

Statements of Breakloose Arenas
in Continent Seapac

Introduction: "THE SEAPAC LEAP"

After one decade of ICA presence in Seapac, we have experienced a shift from a low profile, indirect approach, to a high profile, direct approach. This shift is illustrated by three major illustrations:

1. The leap from initiating our own demonstration models to accepting invitations from locally and nationally established programs and trends to utilize ICA methods and style to catalyze massive national movements.
2. The leap from persistent efforts for acquiring operating permission and adequate funds to working in direct partnership with public and private institutions.
3. The leap from recruitment on an individual basis to systematic training campaigns for catalyzing the mass of local men to do their own human development.

I. PUBLIC SECTOR SUPPORT

In the 1980's, in the arena of engaging the public sector in effective human development our advantage is that we are known, trusted and respected at all levels of the public sector in several nations. Governments realise that they must implement programs to deal with village development and realise ICA's track record. The ICA is now in a position to choose the most strategic and positive human development projects because of this advantage. Illustrations: 1. We have been employed by the Philippine national government as consultants to the LUSCARAN Resettlement projects and the Ilo Ilo province with funding including salaries for trained Philippine leadership known throughout the country as "Blue Shirts." 2. There is a creation of a comprehensive evaluation screen with USAID in Indonesia that they will use to evaluate our work. 3. Indonesia's Plantation Companies have created a funding mechanism for the Human Development Training School & cluster experiment in Būbun. 4. The Taiwan National Ministry of the Interior has authorized funds for the Hai Ou project for two more years and has also implied authorization for all work in Taiwan. 5. In Australia the government has provided salary subsidies for the initiation of local industries and health care workers in Murrin Bridge.

II. PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT

As we enter 1980, Continent Seapac stands in a position of advantage through the creation of partnerships within the private sector which provide pipelines for funding, authorization, and troops, as well as opportunities for forums within companies and businesses. This advantage is illustrated by three examples: 1) the Taiwan ICA has secured permission to submit funding proposals to the top 500 Chinese companies in that country; 2) in Japan 50 active advisors serve as Town Meeting workshop leaders; and throughout Seapac 3) companies are using LENS as well as the Town Meeting format as in-house planning and motivational tools (see especially Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Japan.)

III. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

As we enter 1980, in the arena of National Development Plans, the key breakloose is in national level acceptance of the intent, approach, and methods of Human Development as essential and critical to a comprehensive national village effort. This advantage is illustrated through the following examples: opportunities for work with the Home Town Movement in Japan, the multi-level relationships with the Saemaul N'Dong in Korea, the Directorate of Rural Development in Indonesia, the Bureau of Agriculture in the Philippines, and the Commission for the Future in New Zealand. This breakloose in relationships has yielded the new advantages of marketing ICA village development processes and methods, rather than products, thereby directly affecting government strategies, styles and methods relative to village development at all levels.

IV. CLUSTER REPLICATION CAMPAIGN

As we enter 1980, in the arena of Engagement Campaign expansion and replication, the advantage lies in the refinement of cluster campaigns launched by the welding together of the HDTS, GCF, and consult tools. These cluster campaigns massively engage villages and societal structures in national development efforts. This is indicated by the receptivity of local villages and governments in Mactan, Philippines; the national government requests from Indonesia and Australia; the HDTS producing scores of engaged blue shirts; the contractual relationships developing with the World Bank, AID, etc.; the local government encouragement of TM campaigns in Korea; and the inter-village cooperation in actualizing similar development programs.

V. HUMAN FACTOR DOCUMENTATION

As we enter 1980, in the arena of documenting the actual human development that has taken place, the breakthroughs are varied including areal and nexus information interchange mechanisms, positive newspaper articles (cf. series on the Mactan 24 new projects) and the villagers rehearsal of their own story of human development in Hai Ou, Bubun, Bontoa, and Serusup. The advantage occasioned by these breakthroughs has to do with the fact that we now have practical examples of the transformed lives of villagers and villages in Seapac, providing an impetus to complete similar documentation throughout the continent in the next six months.

VI. CONTINENTAL GEOSOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

As we enter 1980, in the arena of Continental Geosocial Consciousness, the Movement in Seapac has the current advantage of the involvement of diverse cultural heritages in a common task, new sources of committed troops, and a renewed sense of continental readiness. This breakloose is indicated by Japanese residents in the Tokyo House, Chinese and Koreans participating in the Global Academy, Hai Ou villagers going to Sudtonggan, Koh Du E Ri and Kwangyung Il, local Houses staffing HDTs outside their own nation and continent, new sources of troops through public media contacts, the re-emergence of ITI grads from the past decade, and cross-area visitation including Australians in New Zealand, development interchanges, and the new relationship between Singapore Nexus and Area Suva.

VII. COHESIVE CONTINENTAL LEAP

As we enter 1980, in the arena of the Seapac continental leap, we see our advantages as 1) a diversity of programs and approaches which complement the diversity of peoples and structures in Seapac; 2) a local community movement across the continent; 3) a reality called Area Suva with strategies and activity moving toward total coverage of geography; 3) a convergence of human development programs with Asian rural development priorities; 4) the emergence of continental strategies for interchange of staff and program breakthroughs between countries taking advantage of national alliances such as ASEAN and the inter-relationship between Japan and Australia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Future Continental Councils: Representatives from Seapac meet two days previous to the GRA to pull together assignment recommendations, and the day before Global Council to pull together strategy recommendations. A full continental council with blue shirt representatives will be held around December-January of 1980-81.
2. Assignments: A balloon was raised that each area recommend shifts for no more than 25% of its staff in preparation for the Global assignments task force work in July, 1980.
3. Area Bangkok Probe: A team of four people consisting of one Area Singapore, one Area Hongkong and one Nexus Singapore and one nexus Hongkong person be assigned to make a one week to two week trip into Bangkok during March or April for the purpose of setting up authorization contacts, visiting previous LENS grads, assessing possibilities for self-support, house location, program feasibility, etc. for reporting and consideration by the Global Order in July, 1980.
4. China Research Probe: Area Tokyo and Hong Kong Nexus will coordinate research into readiness for programmatic action in China with the possibility of making contact with appropriate officials in the ~~Tokyo and Hong Kong~~ areas.
5. New House Possibilities: Balloons suggested for new houses: Suva, Auckland, Honolulu (Majuro shift), Ilo Ilo, Serusupto to Central Java.
6. Area Sydney/Suva Interchange: That Area Sydney be commissioned to work with Area Suva to open New Zealand and Papua New Guinea in a co-operative arrangement, interchanging troops as necessary.