the assembly, stakes and guilds; helping lead the cluster consult and the Cluster Leadership Seminar; going on development and framing calls; making special group presentations; maturation of the co-operative; documentation of the 4 year project; holding a major week long 4 year anniversary celebration with many dignitaries attending from Kingston and all cluster villages represented (official openings were made by the EEC representative, the Australian High Commissioner, the USAID director, the President of

the Kingston Rotary Club and the Director of Community Development, Ministry of Youth and CD. Other activities include: launching of a women's embroidery project (for sales); marketing of wood products and the co-ops corn in Kingston and 2 Woburn Lawn youth becoming fellows in the Order.

4. FUTURE IMPLICATIONS:

- A. The Rotary International grant for a two year HDTS programme will require a core of highly trained troops to prepare for and conduct the training.
- B. The Rotary training programme will require the construction of a residential training facility and therefore the securing of the funding for this.
- C. The Blue Mountains Cluster requires rapid actuation especially in the economic programmes.
- D. The St. Thomas H.D.Z. will require a ten year phasing plan to include not only additional clusters but impact of structures and the mobilisation of a movemental force.
- E. In order to do the extensive coverage of the region and the area a Kingston Outpost of around 5 persons is required. Other responsibilities of the Outpost would be development, framing, LENS marketing, management and self-support.
- F. LENS marketing needs to be accelerated and ongoing.
- G. I.E.R.D. preparation needs to include a national committee, a Human Development Month and special seminar and conferences.
- H. Selective programmatic probes need to be made in Haiti and Trinidad, such as the Human Development Methods course, LENS and Forums.
- I. Local development must be ongoing even with the presence of large extra-national grants, to ensure continuous funding.
- J. New forms of self-support must be experimented with, even when salaries or consultants fees are written in to large grants.
- K. Jamaican funding needs to be found to replace the IDB financing for the Woburn Lawn Co-operative, even if IDB will do a phase II.

GLOBAL COUNCIL CHICAGO		AREA STATISTICS						Area HABANA
REGIONS		KINGSTON	PORT OF SPAIN	SANTO DOMINGO	PORT AU PRINCE	NASSAU	HABANA	TOTAL
STATISTICS								
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)	4,400	4,000	17,000	12,000	4,500	30,000	
	Population	2.5 mil.	3.3 mil.	8.5 mil.	6.5 mil.	.2 mil.	10 mil.	31 mil.
	% Rural/% Urban	70 / 30	/	/	/	/	/	66 / 33
E V E N T S	Formation Colloquy	1 / 50						
	# LENS	4 / 195						
	# Forums	26 / 990						
	# Other Courses	2 / 250						
	Councils/#	3 / 90						
M O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength	20						
	Day II Movement Strength	30						
	# of Cores	6						
F I N A N C I A L	Development Proposals Working	US\$62,500 (local)						
	Development Raised (local)	US\$12,889 (cash)	US\$8,000 (in-kind)				+ CIDA and Rotary	
	# Development Donors	40						
	Programs Income	US\$8,184						
	Self-Support + or -	-						
H O U S E  P E R S O N N E L  D A T A	#Assigned	15						
	# Youth	0						
	# Assigned into Region	4						
	# Assigned out of Region	11						
	New Interns	7						
	Sojourners	2						
	Current # Individuals	13						
	Current # Couples	1						
	# Working In	15						
# Working out	35							

### Geo-Socio Situation

Area Lima is composed of regions Lima, Arequipa and Iquitos in the nation of Peru, regions La Paz and Santa Cruz in the nation of Bolivia and region Quito in the nation of Ecuador. The area includes the geography covered by the ancient Inca Empire and in its Andean mountain region includes the Quechua and Aymara-speaking descendants of this civilization. The area includes the dense jungle region of the Amazon, as well as the arid coastal region of the Atacama desert, the driest desert in the world.

The three nations which compose Area Lima: Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, in recent history have competed against each other for land, oil and mineral rights, and access to ports and foreign trade. All three have suffered from political and social instability (the extreme being manifest by the nation of Bolivia, which has suffered 181 revolutions in the past 150 years. In all three nations flight from the rural areas has caused an extreme urban growth rate--that of Peru (5%) being the highest in Latin America. All three nations suffer from foreign domination of their natural resources, and all are dependant upon imported manufactured goods. Inadequate education for the masses has resulted in a 40% unemployment and sub-employment rate across the area, and the extreme vulnerability of the people to communist propaganda, terrorist activity and drug traffic, which is prevalent throughout the mountain region.

Recently there has been a trend toward unification of the three nations through the creation of the Andean Pact, the negotiation of port-use agreements between Peru and Bolivia, and the renewed diplomatic relations between Peru and Ecuador. A common concern for resource management, decentralization and infrastructure development has enabled the three nations to lay to temporary rest, differences about boundaries and political domination. Peru has led the way in forging an experiment in the democratic process by voting in a democratic government after 12 years under the rule of a military dictatorship. All three nations struggle to compete effectively on the world market, and are sorely in need of technological development.

### Movemental Response

Work was begun in 1979 in Area Lima in Peru as a strategic "island" of relative economic, social and political stability. The launching of the Azpitia Human Development Project demonstrated a practical and comprehensive response to the demand throughout the area to relate resources and services found in the urban to the dying rural sector. After establishing a visible sign in Azpitia, work was initiated in creating local "human development teams" throughout the nation and the 4 valley extension region around Azpitia. Critical in this process was the initiation

of the regular cycle of Continental Training Schools, held twice-yearly in Azpitia (in addition, this school was held in Sol de Septiembre, Chile in May 1982). School participation has involved people from the four sectors, both villagers and professionals. Further work was done in formation of the human development teams through the development of a national faculty, and the initiation of regular circuits within the four-valley area to do Community Forums and health care-taker training.

In order to lend support to the newly-established democratic government, initial framing was deepened through consultations and training courses that helped establish the style and mode of procedure in comprehensive local development. Wives of key government figures were swirled into a collegial relationship through the Women in Development Series and direct engagement in funding and framing. These relationships enabled President Belaunde's visit to Azpitia and the selection of the village as a national demonstration for infrastructure development.

#### Missional Breakthroughs

Critical to the process of deepening and expanding movemental work in Area Lima has been the development of an effective modular training school curriculum, designed by Order staff representing five of the six areas of the continent, with the concern of addressing the Latin spirit and enabling the journey toward global relatedness and comprehensive responsibility. In addition the formation of the regional team and guardian net has been critical in funding and framing work and Spanish language pedagogy. The incorporation of ICA:Peru under the auspices of its local board and the ICA's recognition as a tax exempt Peruvian entity has enabled the local fund raising strategy. The initiation of a working relationship with the First Lady's Committee for Development has enabled infrastructure development in Azpitia and has created a potential working relationship throughout the four valley region. The expansion of the economic projects in Azpitia: the honey bee industry and the Box factory (which has recently received a large long-term low interest loan from Europe) has demonstrated the potential for expanding economic ventures throughout the four valley region. The creation of a working relationship with De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, has made possible the expansion of the health caretaker program in the four valley region and the possibility of the construction of a permanent Training Center in Azpitia.

#### Future Implications

A permanent Training Center will be established in Azpitia to continue to serve the four valley region and make possible the

Future Implications (cont)

Expansion of training courses to include special populations such as educators will expand the participation of professionals in the human development process and deepen the participation of the national faculty and the regional team. Initiation of computer programmed work in agriculture will signal "Third Wave" development and deepen training in necessary basic skills. An on-going program of Community Forums, health caretaker training and imaginal education will deepen extension work and enable the staging of the Human Development Zone. The teaching of LENS will deepen the participation of the national faculty and the involvement of the public and private sectors. The launching of work on the IERD will make possible the deepening of framing within Peru and the initiation of framing and programming in Bolivia and Ecuador.

GLOBAL COUNCIL CHICAGO		AREA STATISTICS						
		Area LIMA						
REGIONS		Lima	Arequipa	Iquitos	La Paz	Sta. Cruz	Quito	TOTAL
STATISTICS								
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)	121.200m <sup>2</sup>	100.000	275.000	150.000	274.150	109.500m <sup>2</sup>	1,029,850
	Population	11.5 mill.	4 mill.	2.5 mill	5 mill	1.5 mill	7.5 ml	32 mill.
	% Rural/% Urban	20 / 80	50 / 50	80 / 20	30 / 70	70 / 30	60 / 40	52 / 48
E V E N T S	Formation HDTs Colloquy	2 (60)						
	# LENS Pedagogy	1 (6)						
	# Forums	14 (280)						
	# Other Courses health	17 sess.						
	Councils/#	1 / 20						
M O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength	10						
	Day II Movement Strength	10.						
	# of Cores	3						
F I S A C T A E L	Development Income Target	25,000						
	Development Raised	7,000						
	# Development Donors	30						
	Programs Income	500						
	Self-Support + or -							
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	#Assigned	12						
	# Youth	2 dep/1 local						
	# Assigned into Region	2						
	# Assigned out of Region	9						
	New Interns	---						
	Sojourners	5						
	Current # Individuals	12						
	Current # Couples	4						
	# Working In	11						
	# Working out	1						

#### THE SOCIOLOGICAL REALITY:

Area Caracas, to date, has worked intensively in the nation of Venezuela. With a small population (17,000,000), 80% of the population is located in the urban centers with little imagination directed to the rural areas. Additionally the nation enjoys the benefit of petroleum resources so diversification of agriculture and industry are seemingly low priorities. At this time the nation imports 60% of its food stuffs. Politically it prides itself as one of the most stable democracies in Latin America. Culturally the nation is preponderantly Roman Catholic in religion, diverse in ethnic backgrounds, with few native peoples, the people of Barlovento (where Cano Negro is located) as descendants of slaves are the most pronounced issue of innocent suffering. This cultural diversity, democratic state and relative economic power has created a remarkable openness to new things and extra-national presence.

#### THE MOVEMENTAL RESPONSE:

Historically the Cano Negro Project has been an acknowledged success. However, in order to catalyze a movement, it was discerned that an inclusive set of strategies needed to be devised where our work stood as a symbol of reconciliation between the tremendous gaps between the urban and rural, the religious and lay, and the 15% and 85%. The 4 year strategies call for clusters within the rural and urban as intensive demonstrations, impact intensively within Barlovento and expansively within Caracas and the nation. It also calls for diverse extended training with the villages and the city. The majority of effort in the first year of this plan has been directed toward initiating the first 3 Clusters within Barlovento. One Cluster of 7 villages is around Cano Negro, the 2 other are expansive Clusters of 3 villages each. At this point all of the 3 Clusters are being treated as one.

#### THE MISSIONAL BREAKTHROUGHS:

An initial breakthrough had to do with completing the training center/Religious House in Cano Negro. Showers, toilets, tiled floor and commodious rooms all contributed to an effective training center and revolutionary Religious House. The training center was used to conduct 2 Human Development Laboratories of 11 days each. The breakthrough was the focusing of the last module of the school to a specific campaign; in one instance Town Meeting, another the Cluster Consult. Both schools were taught by Area faculty. The schools, with 70 participants, were

primarily responsible for there being 5 intern (3 from Barlovento, 1 from Caracas and 1 from North America.), numerous sojourners and 40 regular volunteers (non-resident in Cano Negro) with the Cluster. In terms of training within Caracas, there was one RS-I in Spanish, 9 monthly Ecclesiolas and a Formation Fortnight scheduled for November.

The Cluster Consult launched the Clusters and subsequently there has been a rthym of mobilization treks to each village, bi-monthly leadership meetings in Cano Negro. The initial Implementaries in the villages were well received and implemented by the villagers. Considerable effort has gone into agriculture; with the government assigning a full time agriculture instructor to the Cluster. An Economic Guild of prominent businessmen has met monthly to stimulate industries within Barlovento. So far, however, the most concrete breakthrough of the Guild has been the design of a housing rehab program for the barrio of Las Menas in Caracas.

In the arena of Impact, approximately 30 Town Meetings were done but a number of people were trained to facilitate Town Meetings. In Development and Authorization \$60,000. was raised; about one-third of which was expended on global events. A number of Government Ministers endorsed the work and a close working relationship was established with the Catholic Church. In short-term interchange, personnel were sent to Jamaica, Peru and Majuro and were received from Chicago, Jamaica and Peru.

#### THE FUTURIC IMPLICATIONS:

There are several implications of the 4 year plan. To effectively do Urban Strategy will require a religious house in Caracas, as well as in Barlovento. With the interns we have and can get, this could be done with the same number of globally assignable staff as last year. We could collaborate with the Society of St. Edmund in the Barrio of Las Menas.

Also to present a demonstration of the Order as a self-supporting body, where everyone can participate in every aspect, a new agriculture self-support model for Cano Negro has been created that can provide 30 persons with adequate stipends and care funds, as well as training in methods of modern agriculture.

In addition a higher National profile is also being called for in the actuation process, i.e., delivery of water, bridges, etc. The gap in coverage of other nations in our Area will require new strategies.

**SOCIOLOGICAL REALITY:** The southern cone of Latin America (Cono Sur) is an area rich in mineral, water, and agricultural resources. The basic contradiction is how to effectively plan and organize for the use of resources. The populations are concentrated in towns and cities (see pg. 3). In Chile 40% of the national population live in the Metropolitan Region of Santiago and 40% of the nation's extremely poor (by gov't indicators) live in this same Metropolitan Region. The manifestation of economic suffering in the B.A. Area is unemployment and marginal employment which is experienced by both lower and middle class. The contradiction to the economic situation in Argentina would seem to be the absence of a common vision, will, and plan for dealing with the situation (e.g. 134% inflation). Other contradictions in the Area are the very powerful and pervasive "padron" image, individualism and operating from one situation/crisis to the next rather than long-range planning and integrated implementation.

**MOVEMENTAL RESPONSE:** Roundtables were held in both Sol and Santiago providing occasions for those who care to reflect on the human journey and relate to each other rather than just with individual members of the House. The HDTS (CICC) preparation and event provided opportunity for members of the regional team to work toward and within one task. The base of monthly pledgers has been expanded recently to include managers of corporations who "could not give because of the recession." The Area Trek (1 from House, 1 from Sol) provided on-site data relative to potential work outside Region Santiago; one direct result being a participant at the HDTS from Paraguay sponsored by Cath. Relief Serv.

in Asuncion. Interchange with Area Lima trained a Sol villager to be faculty for HDTS; he has now started his intern year with the House. **MISSIONAL BREAKTHROUGHS:** Every extranational in House has resident visas. The interview and consequent article in Que Pasa (weekly news magazine in Chile) provided instant authorization in many calls. The approval of **SENCE** (gov't agency) for **LENS** to be 100% tax deductible opens doors for marketing **LENS** and getting same tax deductible status for other training programs of **ICA**. We received permission from both the former mayor and new mayor of Lempa--the latter enabling the HDTS with water, blankets, mattresses, and beds, as well as permission to recruit within the comuna (county). In the midst of the global economic recession 33% of our income came from individual givers which enabled us to "keep on the road". The HDTS enabled the deepened training of a Latin American faculty. An extension team of 16 persons (including the participant from Paraguay) were commissioned at close of HDTS to assume responsibility for their communities and work together relative to forums and workdays within their communities. The Roundtables enabled a broadening of images and sociality which initiated the formation of a 4-sector regional team.

**FUTURIC IMPLICATIONS:** **LENS** with businesses and government agencies. Possibility for training modules in Paraguay and Uruguay--beyond the region --to enable beginning formation of other regional teams and interchange within the Area. Need a larger facility (House) to be able to receive other potential interns and sojourners (including a married couple) for more depth pedagogical and priorship training. Need to discover additional self-support avenues so not dependent on only one mode. Need to decide how to initiate work in the urban reality we have on our hands--the openness is there, focused strategies are needed.

SOL DE SEPTIEMBRE  
The Diamond Catalyst

HIGHLIGHTS:

1. Sol received its legal personality (personalidad jurídica) and elected a new directiva (5 person). The Junta de Vecinos (group of neighbors) has had several general assemblies since February, when water to houses was cut off, to create and chose alternative plan to get water. They are now working directly with municipality to implement this plan.
2. The Panaderia (bakery) has 22 women who make bread twice a day all year. They work on rotation and meet twice a month to receive financial report and decide future directions. Every month they make a \$75 payment back to the "revolving fund" - this payment basically covers the ongoing cost of the preschool and after-school children's program (although the payment currently is made to the ICA). These same women and 4 others cooked the meals and washed the dishes during the HDTs--21 meals x 3½ weeks x approximately 50 persons per meal.
3. The community planned, organized, and implemented (and financed) the 2-day Independence Day celebration; a guardian event; moving and renovating the community center, the community kitchen, and the preschool; provided local staff and coordination for Health Week; provided in-kind food during the HDTs and for the 4th anniversary celebration/closing feast of HDTs.
4. One member of administrative team attended November HDTs in Peru, participated in April Peru HDTs as faculty and May-June HDTs in Sol. He has just begun his intern year with the Santiago House.
5. Another member of administrative team personally collects all the monthly pledges and has participated in development calls.
6. Teachers of the children's programmes took Imaginal Ed, created 6-month plan of action, and were trained in curriculum building.
7. The HDTs had 30 fulltime participants and 16 parttime participants including 1 from Paraguay, 7 from outside the county (comuna), and 22 from within the comuna. The staff were from Peru, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Australia, Japan, Philippines, and the USA. The regional team from Sol and Santiago held workdays to prepare the space and solicited-and-transported the in-kind donations for the school. An extension team was commissioned at the end of the school and has already created a 6-month timeline. Plans are being made for another school in October or November in conjunction with Area Lima staff.

GLOBAL COUNCIL CHICAGO		AREA STATISTICS						Area Buenos Aires
REGIONS		SANTIAGO	ASUNCION	MONTEVI- DEO	CORDOBA	BUENOS AIRES	COMODORO RIVADAVIA	TOTAL
D E A T O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)	See attached Census report						
	Population	11,275,440 as of 1982 Census. 27% increase since 1970 (1.7%/year) One of lowest in Latin America						
	% Rural/% Urban	20 80						
E V E N T S	Formation Colloquy # LENS							
	# Forums							
	# Other Courses	1. HDTS	Area Trek in March in all regions except C.R. region					
	Councils/#							
M F O V R E M A T	Day I Movement Strength							
	Day II Movement Strength							
	# of Cores	1	Contacts	Contacts		Contacts		
F S I T S A E L	Development Income Target	36,000USD						
	Development Raised	14,860USD	34% income from indiv. givers/monthly pledgers, 22% organizations and corporations, 22% OE loans					
	# Development Donors	3 companies 30 individual givers/monthly pledgers						
	Programme Income	0	Approximately 5,000 USD in in-kind goods and services for HDTS					
	Self-Support + or -	Even						
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	#Assigned	5						
	# Youth	0						
	# Assigned into Region	5						
	# Assigned out of Region							
	New Interns	1 as of 30/6/82						
	Sojourners							
	Current # Individuals	6 (including new interns)						
	Current # Couples	2						
	# Working In	4						
# Working out	1							

BUENOS AIRES  
AREA DATA 1970 CENSUS

	ARGENTINA (B.A. Cord. C.R.)	CHILE (Santiago)	PARAGUAY (Asuncion)	URUGUAY (Montevideo)
AREA KM <sup>2</sup>	2,776,889	2,006,626	406,752	176,215
POPULATION 1980	27,241,000	11,104,293	2,888,000	3,100,000
POPULATION INCREASE/YEAR	2.1%	1.9%	3.3%	.8%
DENSITY INHAB/EM <sup>2</sup>	9.7	5.5	7.1	16.6
BIRTHRATE/ THOUSAND INHAB	20.44	21.6	39.1	20.5
DEATH RATE/ THOUSAND INHAB	9.11	6.8	8.1	8.5
CAP. & POP (METRO)	B. AIRES	SANTIAGO.	ASUNCION	MONTEVIDEO
CAP. POPULATION	10,891,000	3,615,000	462,776	1,229,740
MONEDA	PESO	PESO	GUARANI	PESO
INCOME AVER. US\$	\$1,627	\$1,361	\$576	\$1,357
LITERACY	92.9%	90.8%	80%	89.9%
LANGUAGE	ESPANOL	ESPANOL	ESPANOL & GUARANI	ESPANOL
RELIGION:				
-Catholic	93%	86%	90%	88%
-Protestant	3%	10%	2%	2%
-Jewish	2%	30,000	1,200	50,000
HEALTH:				
-Inf. Mortal 75-80/M	69.4	39.7	84.2	48.6
-Doctors	54M	38M	1.4M	3,267
-Dentists	4,629	4,414	540	1,400
POP. DIST & NATURE	85% Urban 50% in/cerca de B.A. 22% de Cent Europe	80% Urban	36% Urban	80.8% 90% white de Espana

### The Sociological Reality

Area Rio de Janeiro equals the country of Brazil. The six regions are 1) Rio de Janeiro which includes the large mining and agricultural state of Minas Gerais, the agricultural and industrial state of Rio de Janeiro, and the largely agricultural state of Espirito Santo. 2) Sao Paulo which includes Brazil's largest city, Sao Paulo, and the two agricultural and industrial states of Sao Paulo and Parana. 3) Porto Alegre which includes the two southern agricultural and industrial states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. 4) Recife which includes the nine northeastern states of Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, Piaui, and Maranhao. This region contains Brazil's largest area of rural poverty and has experienced huge outmigration of rural poor in the last decade. 5) Brasilia which includes the national capitol and Federal District, and three developing agricultural states of Goias, Mata Grosso and Mata Grosso do Sul. And finally, 6) Manaus which includes the six largely undeveloped states and territories of the Amazon basin, Amazonas, Acre, Rondonia, Roraima, Para, Amapa.

Brazil is the 5th largest country in the world and has the 8th largest GNP. It makes up approximately 1/3 of Latin America both in size and population. Of the 500 largest corporations in Latin America, 65% are from Brazil.

Brazils current population is approximately 125 million, with about 50 million living in poverty, (annual income below \$1000 per year.) The population is 60% urban and 40% rural with major areas of both urban and rural poverty.

Politically Brazil has had a stable and firm but relatively moderate military government since 1964, and for the last 10 years has been on a journey toward a more democratic government. The first democratic national elections are scheduled to be held in November, 1982.

Some of the countries current major problems include:

- an annual inflation rate of 90%
- high unemployment
- difficulty in creating enough jobs to keep up with the growing population
- massive out migration from rural areas into large urban areas

- adult illiteracy still estimated to be approximately 25%.
- hundreds of rural municipalities without doctors
- the largest national foreign debt in the 3rd world, \$60+ billion
- a large, inefficient and ineffective bureaucracy.

Culturally it is the melting pot for South America with major racial influences being Africa and Europe. It also has the largest population of Japanese outside of Japan. The predominant religion is Roman Catholic, and is the largest Catholic country in the world. There is also a growing movement of the more fundamentalist protestant denominations. The culture and life style of Brazil is marked by exuberance and vibrancy. Perhaps its most famous manifestations of these qualities is the four day Carnival period before Lent and Brazilians single-minded enthusiasm for soccer.

Relative to the future, Brasil has almost unlimited potential. It is currently using only 15% of its aerable land and 15% of its hydroelectric power potential. It also has excess quantities of every useable mineral resource, except oil.

#### The Movement History

In 1978 the Rio de Janeiro house was opened with the start of the Bananeiras HDP. The HDP was completed with a community forum campaign in 32 municipalities in the state of Rio de Janeiro in May 1980 and documentation of the project in a CEM in November, 1980. The house was then moved to Rio Bonito, a neighboring municipality.\*\* In May 1981 a series of community forums were done in the Rio Bonito municipality to launch a cluster community project and municipal team experiment.

During 1981-82 the Rio house has been resident in Rio Bonito and maintaining an apartment in Rio as a development and administrative base. The missional focus was in 3 areas, a) developing the cluster community project in Rio Bonito in partnership with a multi-sector team at the municipal level, b) developing a Brazilian team, particularly in Rio Bonito to actuate the project, and c) developing a strong legal and financial base.

\*\*Rio Bonito is the first rural municipality outside the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan area. It has a rural population of 20,000 and about 20 rural communities.

The Missional Breakthroughs

- 1) Bracana-Tatus Community Planning Series held in April to initiate first rural area in Rio Bonito. The CPS was held on 3 consecutive Wednesdays followed by a Saturday celebration. It consisted of home visiting followed by an evening community meeting which used IENS style workshops. Over 50 adults and youth participated.
- 2) Replicable Actuation Programs are underway in agriculture (banana plot demonstrations) health (weekly clinic with doctor, community health course), education (sewing and crochet classes), and community life (hallmark are large community consensus meetings where issues are discussed and action decided.) Also purchased a jeep to ensure accessibility to the mountain communities, even in the rain.
- 3) Engaged Municipal Team. Three municipal team members helped write a grant proposal to the Ford Foundation and four are now carrying major actuation responsibilities, one in each of the arenas mentioned above.
- 4) 3 Training Programs were held, 2 Human Development courses and 1 Study Methods Lab
- 5) Ford Grant Received for \$24,500.00 for Rio Bonito Human Development Program, April 1982-April 1982.
- 6) 2 Year Visas Secured for 3 staff.
- 7) Self-Support Income Earned through teaching English, earning enough for stipends, school fees, and child-care.
- 8) Improved House Facility through acquiring an additional house, paint, new furnishings and zippy decor to make it an inviting place for visitors and municipal team meetings..
- 9) Exceeded Development Goal by 20%, enabling first contribution to global funds by paying for council travel.
- 10) Financial and Administrative Details Ordered such as audited books, hired an accountant, payed back taxes, regularized several legal matters, and held ICA annual meeting.
- 11) Bananeiras Electricity Turned on in June.

### The Futuric Implications

In order to continue the broad strategy of developing a strong rural development cluster project in Rio Bonito in the direction of an HDZ the following will be required:

- 1) Maintaining and expanding the cluster project in Rio Bonito through additional community forums, community planning series, community program actuation, and village leadership training. It will also require a new maneuver to add new members to the current municipal team to help with this job.
- 2) Documenting the Ford Grant work and submitting a new proposal.
- 3) Diversifying programs through LENS, and basic courses (possibly an HDTI) are critical to broaden our impact and strengthen our base.
- 4) Major framing on the state and national level and expansion of the development base.
- 5) Continued Brazilian staff development through courses, informal events at the house, and project engagement.
- 6) Expanding our portuguese language capabilities.

GLOBAL COUNCIL

CHICAGO

## AREA STATISTICS

1981-82

Area Rio de Janeiro

REGIONS		Rio de Janeiro	Sao Paulo	Porto Alegre	Recife	Brasilia	Manaus	TOTAL
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)	264,467	174,785	147,722	604,940	734,162	1,398,900	3,324,476
	Population	30,000,000	40,000,000	12,000,000	30,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	125,000,000
	% Rural/% Urban							40 60
E V E N T S	Formation	-						
	Colloquy							
	# LENS	-						
	# Forums	-						
	# Other Courses	3						
	Councils/#	-						
M O O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength	(1)						
	Day II Movement Strength	3						
	# of Cores	2						
F I S A C T A L	Development Income Target	\$25,000.00						
	Development Raised	\$31,000.00						
	# Development Donors	18						
	Programme Income	175.00						
	Self-Support + or -							
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	# Assigned	5						
	# Youth	3 (E.G.)						
	# Assigned into Region	-						
	# Assigned out of Region	*2						
	New Interns	-						
	Sojourners/ Guests	4						
	Current # Individuals	2						
	Current # Couples	1						
	# Working In	4						
	# Working out	-						

\* 2 stranded in Chile for all OT-III on visa renewal.