

**CONTINENT SEA PAC AREA REPORTS**

**AREA SINGAPORE**

**AREA HONG KONG**

**AREA TOKYO**

**AREA SYDNEY**

**AREA SUVA**

Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore is the home for over 150,000,000 million Muslims - 143 million in Indonesia and 7 million in Malaysia. Islam is the dominant philosophy in Malaysia with Islam the official national religion for the 50% Malay population. In Indonesia, the Pancasila is the dominant philosophy stressing freedom of religion and giving to Indonesia a context free from the past and present history of Islam in the middle east. Malaysia is the only Asian nation to be victorious over a communist guerrilla movement, and did this as a nation of three cultures, three languages, and three races - Malay, Indian and Chinese. Indonesia has the largest Islamic population of any nation, yet there is no official state religion. We believe Area Singapore may present the conditions most favorable for Islam to create a social vehicle for the 21st Century.

The socio-economic context of Area Singapore is one of stability and growth. The economies of Southeast Asia continue to grow at rates of 6 to 8% per year. The formal and practical presence of ASEAN: Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia has contributed greatly to the stability of the area. It functions like the EEC, and recently opened its secretariat offices in Jakarta. In addition to building a regional economic structure, ASEAN functions as a major non-aligned force in Southeast Asia, and the world. This situation of stability and growth gives hope and momentum to development for the 80 to 85% rural population of the Area.

All of our village development work in the Area has been done within the context of signed agreements with the national governments. Our work with the villages of Malaysia and Indonesia have depended on official agreements between ICA and the national and provincial/state governments. We have a five year history of such agreements, which commit us to do a specific village program, allow a limited number of staff and their visas, and require of us specific financial inputs. These agreements have served the Spirit Movement extremely well, having put us in the position of service to over 200 villages. However in a time of transition, they need to be more flexible. In Malaysia and in Indonesia, the conclusion of the original 4 year agreements for Kelapa Dua and Sungai Lui resulted in the withdrawal of visa approval for ICA staff. This is particularly critical in Malaysia and has presented our staff and guardians, especially, with a tremendous challenge. This need to get official governmental approval for village work is further guided by the pressure to indigenize everything. The government does not really want ICA foreign staff living in the villages. This has been one of the factors in our consideration of non-resident village demonstration projects.

The movemental response has been very dramatic relative to new structures toward the formation of indigenous spirit movements. In Malaysia, the board members of ICA:Malaysia

and the Movement guardians have been heavily involved in seeking new ways to relate to village development. The government route continues to be extremely difficult with the conclusion of our work with the Prime Ministers department and the unsuccessful attempts to conclude an agreement with the Agricultural Ministry. We are now faced with a challenge to our actual presence in Malaysia, since all staff in Kuala Lumpur Region and Nexus are affected.

A second arena of movemental response has been the work with the Global Advisory Board members for the IERD. In Malaysia, there is Tun Tan Siew Sin, chairman of Sime Darby, the largest commercial agricultural estate company in Malaysia. He is teamed with Dato Abdullah Ali, chairman of INCHCAPE, one of the largest manufacturing and trading companies. The national steering committee preparation has begun with Tun Tan's mailing of letters of invitation and funding to potential members. In Indonesia, the members are Adam Malik, Vice President of Indonesia, Mrs. Sutanto, associate(Head) minister for women, and William Soeryadjaya, president of P.T. Astra International, a multinational Indonesian company. Both the v.p. and Mr. William have given their signed letter of acceptance. The national steering committee preparation is also well under way with a series of referral letters being prepared by Adam Malik. The official launching of the steering committee will be done with the vice president and a showing of the new film on village development in Indonesia. This thirty minute film of Kelapa Dua, Bontora, and Bubun has been financed and contracted by P.T. Astra. It will also serve as a major funding tool in both English and Indonesian editions.

A third area of movemental response is the ICA: Indonesia Foundation formation. On March 5, 1982, a three year process to form our Indonesian entity was concluded. Seven guardians who have worked closely with us in Indonesia for at least 4 years, signed the articles of incorporation for ICAI. They are:

Zainal Abidin - M.D. P.T. Abdi Company  
Rukmin Abidin - M.D. P.T. Tunggal Company  
Soedjai Kartasasmita - Komisaris PTP VI Estate  
Ali Noor Luddin - Secretary general Indonesian  
Chamber of Commerce

Al. Salaki - Government Relations, Mobil Oil Indo.  
Abdul Lathief - Chairman of Parliament, S. Sulewesi  
Herman P. Tuwaidan - M.D. AIU Insurance Company

For these colleagues, the decision to sign represents a great symbolic step, deepening their practical participation and commitment to the movement. Five are also members of the governing board which conducted the first annual general meeting in June 82, and understand themselves as being responsible for raising the private sector portion of the annual budget for the Indonesian regions.

For the Movement this means a formal Indonesian entity, operated by Indonesians, legally able to raise funds, conduct audits etc. is finally in being. Now in motion is the careful formation of the fiscal structures which will allow the flow of funds into and out of Indonesia in connection with finance commission recommendations and global needs. Another key strategy will be establishing counterparty relationships between the Indonesian organization and the government, as opposed to the current "foreign agency" relationships for program activities.

The first missional breakthrough was the launching of the Global Language School with 3 successful schools in the Jakarta and Medan Regions. Six people from the 4 regional houses taught the 4 to 6 week intensive English language training for managers of state-owned agricultural estates in Indonesia. The course designed to teach English utilized a comprehensive package of movement methods and proved to be both an awakening and a formation tool. The school was requested by the Estates to further develop English communication ability of their management staff. Indonesia's number one priority has become agricultural development and within those structures these strategically place GLS's further strengthened our relationships. As a self support strategy it allowed all regions to participate in earned income and provided nearly 50% of the self support budget. Combined with the salaries of the 2 teachers at the Jakarta International School, the Area received 11 full stipends this year. In addition, this is a new strategy for moving indirectly on the more than 350,000 villages of Indonesia.

A second missional breakthrough was 13 LENS consults held in the Area. These Lens consults yielded \$60,500 program income, based on a \$6,000 fee. There were 3 government administrative body Lens, 3 semi-government agricultural estate Lens, 2 multinational companies, 4 domestic companies and 1 voluntary organization. Six of these were held in Malaysia. This represents a shift in focus from multi-national companies and organizations. The key marketing breakthrough was having ICAI founders both hold Lens themselves and directly join in marketing efforts.

The third missional breakthrough was the kecamatan system. The cluster experiments initiated in 1979 demonstrated multi-village cooperation, but still did not establish the framework for effective linkage between the structures and resources of Indonesia and Malaysia and the villages. The level at which this linkage could take place was the kecamatan or district, the point where village and government structures come together. The kecamatan system experiment involved 100 villages in a process of bottom-up participation that was structurally linked to the lowest level of government agency activity. Priorities and programs were identified at the kecamatan level that focused

action into specific modules. Each module was a team effort that involved all 4 sectors. The module was a 2-4 week program that initiated priority actuation through intensive training and methods usage at the village level. Regular circuiting by ICA staff together with government agency personal insured ongoing success of the priority programs. At the end of one year, 100 villages were initiating their own development effort fully supported by an arsenal of government support agencies. This has also been initiated in Bontoa in South Sulawesi.

The first futuristic implication has to do with restructuring our external relations. The future of the global movements presence in Malaysia and Indonesia depends in part on the official agreements between the ICA and these governments. New government agreements will need to be concluded for 1983 onward that allow for the further extension of the kecamatan projects and the impact and training of the 4 sector movement. The 2 national legal forms for the movement will be called upon as active sponsors of program and financial support. The forming of IERD steering committees is an opportunity to strengthen top level framing and to form new relationships within the network of many development organizations.

The second futuristic implication is intensified HDZ programming. Programming will be tied increasingly to the sponsorship of organizations and agencies who wish to incorporate movement methods into their own structures. LENS, special consultancies, kecamatan systems and a variety of new training programs are being developed for agricultural estates, government agencies and private business ventures. LENS marketing will continue to be a key priority toward methods transfer and will be focused increasingly toward all 4 sectors. In addition, special curriculum will be developed to broaden extensive impact. The 2 kecamatan systems are in place and serve as solid demonstrations of human development. Various agencies and organizations have been targeted and have requested that the methods of the kecamatan system be applied within their programs. Leading these is the semi-government estates, and the Health, Community Education and Rural Development agencies. The kecamatan system would be extended best through those structures now responsible for village development.

The final futuristic implication is vocational commitment and self support for the Order. Regional team and total staff training (priorship, methods and skills) both are key to intentional colleague journey care. Three of our four houses are now in urban locations. They must become training centers and sojourn locations. Self support will continue to be the Global Language School and the Jakarta International School. GLS will focus on both the estates and multinationals as a broader base is built.

### The Sociological Reality

Area Hong Kong is composed of 2 nations, the Republic of China, and the Republic of the Philippines as well as 2 colonies: Hong Kong and Macao. Within this are 2 distinct cultures: the Philippines and Chinese. Chinese society knows no national boundaries in its cultural corporateness and economic power. Families and capital flow continuously thru this triangle of nations.

During the past year martial law was lifted in the Philippines and transition into the new life of the country symbolized by first "barangay" (local political level) elections since martial law, were held. The government's continued push on promoting relations with the Middle East and its regional government experiment with the Muslim regions of Mindanao, were seen to be defusing the turbulence that has existed in that area for some time. While the global economic situation has created high waves, the Philippine economy did grow at the rate of 4% during the past fiscal year. A big push was initiated to get economic ventures started throughout the rural areas. The nation is struggling hard to develop employment positions enough to keep up with the growing rate of the population. People are still flocking to the cities and are seeking jobs overseas. Income from foreign employment was the largest single source of outside capital introduced to the economy during the last fiscal year.

Hong Kong is moving quickly into the first world nations. It is making transition from labor intensive to service oriented economy with banking industry heading the list. Massive New Town complexes housing thousands of people are springing up simultaneously throughout the New Territories. The new industrial zone now being built across the border into China using Chinese land and work force, with the management and capital entering thru Hong Kong, will blur the line between Hong Kong and China. The colonial government has launched this year; a new experiment in local representation in the government by the creation of districtboards.

Hong Kong Region

The Movemental Response. This year has been called the Year of Reaching Out. There have been 5 major maneuvers weaving throughout the year.

NAM WAI VILLAGE A community planning survey for completion by every village family was completed. Six students from the Chinese University Department of Geography worked for 8 weeks to create the survey and interview village residents. This is the second step to having a formal village plan for the development of the village and guidelines for the use of profits from the Mau Tin project.

HONG KONG FORUMS Pelletier Hall. Four simultaneous forums with 20 residential student girls each were led by the forum-trained school staff. Back-up staff for this event included, Joe Nagy, Louise Ballard, Wong Ching On, Betty Chan, K.C. Wong, and Victor Liu. Fifteen school staff were trained in four training sessions by Joe Nagy, Louise Ballard and Augusta Jayasakara.

--Mongkok-Yau Ma Tei District Office--A demonstration forum was held for 25 liaison officers, two District Officers and one City District Commissioner. This forum was staffed by Jack Ballard, Joe Nagy, Titus and Augusta Jayasakara, and Peggy Johnson.

--Lady McLehose Outstanding Youth Society--Two training sessions were held in March and April to train 25 youth (forum grads) in the methods. Joe Nagy, Louise Ballard, Peggy Johnson, Titus and Augusta Jayasakara were the staff.

LENS Marketing for LENS was begun with previous contributors. Especially important in the service to the business community was the development of new seminars, planning processes and training modules for business. Intensive marketing of these new programs began in June, with several scheduled for August.

IERD A dinner reception for Sir James and Peggy Lindsay was held with 50-60 people attending, including supporters and newcomers. In addition a talk on Women in Management was given by Peggy for 20 Hong Kong business women. Key framing and authorization visits were made by Sir James and Peggy during their two brief stays.

OTHER EVENTS Evening at the Institute- Four Evenings were held. One held at the American Club entertained more than 35 people, including a delegation of North Dakota farmers returning from a China trip. The others were held at the Nexus facility and included about 30 people in total.

-The ICA Annual Supporters Luncheon was held in May with approximately 25 attending, representing the business, local volunteer sectors.

Breakthrus Major breakthrus were three. First 2 r major salaries were secured and a third developed for self-support. Second, a new facility was located in Nam Wai. Third the marketing maneuver has scheduled 6 training events with corporations for August and September. and 10 forums are scheduled with fishing villages for Quarter II. These forums will be used as research events after which we will make a proposal as to how ICA can work with the villages.

Futuric Implications Relative to the disappearing rural villages ICA, thru Nam Wai and the projected fishing village, will continue to speak to this issue in the New Territories. Momentum is gaining in the urban probe of Hong Kong. David Aikers Jones, formerly the Secretary of the New Territories and now in charge of administration for the new government, told a guardian that his 'advisor' told him the Hong Kong government was going to need the ICA's assistance in developing the program and task of the new district boards. Hong Kong, like Taiwan is a demonstration to chinese society as a whole and to the People's Republic of China that ICA has a pragmatic gift for every people in this century.

#### THE REGIONS OF TAIPEI AND KAOHSIUNG

Movemental Response. These two regions have worked together as a zone holding the continued push on expansion of the Hai Ou and the rural in Kaihsung and work on authorization, lens and development in Taipei. All staff circuit thru these two regions to support the programs. The following is a program summary of the year.

Summer Youth Program - with 500 children from 5 villages in Hai Ou Cluster organized and conducted by ICA Chinese staff from HDTI held April 1981.

Fang Liao Youth Program - with about 200 children & youth in the Hai Ou Cluster, run by Hai Ou ICA staff as follow-up to the Summer Program

Imaginal Education Course-with 25 Kaohsiung Region colleagues and friends.

Panchayat Celeb. Dinner -with Taipei Guardians (8) and Hai Ou residents (15)

LENS Consultation - with TTCE and S (Taiwan Caterpillar Co.) 35 top management level participants for a fee of US\$5,000.

Evening at the Institute -with about 25 co. sponsors at the Taipei House.

Third Wave Seminar - with about 10 colleagues & friends in the Kaohsiung Metro.

LENS Symposium Consultation - with 8 top level managers (mostly personnel) from 7 companies in Taipei; focused on How to maximize human resources development in an organization.

Human Development Training Program-with college graduates, company employees, social service workers and past colleagues. 20 persons held at Benedictine Retreat Center near Taipei.

Breakthrus. 1. Volunteer staff residential program has introduced 2 chinese staff. 2. Intensive marketing of Lens is ready to rain courses in Quarter II'82. 3. QI-82 Human Development Training Program opens new doors for work with private, public and voluntary sectors.

Futuric Implications. Taiwan is a concrete demonstration of the viability of ICA methods and being able to service the needs of the chinese community both in the rural and urban.

#### THE REGIONS OF MANILA, CEBU, AND DAVAO

These three regions work together as a zone of Human Development. The strategy this year has been 1. to keep pushing the bottom out of Mactan as a key demonstration of HDZ. Particular emphasis was on economic ventures and their sustaining structures; 2. massive leadership training, 3. ELNC & Health expansion.

2. To experiment with transfer of HDP methods to other communities of the nation.

3. to maintain low key extranational presence in Davao but keep the cluster spinning.

4. To strengthen the economic foundation of the program and the Order

5. To deepen Order leadership

6. To Expand to Manila region with demonstration HDP

7. To strengthen private and public financial and volunteer participation thru development and LENS

### Missional Breakthrus

A description of the breakthrus in the projects is under four categories.

1. Economic Development. The economic development of the barangays of Mactan Island has been without a doubt the most challengin aspect of our work in the past two years. The national contradictions in this arena are obvious in the daily life of the people of Mactan. As such programs as the KKK seek to address these issues from a national base, the ICA finds itself in a unique position to analyze and address these from a local perspective.

From these phree pilot ventures are discussed, from the Mactan 24. The major work is the intensification of the rock industry, especially relative to marketing and local management. The rock industry was expanded within Sudtonggan and outward to 5 other villages. The total number of workers involved has increased from 60 in 1980-81 to 220 in 1981-82. The total containers shipped in 1980 were 5, in 1981-82 -21 and in 1982-11 to date. Total income to the rock workers exceeded ₱200,000 over the last two years. The second venture was aVegetable Farm demonstration and spin. off into many villages. and finally was the pig raising program. The rock, ampalaya and pigs are seen as a foundation upon which any Mactan family could greatly increase their income. Other types of vegetable cùltivation, other varieties of livestock development and the further expansion of local crafts skills will be needed to be launched next year. In the onomic there has been heavy emphasis on simple management training.

2. Early Learning Nutrition Centers. There are 24 Early Learning Nutrition Centers with 48 teacher involved. The classes are for preschool children and operate in the mornings during the regular school year. Within the Early Learning Nutrition Center program are four components: the teachers' training, the children's curriculum, the involvement of parents through the PPA's and the monitoring of the ELNC classes on a daily and weekly basis. The faculty for these training programs consist of Mactan-24 staff with the occasional presnace of one or two international ICA staff. The use of community faculty has proven to be very successful. They provide a perspective that at once makes the curriculum very relevant and useful to the participants. The major challenge that presents itself in the coming year is how to make the resources of the Human

Development Training School available to the newly formed barangay councils so that they could more fully become the grassroots democratic units they are intended to be.

### 3. Primary Health Care.

Program Description: to provide basic health and nutrition service to each of the 24 Mactan barangays and operate three health clinics.

Number of Units: 3 health clinics  
mothers' classes (24)  
malward orientation (24)  
free clinics for adult and children (24)  
free clinics for under six (24)  
special feeding program (24)  
simple illness education (24)  
special deworming clinic for under six (2)

#### Ongoing Activity:

Weighing of preschool aged children  
monthly  
weekly clinic operation with doctor  
daily clinic staffing  
health clinic monitoring  
family planning campaigning  
daily feeding in ELNC  
filling in road-to-health cards.

Construction: 2 health clinics  
preschool toilets  
covered wells with pumps

Vital statistics: 6 malnourished admitted and treated  
36 mothers oriented in Mal Ward

#### Village Participation:

1,720 involved at least once in the  
above programs this year.

### 4. Community Development

The community development effort has concentrated on puroks of the participating barangays. Both the organization of the people who live in the purok and the physical condition of the living space in the purok have been the primary focus of the activities conducted under this arena.

The approach consisted of first reinforcing the concept of the purok (stake), through purok meetings.

and the erection of purok identification signboards. Then a series of training events were conducted both in the field and at the training center to broaden the imagination of interested residents and conceive local beautification projects that could be implemented by the residents themselves. What emerged was a network of purok leaders who had been exposed to Sudtonggan's development efforts and who were willing to be used in implementing other programs at the village level. This purok leaders network assisted in ELNC student recruitment, the formation of the parents' preschool associations, the economic venture survey, the health and nutrition campaigns, the selection of sites for new preschool buildings, and the vegetable garden competition.

A second breakthrough has come in the arena of transfer of HDP methods thru site visits and short term training programs for outside agencies and organizations at the Sudtonggan Training Center. Visits are just one of the events that always happen in Mactan with the four sectors in our society. One of the visits that impacted everybody's mind was the visit of the Ministers of Health from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. And the comment was that Sudtonggan is the only village which is significant demonstration of primary health care. The following are a list of the visitors.

- The Ministry of Agrarian Reform (ministry level)
- The Ministry of National Defense ..
- The Ministry of Human Settlements ..
- The Ministry of Agriculture ..
- \*- The Kabsaka program in Ilo Ilo
- \*- The Philippine-Australian Development Assistance Program
- \*- The US Peace Corps (from 8 regions)
- \*- The Baptist Theological College
- The Asian Institute of Management
- The University of the Philippines
- Regional Health Department Heads
- Japanese groups from Sapporo and Osaka (a work group)
- CARE Philippines

\*Represents groups which paid fees and spent a week at Sudtonggan training center.

A further breakthrough in LENS. A Lens was done with ADAB, where the provincial government met with the Agency people to forge a corporate plan to link them to the local beneficiary. Philippine Global Communications (RCA) had a follow-up LENS with all the top management and a LENS with the Engineering department. A LENS follow-up day was conducted for Philippine Explosives who felt it was very helpful exercise to review what was actually accomplished over the past year. ICA was included in one session of the CITIBANK training conference in Manila for VP from their Asian offices. The theme of the conference was Team Building Dynamics.

#### Futuristic Implication

Many are already included in the mission breakthroughs. Expansion of the programme is happening across the 3 regions of the Philippines. All are connected to major funding organizations or plans. Manila Region. Quarter IV we launched the PUTSAN PROJECT in Albay province. This project will eventually be training the surrounding 19 barangays and will be the pilot demonstration for 6 other villages. This has been funded by Union Oil of California Foundation. Also in the Manila Region in the side of future work with villages on the Island of Palawan funded by Amoco.

Davao Region The Zamboanga Del Sur Province has been the site of an Australian development program for rural infrastructure. ICA is proposed to be a component which would elicit local participation in the major country side areas of the overall project.

Authorization has been crucial to building these contacts and within the national government, several invitations have been made for ICA to participate in the current KKK program.

Cebu Region Lapu Lapu City has funds available for ICA to begin working on 6 more barangays on Santa Rosa Island.

GLOBAL COUNCIL  
CHICAGO

AREA STATISTICS

Area HONG KONG

REGIONS		Hong Kong	Taipei	Kochiung	Manila	Bahra	Davao	TOTAL
D E M O G R	Regica size (Sq Miles)	480	← 13,892 →	← 11,518 →	← 30 →	← 129,202 →		
	Population	8m	← 17.8 →	← 29.8 →		← 62.6 →		
	% Rural/% Urban	1 99	50 50	50 50	50 50	85 15	85 15	72 28
E V E N T S	Formation	1	1	1	1	1		5
	Callouts # LENS	1	2		2		1	6
	# Forums	9						9
	# Other Courses		1 HDTI	4	1	4 HDTI		10
	Councils/#	1 30	1 20	1 20	1 15	4 400	1 15	9 500
M O O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength				3	48	10	61
	Day II Movement Strength							
	# of Cores	2	1	1	2	24	6	36
F I S T A C T A L	Development Income Target	50,000	← 75,000 →	← - →	← 175,000 →			300,000
	Development Raised	40,000	← 60,000 →	← 125,000 →				225,000
	# Development Donors	50	← 75 →	← 200 →				325
	Programme Income	5,000	← 10,000 →	← 10,000 →				25,000
	Self-Support + or -	even	← 5,000 →	← even →				5,000
H O U S E  P E R S O N N E L  D A T A	#Assigned	3	4	4	6	12	8	37
	# Youth				1	2		3
	# Assigned into Region	1						1
	# Assigned out of Region					1		1
	New Interns					1		1
	Sojourners		1	1	1			3
	Current # Individuals	4	5	3	6	12	5	37
	Current # Couples	1	1	1	1	5	2	
	# Working In	1	4	3	4	12	5	29
	# Working out	3	1	1	2			9

The four regions of Japan and the one region of the Republic of Korea report a strong program year during which the 1980-1984 national strategies were continued and expanded. Frequent staff exchange and a weekly information exchange system maintained close ties between the two nations. The report for the Area is in two parts...

#### THE FOUR REGIONS OF JAPAN

##### I. Sociological Situation

Japan is reluctantly admitting to itself and the world that it has, in fact, become an economic giant. Japan is surprised by this fact. It was only 110 years ago that she abandoned feudalism. It was only 37 years ago that she lay in absolute ruin and defeat. She has few natural resources. She is a tiny, overpopulated series of volcanic islands which are constantly threatened by a variety of natural disasters. She is dependent to an extraordinary degree on other lands for energy, iron, timber, food, and a long list of other items.

Within this highly unpromising environment, Japan has built its "super society". Discipline, hard work, a willingness to learn, careful and deliberate planning, prudence, patience, a firm national will and social solidarity have made this possible. The motivating story for these last 30 years has been that of the poor little poor boy struggling to survive in a world of aggressive giants. A deep seated sense of insecurity lies at the very heart of Japan; it always has and it always will. For indeed, Japan's amazing economy is built on a foundation of sand and requires the maintenance of an intricate set of international relationships to survive, both for resources and markets. The world now perceives Japan as an expanding economic giant; Japan perceives herself as small and poor, and, temporarily, successful in her life and death struggle for existence.

The pressure now being exerted from all sides for Japan to moderate her economic efforts is received as a further threat by the already threatened. Japan resents this, and feels that it is unfair for the real giants of this world to pick on a lowly and humble companion. The intelligent response to these pressures can only be a careful, cautious, step by step effort to give just

enough to blunt these unjust demands and so preserve the precarious success which Japan has achieved. Anything more positive than this would be foolhardy and self-destructive; and Japan is not foolhardy, or brash, or given to dramatic public gestures.

This perception of Japan's relation to the world underlies her basic foreign policy, which is conservative and protective. It will not change. Japan will never become a benevolent nation. She may increase her foreign aid; she may alter her economic policies; she may open her markets to foreign goods; but she will do this as a very prudent participant playing a very tight game. The stakes are enormous and she cannot afford to lose or to give away anything that is not absolutely required of her.

Yet, inside the fortress walls, there is a growing fascination with "internationalization" and a continuing hunger to learn and to change. People know that "democracy" as an acknowledged societal mode does not have very deep roots, and there is a quiet passion to get the roots deeper into the nation's being. The youth generation is different and needs methods that will allow it to take its new self consciousness into society as emerging adults. Altogether, it is a society in a deep and profound transition which, in time, will certainly bring some fresh nuances into official foreign relations and attitudes. Japan is struggling to come of age.

The fact remains that Japan has become a giant and has built an "empire" which reaches throughout the world. The challenge to the sensitive and responsive ones is to assure that the internal spirit revolution continues and that Japan becomes an increasingly constructive force in the building of the interdependent world which is coming to be.

## 2. Movemental Response

In the past year the four regions of Japan emphasized circuits and work with the public and local sectors. 98 program events were held involving 1950 people. The four houses continued the training center experiment and have had 43 people participate as sojourners. Regional teams have been strengthened with a maturing of missional effectivity among both ICA staff and colleagues. Ten people from the Area participated in the Spring session of the Global Academy.

### 3. Missional Breakthroughs (Key Edges)

#### A. Continuation of Strategy 47:

The geo-social strategy to establish the Movement in each of Japan's 47 prefectures continued to develop quite satisfactorily. Within this strategy a shift has been made from seeking a broad spread of multiple events within a prefecture to establishing a long term "anchor" relationship of care and service with one or more local communities in each prefecture. This means that we are now using an intensive local strategy within the context of an extensive national strategy as the key to eventually doing extensive local impact. Work was done this year in 28 of the 47 prefectures.

#### B. Maturation of the LENS Method:

The name "Leadership Effectiveness and New Strategies" was dropped in favor of "LENS" as a proper name. The "LENS Method" is marketed as flexible and adaptable to any particular situation. The usual forms it takes are symposium, consultation, seminar and town meeting which can vary in length from 3 days to 4 hours. ICA provides a team of 2-4 orchestrators who train team leaders recruited by the sponsoring organization. Fees are based on the number of hours times the number of people times an hourly rate.

#### C. Creation of a Formal Organization:

After 13 years as an informal association, the ICA is now structured as a membership organization with articles, directors, members, etc. This is not registration as a "legal" organization but is next door to it, and constitutes an important and necessary step towards possible future legal status. A "founding members" campaign during Weeks 11 and 12 of Quarter IV enlisted 58 people and for the first time generated personal financial support. Organizational members and many more individual members will be enlisted later this year. Charter Night is scheduled for Nov. 6. To enable this move, the first professional quality annual report type booklet was published.

#### D. Extension of Third World Relations:

Two visits by Sir James Lindsay enabled the enlistment of four very prominent Japanese for the Global Advisory Board of the IERD. Relationships have been established with the United Nations University in Tokyo and the United Nations Center for Regional Development in Nagoya towards a role as supporting organizations. In addition, two groups of

student volunteers traveled to Sudtonggan for week long work camps. As a result, ten students plan future volunteer trips of up to one month in length and two plan one year internships overseas.

#### 4. Futuric Implications:

The fundamental struggle in Japan is to develop the presence and style that will allow society to invite us "inside". An "outside" organization may be tolerated indefinitely and used if it has value, but it will always be held at a distance and finally excluded from the intimacy of the relationships through which things really happen. If we are to bring the kind of influence to bear on Japan that we see as necessary, and not continue to be the perpetual outsiders, we must allow ourselves to be "nipponized" in a hundred subtle ways, while, at the same time, holding the tension of globality and not going native. This will require an unprecedented degree of sensitivity, patience and firmness.

The Movement's programmatic design in Japan has been largely adapted from those forms developed in the U.S. in response to American social contradicitons. This has served us well up to this point. We are now beginning to see the necessity to study Japanese social contradictions far more carefully and to reassess the programmatic response in light of this. For example, it is possible that in Japan more attention must now be paid to the Univeristy community and the youth generation as a critical key to the nation's future.

It seems quite likely that the initiation of ICA membership has given us a new tool for movement building. The conversations held during the founding members drive were all very substantial destinal discussions. When people become members it is a serious spirit decision which will be treated as an important commitment. This, combined with the base of financial support which will come from membership fees, promises to assist directly in the establishment of the Movement in strength throughout Japan.

## THE SEOUL REGION

### 1. Sociological Situation

Korea is a small nation with very few natural resources. A nation that 30 years ago lay in ruin as a result of the Korean war. From that time she has remained divided and in a state of military alert. From the mid 60's, President Park's government implemented the economic miracle that Korea is today. Koreans are a diligent people who are willing to work long hours for small pay. They have the pioneer spirit of a people who know they are forging the future of their nation.

Although many people were dismayed at the events that led to the take over of General Chun, inside Korea today the mood is one of hope. Many people in positions of decision making are open to and looking for ways in which to better develop the economic and social life of the people.

### 2. Movemental Response

In the past year the Region of Seoul has emphasized the replication of village clusters, impact courses and linking resources to these clusters. The houses in Cheonwon and Seoul have held continuous training with 12 sojourners, and staff. Three sojourners have become staff (interns). Five people have decided to become fellows. Forty-four courses have been held with about 1,580 participants. The Cheonwon cluster itself is completed and two new cluster projects are being initiated the first two weeks of July. Research for the location of an urban project in Seoul this fall began in May.

### 3. Missional Breakthroughs.

#### A. Cluster Replication:

The strategy of the movement has been to have demonstration projects in the 9 provinces of Korea and the urban city of Seoul. The breakthrough this year has been the decision to establish clusters with a circuiting model. The Yeosu model was initiated with 27 TMs in one county. These were followed with TM assemblies in 5 clustered areas.

## THE SEOUL REGION

The next two months were spent in formulating an HDA core with commitment by key people from the 4 sectors to participate in the consult and modules held over a two week period in July. Two clusters have been selected.

### B. Impacting the 4 sectors:

Events held included LENS, RS-1, HRM, GLS, IE, TM, TM Assembly and HD-I. In addition, regular women, guild and youth meetings in the villages have pulled in resource persons from Chungju city and the Seoul area. Guardian visits have opened up new commitments of time and donations. Participation by 5 of our staff in Saemaul training offers us the possibility of including our methods in Saemaul training centers. Contacts with other social agencies have brought requests for our methods and new resources to our projects.

### C. Staff Expansion and Training:

During the year basic movemental pedagogy and leadership training modules were held in the 2 houses. A part of staff training strategy this year has been global exchange. Thirteen staff have participated in structures in Japan, Taiwan, Kuala Lumpur and the U.S.A. A base of 6 regional colleagues are available as teaching staff.

## 4. Futuric Implications

The circuiting cluster model and linkage with Saemaul training promises to enable replication on a large scale.

The swirl of contacts and new relationships are providing a multitude of opportunities and requests for our methods. This promises to build a regional team that will link available resources with local decision in each of the locations where we are working.

Trained staff will continue to be available to the globe.

GLOBAL COUNCIL CHICAGO		AREA STATISTICS					Area TOKYO	
REGIONS		Tokyo	Sapporo	Osaka	Fukuoka	Seoul		TOTAL
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)							
	Population	45 million	15 million	35 mill.	25 million	30 million		
	% Rural/% Urban	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
E V E N T S	Formation Colloquy # LENS	8	1	3	3	2		17
	# Forums	16	7	3	9			
	# Other Courses	24	5	8	11			
	Councils/#	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
M O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength	3.5	3.5	2.5	2	6		
	Day II Movement Strength	7	5	3	8	10		
	# of Cores	.						
F I S T A C T A E L	Development Income Target	-----	-----	\$130 000	-----	50,000		180,000
	Development Raised	26,860	1,154	7,956	3,740	123,528		163,238
	# Development Donors	33	1	8	3	76		121
	Programme Income	16,507	1,045	6,151	3,645	6,358		33,706
	Self-Support + or -	+	+	+	+	+		
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	#Assigned	6	5	6	4			
	# Youth	3	1		1			
	# Assigned into Region	5	3	4	4			
	# Assigned out of Region	1	2			5		
	New Interns		1	1				
	Sojourners							
	Current # Individuals	21	11	11	9			
	Current # Couples	2	1	1	2			
	# Working In	2 full 3 part	5 part	2 full	4 part			
	# Working out	1 full 3 part	5 part	3 full	4 part			

### I. WHAT ARE THE SOCIOLOGICAL CHALLENGES?

A recent collegium in the Sydney Region laid out a number of major contradictions which offer a rather concise picture of issues we're out to address. A few of these were:

- Confrontation methods and style, as manifest in the regular occurrence of nationally crippling strikes.
- Impotence in global issues, as manifest in Mr. Fraser's recent visit to the US
- Symbolic reinforcement of Aboriginal disenfranchisement, as manifest in recent World Council of Churches report and the premier of Queensland's response
- Confused values and ethical responses, as manifest in mass overemphasis on leisure activities.

### II. WHAT IS OUR MOVEMENTAL RESPONSE?

The primary 4 year strategic mode (which began last year) has been to strengthen and focus our programmatic base in order to expand the movemental forces. The audience has been the 4 sectors with different sector emphases in different regions, e.g. the private sector in Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne; the public in Darwin and Perth; the volunteer in Brisbane and Sydney; the local in Melbourne and Brisbane. The key tool has been LENS. This year's LENS included Philips Lighting, Philips Consumer Services, and McDonald's Corp, but we opened up new programme experimentation and new regional probes as well. Major work was done on the IERD both during and after the Lindsay's visit and the response from both new and old colleagues was overwhelming. This is illustrated by a A\$3000 contribution from Sir Robert Crichton-Brown. Serious thought was given to the next phase in Murrin Bridge with continued work being done on Bathurst Island, a tribal Aboriginal community in the Northern Territory.

### III. WHAT WERE THE BREAKTHROUGHS?

- \* CATALYTIC CITIES: Perhaps the most exciting breakthrough relative to HDZ potential. Darwin, a city of 60,000 located roughly 1500 miles from the nearest metropolitan area, has continued to move. It had one public LENS, one GWF, one IE Lab, and one LENS implementation module, and regular formation events with the emerging core. There are currently 5 LENS consultations scheduled in October with both the public and private sectors as well as a Family Lab and an Imaginal Methods Module. This will dramatically intensify both training and formation and will increase the core commitment. The key challenge is in depth formation of local people.
- \* EXPERIMENTAL PROBES: The two key probes have been in Melbourne and Perth. The Melbourne Urban Probe has focused largely on "active research" with weekly visiting to various groups in targeted neighbourhoods. A proposal for funding has been written and reviewed by various patrons, and work is currently being done toward focusing options. The initial

recommendation for a demonstration is in South Melbourne, an inner-city area in transition and with a large high-rise population. The key has been consistent face-to-face interviewing as well as work with the structures.

The second probe has been in Perth with the educational structures. They have done 15 forums since March 1981 with a total of 550 people. These have included CYF's, school-community forums, school camps, teacher training and forums with non-governmental educational organisations. It has offered an opportunity for experimentation with new constructs and has bolstered the overall authorisation of ICA: Perth.

- \* ONE-DAY CONSTRUCTS: In our brooding, the creation of profound one-day events is a key edge for the future. They push toward a crystallisation of methods that allow people to articulate new patterns and paradigms, clarify their ethical posture, and develop new resolves for the future. They also enable a trust in our context and methodological prowess, and pave the way for deeper involvement. The key experiments for this year have been:



The Family Lab - a look at the shifts in family using the 3 waves and transitions as a screen with a further look at 'pillars', the ethical response and the individual resolves.



The Third Wave - uses Toffler as a starting point with help from Ogilvy & Schwartz. The construct needs work, particularly at the point of 'transforming' the seminar method, but can be tailored to each of the 4 sectors and can be a useful introductory tool.



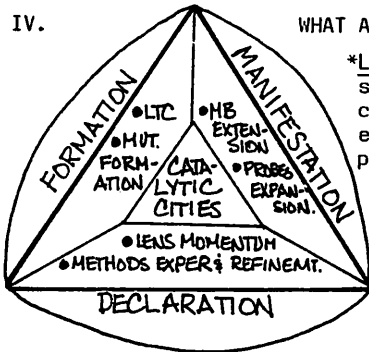
Discovery Day - used in Brisbane with regional colleagues for disclosing the inner life through depth reflection on individual experiences and events; uses the Other World as primary tool.

Other one-day constructs included the Imaginal Ed Lab and the LENS Follow-Up Module. Each of these events provided new insights into the role of the guide as well as the development of new techniques.

- \* JANUARY '82: The Australian Summer Programme included one week of contextual and methodological training (IE, CSI, LENS pedagogy) for 60 participants. The real highlight, however, was in methodological breakthroughs in the council; namely, in the scenario method which allows imaginative distancing and illuminates the real values and the 'key questions' technique which allows a group to take highly charged issues and clarify the key questions which need to be addressed.

## IV.

## WHAT ARE THE FUTURE IMPLICATIONS?



\*Leadership Training Centre (LTC): To secure a facility in which residential courses could be done that would provide exposure to our style and space, broaden programme options and self-support possibilities.

\*Movement Formation: To develop the post-programme journey toward mentalisation of both companies and individuals, e.g. Qantas is currently involved in a proposal for IERD travel which has both excited them

and broadened their understanding of who we are and what else we do.

\*Murrin Bridge Extension: To develop new ways to enable Aboriginal communities to move toward self-determination in this time of new selfhood, to continue our actual and symbolic identification with the 85%, and to experiment with 'extension' via networks vs. contiguous geography.

\*Probes Expansion: To move beyond research toward demonstration and weave together the necessary regional probes into a single area fabric.

\*LENS Momentum: To establish a broad base of methodological credibility, refine LENS follow-up opportunities, and to do post-LENS consultations with Philips, Qantas and McDonald's. We anticipate 12-15 LENS over a 7-week period before Christmas, 9 of which are scheduled.

\*Methods Experimentation and Refinement: To demonstrate a diverse application of our methods, to develop the techniques that ensure a meaningful 1-day event, and to do work on purely contextual formats.

\*Catalytic Cities Expansion: The pivot point for manifestation (perhaps the developed country counterpart to 'self-generating clusters') declaration (a key target for new course development and sustained programme momentum), and formation (further learning how to develop a core by "long-distance").

These make up the pillars of Area Sydney's strategy for the 1982-83 year. We anticipate continuing experimentation with House Life--an exciting area this year!--as well as the individual creativity which has been captured in a number of talking papers.

GLOBAL COUNCIL CHICAGO		AREA STATISTICS							Area <u>SYDNEY</u>
REGIONS		SYDNEY (MURR BR)	MEL- BOURNE	ADELAIDE	PERTH	BRISBANE	DARWIN	TOTAL	
D E M O G R	Region size (Sq Miles)	Egypt	Venezuela	Bolivia	India	W.Europe	Texas	USA	
	Population	7,500,000	4,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	15,000,000	
	% Rural/% Urban	10 / 90	10 / 90	10 / 90	10 / 90	10 / 90	10 / 90	10 / 90	
E V E N T S	Formation Colloquy	1						1	
	# LENS HELD Sched.	2 / 5	1 / 1	1 / 1			1 / 5	4 / 12	
	# Forums				11		1	12	
	# Other Courses HELD/SCHED	5 / 2				3	3	2 / 11	4 / 4
	Councils/#	1 / 16	2 / 15	2 / 20	2 / 13	2 / 16		9 / 80	
M O O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength		1/2		1/2			1	
	Day II Movement Strength	8	5	7	2	5	5	32	
	# of Cores	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
F I S T A C T A L	Development Income Targetcoo's	132.0	88.0	20.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	275.0 USD	
	Development Raised coo's	104.0	16.0	8.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	138.0	
	# Development Donors	UNAVAILABLE							
	Programme Income	13.0		0.5	0.5		4.0	18.0	
	Self-Support + or -	ON TARGET							15 FIRE BLACK
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	#Assigned	13	5	4	5	4	N/A	31	
	# Youth			1			"	1	
	# Assigned into Region	13	5	4	5	4	N/A	31	
	# Assigned out of Region						"		
	New Interns	1					"	1	
	Sojourners			1	1	1	"	3	
	Current # Individuals	4	1		1	2	"	8	
	Current # Couples	5	2	2	2	1	"	12	
	# Working In	8/1 School	2	2	1/School	2	"	17	
	# Working out	5	3	2	3	2	"	15	

### THE SOCIOLOGICAL REALITY

The particular geo-social reality of the Pacific Basin has produced a new kind of openness in the 1980's. The many nations and territories are seeking a way to participate in the vast changes that are affecting them. The cost of transportation has had a major impact on imports and the ability to travel beyond one's home island. A limited number of people have the opportunity to travel abroad for schooling or employment. As a result, there is a new priority at the local and national levels on development, leadership training and village initiative.

Over the past 20 year period, more than 11 island nations gained their independence. The most recent new nation is the Republic of the Marshall Islands which is operating out of an incredible 15 year plan which includes many elements of the MHDP Consult document. There are soon to be 20 independent Pacific Island nations who will be voting members of the United Nations General Assembly. (therefore the Pacific Basin nations would be 10% of the UN General Assembly votes) This has created a great deal of interest in and aid to the Pacific Basin from the developed nations including Japan, Australia, New Zealand, China, German, Malaysia, the United States, and the EEC. Among the Pacific Island nations, there is a new sense of commonness and inter-dependence including financial support from Fiji, the Republic of Nauru, and inter-island organizations such as the South Pacific Commission, the Pacific Council of Churches, and the Pacific Association of Territorial Governors. The interchange that has resulted has established an awareness of the need for local leadership development and training to begin to deal with the global realities that are affecting the Pacific.

### THE MOVEMENTAL RESPONSE

1981-1982 was a year of new programme opportunities in Pacifica. Circuits covered 5 regions and the ground was laid for entering Papua New Guinea with the advantage of strong sponsors in Tonga and Suva based on the Pacific Training Schools. 5 regions had at least 3 circuits with major programme and development activities resulting. The Agana and Honolulu Regions were circuited regularly. Discussions are underway relative to LENS, PTS, and Community Forums in Honolulu, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and Guam. Community Forums and Village Meetings were held in Honolulu and Tonga.

## AREA SUVA 1981-1982

4 LENS consults were held which included each of the 4 sectors. The first private corporation LENS was held with Burns Philp Ltd. in Apia, Western Samoa. Movemental Councils were held which produced programme plans for 1982-83. A self-conscious Pacific Faculty of 25 committed themselves to do the Pacific Training School across Area Suva over the next 2 years. The Salani Preschool received a grant from the German Government. The Preschool Faculty and the Parents' Committee have acted as the self-conscious core for the SHDP and have involved the entire village in fund-raising, workdays, planning and celebrations. Salani played a major role in the 20th Independence Day celebration of the nation of Western Samoa. Individuals from TASC and Salani participated as faculty in the Tonga PTS and 2 Marshallese attended the Global Academy.

### THE MISSIONAL BREAKTHROUGHS

A key missional breakthrough was the Pacific Training School held in the Kingdom of Tonga, January 1982. The 3 week HDTs was designed to train leadership from the 4 sectors to respond to the national priority on village development. The curriculum included a Village Meeting Campaign in the third week. Over 100 participants led Village Meetings and saturation was accomplished in one day. Since the Pacific Training School, eleven new village preschools have been started by graduates of the PTS and at least 12 villages have started vegetable gardens. The PTS graduates have circuted the villages on a regular basis and assisted as a corporate group of PTS grads in disaster relief workdays following the Hurricane Issac in February 1982.

The Tonga Pacific Training School was sponsored by the Tonga National Council of Churches and each of the major church leaders. In addition, a member of the royal family was selected by the Queen of Tonga as her official representative to the School. After participating in several of the village development events, Princess Mele Siu'ilikutapu Kalanivalu Fotofili announced that she would give her "full support in any way" to all village development activities resulting from the PTS. Faculty-in-Training representatives were sent from the 4 sectors which resulted in 25 auxiliary faculty who understand themselves as part of the PTS faculty and are presently engaged in human development.

## AREA SUVA 1981-1982

An Advanced Pacific Training School (GFC) was held in Tonga May 1982. Most of the auxillary faculty from the January PTS were in attendance along with staff from the eleven new preschools. The curriculum included an Imaginal Education course and an HDZ Practicum. Results include the Report on Village Development in Tonga and a summary of the pilot Human Development Coalition Conference held in May. In addition, a plan was prepared for cluster initiation and a second Pacific Training School in Vavau. Funding has been initially approved from the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific and sponsorship secured from the Tonga National Council of Churches for the project.

This is an important breakthrough for Pacific Island strategy. Because of the vast geography and high cost of air travel, the 3 week school format provides an opportunity for in-depth training and formation of a movement which has the capacity to sustain itself during the long periods between circuits and events. The Village Meeting Campaign during the school was significant in that it initiated village development activity and circuit relationships that were then continued following the school. In addition, the marketing of the school to the 4 sectors assured structural relationships of the school participants with the villages following the school.

### THE FUTURIC IMPLICATIONS

1. The success of the Pacific Training School and the impact on the participants, sponsors, and the Kingdom of Tonga, which led to the commitment of the Suva PTS, has dramatized the readiness of the people of the Pacific for the school. The implication is that the only limit to the number of schools we can hold is the rate at which we can turn out the faculty to staff the schools. For 82-83 the minimum should probably be 1 school per region.
2. Funding and faculty for the Suva Pacific Training School which is set for January 9-29, 1983, in Suva, Fiji.
3. Pedagogy intensification and inkind airline tickets for the Pacific Faculty to assist in staffing the Suva PTS.

AREA SUVA 1981-1982

4. A LENS marketing blitz in Honolulu and Auckland with a targeted bottom line for programme income.
5. Continued circuit development to all regions with programmatic bottom lines according to regional strategy.
6. Continued HDZ research through Development Symposiums in Tonga and Micronesia.
7. Global Formation Colloquys in Samoa and Guam.
8. A Guardians Meeting of the Pacific Basin and IERD representatives to plan for the Pacific Exposition on Rural Development and to project the IERD participation of the Pacific Delegation.

AREA SUVA 1981-1982

METROS	NATIONS	NUMBER VILLAGES	POPULATION	GNP BILLIONS
SUVA	Fiji			
Lautoka	Fiji	29	607,000	.874
Vila	Vanuatu	64	101,000	.054
Noumea	New Caledonia	33	137,000	.639
	Norfolk Is.	1	1,900	.000
Honiara	Solomon Is.	5014	214,000	.920
Nauru	Nauru	14	7,500	.120
<b>Region SUVA Totals</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5155</b>	<b>1,068,400</b>	<b>2.607</b>
AGANA	Guam	22	100,000	7.130
Saipan	Marianas	23	15,000	.000
Koror	Palau	16	30,000	.000
Meon	Federated States of Micronesia	33	60,000	.000
Majuro	Republic of the Marshall Islands	72	30,000	.000
Tarawa	Kiribati	203	56,000	.000
<b>Region AGANA TOTALS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>291,000</b>	<b>7.130</b>
APIA	Tokelaus	3	1,600	.000
	Western Samoa	356	160,000	.045
Pago Pago	American Samoa	79	30,000	.236
Nukualofa	Tonga	152	93,000	.039
Rarotonga	Cook Islands	13	18,500	.000
	Niue	14	3,700	.000
Funafuti	Tuvalu	15	7,400	.000
	Wallis & Futuna	7	10,000	.000
Papeete	French Polynesia	107	137,300	.721
	Pitcarin	1	65	.000
	Easter	1	2,000	.000
<b>Region APIA Totals</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>457,565</b>	<b>1.048</b>
PORT MORESBY	Papua New Guinea	637	2,800,000	1.500
<b>Region PORT MORESBY Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>1.500</b>
HONOLULU	Hawaii	85	987,000	7.400
<b>Region HONOLULU Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>987,000</b>	<b>7.400</b>
AUCKLAND	New Zealand	1,223	3,000,000	12.800
<b>Region AUCKLAND Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>12.800</b>
<b>AREA SUVA TOTALS</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8,217</b>	<b>8,603,965</b>	<b>32.485</b>

GLOBAL COUNCIL CHICAGO		AREA STATISTICS						
		Area SUVA						
STATISTICS		SUVA	AGANA	APIA	PORT MORESBY	AUCKLAND	HONO LULU	TOTAL
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)	8000000	16milln	16milln	4000000	4000000	16milln	64milln
	Population	1068400	265000	457565	2800000	3000000	897000	8487965
	# Villages/ # Nations	5155	369	748	637	1223	85	8217
		6	5	6	1	1	1	20
E V E N T S	Formation			1				1
	Colloquy # LENS			4				4
	# Forums			20			1	21
	# Other Courses	1		21				22
	Councils/#		1	3				4
M O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength			4				4
	Day II Movement Strength		8	25		4		37
	# of Cores	1	1	3		1	1	7
F I S A C T A L	Development Income Target							
	Development Raised			1000			1000	2000
	# Development Donors'							
	Programme Income			1900			1250	3150
	Self-Support + or -							
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	#Assigned		3	4				7
	# Youth		1					1
	# Assigned into Region							
	# Assigned out of Region							
	New Interns		2	3				5
	Sojourners			1				1
	Current # Individuals		3	4				7
	Current # Couples		1	1				2
	# Working In		1	3				4
	# Working out							

