



American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) records

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Summary Information

Repository:	Rockefeller Archive Center
Creator:	American International Association for Economic and Social Development
Title:	American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) records
ID:	FA079
Date [inclusive]:	1949-1968
Physical Description:	36.47 Cubic Feet 80 document cases, and 19 document boxes of photographic material.
Language of the Material:	English

Preferred Citation

Information regarding the Rockefeller Archive Center's preferred elements and forms of citation can be found at <http://www.rockarch.org/research/citations.php>

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Biographical / Historical

The American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) (1946-1968), was established by Nelson A. Rockefeller in July 1946 as a privately financed non-profit philanthropic organization which aimed to promote "self-development and better standards of living, together with understanding and cooperation" in Latin America. The AIA worked closely with local governments and other established organizations to develop programs which could eventually be supported and managed locally. Primarily, the AIA's activities focused on rural rehabilitation and agricultural development, with concentrated efforts on cooperative programs with the governments of Brazil and Venezuela. The AIA was also active in agricultural research and nutritional education as well as improving local roads, communications, and primary education.

AIA programs included the Association of Credit and Rural Assistance (ACAR), Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA), Council of Rural Development (CBR), and Inter-American Popular Information Program (PIIP).

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Scope and Contents

The collection contains correspondence, memoranda, quarterly reports, and publications of the AIA and its various programs, as well as administrative materials.

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Arrangement note

The AIA collection is arranged into four series: Series 1: General (folders 1-131), arranged alphabetically; Series 2: Quarterly Reports (folders 132-310), arranged chronologically; Series 4: Publications and Miscellaneous (folders 311-534), arranged using Appendix III of "The AIA Story" by Martha Dalrymple, and Series 1027: Photographs. The material has predominately been further grouped alphabetically by program title. The AIA Photographs has been further arranged into six subseries.

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File Plan note

Former Classification: IV 3B 02

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Administrative Information

Publication Statement

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Related Materials

Related Materials

See also AIA material in the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers, Series AIA-IBEC.

Related Materials

For related materials at RAC see:

FA339 Rockefeller (Nelson A.) personal papers, AIA-IBEC, Series B

FA084 International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC) records

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Controlled Access Headings

- Venezuela
- United States
- Agriculture
- Brazil

- Home economics
- International relations
- Latin America

Collection Inventory

General, 1947-1968

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American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) - Aims and Objectives/Guiding Principles, 1953	box 1	folder 1
American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) - Annual Reports, 1947-1949	box 1	folder 2
American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) - Annual Reports, 1950-1951	box 1	folder 3
American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) - Annual Reports, 1952-1957	box 1	folder 4
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American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) - Annual Report 1962 - Correspondence, 1962	box 1	folder 8
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American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) - Crawford, W. L., 1953	box 2	folder 15
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2) Anderson, H. Calvert. "Análisis Sobre las Actividades de la Oficina Técnica de Información Agraria y Recomendaciones para su Futuro." Lima, Perú, 1968. (2 copies) 3) Anderson, H. Calvert. "Effective Information Programs," San Jose, Costa Rica. Inter-American Institute Agricultural Sciences. 1968. 3.5) "Annual Report." New York, 1956. (3 copies) 4) Bradt, H. Schuyler and Louis E. Heaton. "Analysis of the Wordless Pamphlet on Corn Seed Selection." Caracas, Venezuela. 1957. (Also in Spanish) (2 copies, 16 copies of pamphlet)

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6) Crawford, Walter L. "Report on Village Improvement and Rural Economic Development in Trinidad and Tobago," 1963. (3 copies) 7) Heaton, Louis E. "Reconnaissance Surveys of Agriculture and Forest Resources for Latin America." Caracas, Venezuela: Consejo de Bienestar Rural, 1961. (3 copies) 8) Heaton, Louis E. "Reconnaissance Surveys of Agriculture and Forest Resources for Latin America." Caracas, Venezuela: Consejo de Bienestar Rural, 1961. (in Spanish, 3 copies) 9) "Land Reform and AIA," New York, 1965. (3 copies) 10) Lassey, William R. "Communication, Risk, and Investment Decision-Making in Costa Rica." Ph.D. thesis submitted to Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 1967.

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3) Lesesne, Frank F. "Estudio de Conservación de Suelos en la Isla da Margarita." (in English) 4) Morris, Edward E. "Caminos Vecinales en el Estado Táchira." 1949. 5) Morris, Edward E. y G. Privet. Plan de Vialidad del Estado Bolívar. 1951. (in English)

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Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #15g - Ordención y Desarrollo de Cuencas Hidrográficas. 1961	box 50	folder 361
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27) Steele, Dewey G. "La Cría de Caballos en Venezuela." 1956. 28) Steele, Dewey G. "La Cría de Caballos en Venezuela." 1956. (in English)

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46) Heaton, Louis E., Evelio Tovar y Denise Dabrowski. "Condiciones Económicas y Sociales Prevalencientes entre Familias Compesinas Residentes en la Zona de Chirgua, Estado Carabobo." 1956. 47) Jiménez, César, Walter Güdel y E. F. Seiller. "El Mercadeo de Productos Agropecuarios y Pesqueros en Maracibo." Translated by Antonio Pons. 1965.

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69) Efferson, J. Norman y Rufus Walker. "Arroz en Venezuela." 2d. ed. 1953. (3 copies) 70) Efferson, J. Norman y Rufus Walker. "Arroz en Venezuela." 2d. ed. 1953. (in English, 3 copies) 71) Frye, Jennings B. "Alimentación y Manejo del Ganado Lechero en Venezuela." 1956. 72) Heaton, Louis E. "El Análisis de Explotación Agrícola." 2d. ed. 1960. (Also in English) 73) Heaton, Louis E. "El Análisis de Explotación Agrícola." 2d. ed. 1953. (Also in English)

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74) Heilman, John. "El Crédito Agrícola Planeado y Supervisado." 2d. ed. 1959. (Also in English) 75) Heilman, John. "El Crédito Agrícola Planeado y Supervisado." 2d. ed. 1953. (Also in English) 76) Heilman, John. "El Crédito Agrícola Planeado y Supervisado." 2d. ed. 1953. (Also in English) 77) Law, Howard E. "Extensión Agrícola, Principios Básicos y Metodos de Enseñanza." 3d. ed. (revised) 1960.

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97) "Aguas Subterráneas para el Riego de las Cosechas." "Agricultura de las Américas." November 1958. 98) Bamesberger, John G. "Nivelación de Tierras para Riego." Translated by Antonio Pons. 1958. 99) Marr, James C. "Preparación de Tierras para el Riego de Superficie." Translated by Antonio Pons. 1959. 100) United States. Department of Agriculture. Farmers Home Administration. "Principios Prácticos para el Regante." Translated by Antonio Pons. 2d. ed. 1963. 101) United States. Department of Agriculture and Department of Interior. "Guía de Riego para los Agricultores." Translated by Alfredo López. 1960.

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112) "Enseñanza Práctica MAC." 1961. 113) Instituto Agraria Nacional. "Adjudicación de Tierras al Campesinado Venezolano." 1962. 114) "Más y Mejor Producción." 1962. 115) Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. "Abona tus Cafetos." 1957. 115.5) Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. Ganado Aparentemental Sano Puede Tener Tuberculosis?" 1958. 116) Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. "Más Café." 1956. (2 copies) 117) Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. "Más y Mejores Cosechas con Abonos." 1957. 118) Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. "Mejor Café Usando el Beneficio Humedo." 1957. 119) Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. "Vacas Mejor Alimentadas." 1957. 120) "La Naranja Dulce." 5th ed. 1965. 121) Oliveros, Iván J. "La Guayaba." 4th ed. 1965. 122) Rondón, Fernando. "La Lechosa, Frutal Remunerativo." 5th ed. 1965. 123) Urosevich, L. "Normas para Elaborar Queso Blanco Tipo Criollo Especial." 3d. ed. 1965. 124) "La Afiosa, Prevégala." 1958. (2 copies) 125) "Agricultor. Ama de Casa" 126) "Agricultor! Si Desea Aumentar sus Ganancias Combata el Picudo." 1952. (3 copies) 127) "Agua para tu Ganado." 1956. (3 copies) 128) "Aproveche Mejor su Fuerza y la de sus Animales." 4th ed. 1966. 129) "El Arado, Su Uso y Cuidado." 3d. ed. 1966. 130) "Aumente su Producción de Maíz Mate el Cogollero." 1952. 131) "Aumenta tus Ingresos ... Riega." 1957. 132) "Los Bachacos Destruyen tus Siembras, Mátalos." 1952. (3 copies) 133) "Un Café. Diho la Hormiga." (3 copies) 134) "El Calor y tu Producción de Leche." 1956. (3 copies) 135) "El Cerdo." 1956. (2 copies) 135.5) "Cuidado con el Cólera o Peste Porcina." 1959. 136) "Combata el Cogollero." 2d. ed. 1965. 137) "Combata el Gusano del Tomate." 2d. ed. 1962. 138) "Combate el Bachaco." (3 copies) 139) "Combate la Candelilla o el Quemado de las papas." 1958. (3 copies) 140) "Cómo Plantar un Arbol." 2d. ed. 1962. 141) "Controle la Quemazón en la Cebolla." 1960.

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142) "Coseche su Tabaco." No Deje que el Cachudo se lo Coma." 1952. (2 copies) 143) "Criar Terneras es un Buen Negocio." 2d. ed. 1962. 144) "El Cultivo de la Lechosa." 1953. (2 copies) 145) "Destruye la Escoba Bruja." 1956. (2 copies) 146) "Elimine sus Matas de Lechosa Enfermas de Mosaico." 3d. ed. 1965. 147) "Evite la Quema de sus Cultivos Combatiendo la Candelilla." 1952. 148) "Hágase Apicultor." 2d. ed. 1966. 149) "Hágase Socio de una Cooperativa Agrícola." 1961. 150) "Ingerte sus Citricos. El Injerto de Escudete." 2d. ed. 1963. 151) "Ingerte sus Frutales. El Injerto de Púa Enchapado." 2d. ed. 1962. 152) "La Inyectadora. Su Uso y Desinfección." 2d. ed. 1962. 153) "Limpie su Cultivo de Cebolla con Herbicidas." 2d. ed. 1965. 154) "Mantenga sus Aves Sanas." 3d. ed. 1966. 155) "Más Maíz con Semilla Seleccionada." (3 copies) 156) "Mejora tus Sabanas." 1956. (3 copies) 157) "No Bote su

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189) "Mejoramiento del Hogar, Proyecto I, Aprendo a Manejar el Equipo de Carpintería." 1962. 190) "Mejoramiento del Hogar, Proyecto III, Mejoro y Equipo de Carpintería." 1962. 191) "Mejoramiento del Hogar, Proyecto VI, Mi Dormitorio Confortable y Alegre." 1962. 192) "Programa del Día de Logros. Clubes Agrícolas 5-

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203) Dabrowski, Denise y Elda Marquina. "Doña Limpieza a su Orden" 2d. ed. 1963. 204) Dabrowski, Denise y Elda Marquina. "Gabinetes y Armarios en la Cocina." 2d. ed. 1965. 205) Dabrowski, Denise y Elda Marquina. "El Hogar Rural." 1960. 206) "Dormitorio Confortable, Sueño Reparador." 1957. 207) "Es Fácil Mantener tu Cocina Limpia." 1957. (3 copies) 208a-b) "Limpieza, Primer Paso Hacia la Salud y la Felicidad." 2d ed. (revised) 1957. 209) Marquina, Elda. "La Organización de la Comunidad por Medio de los Centros Comunes." 4th ed. (revised) 1960.

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210) Marquina, Elda. "Proyecto de Desarrollo Comunal del Barrio El Dique." 1960. 211) Marquina, Elda. "El Equipo de Carpintería al Servicio del Ama de Casa." 4th ed. 1967. 212) Marquina, Elda. "Salud con Frutas." 1961. 213) Marquina, Elda. "Usted Puede Contribuir a Solucionar los Problemas de su Comunidad." 1960. (2 copies) 214) Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría. "Las Agentes Demonstradoras del Hogar Campesino." 1957. 215) "Produce Huevos para el Mercado." 1957.

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216) Prosdocimi, Ludmill. "Análisis de la Necesidad de Organizar una Escuela de Ciencias del Hogar a Nivel Universitario." 1960. 217) "Salud con Hortalizas." 1956. (3 copies) 218) "Siembra Maíz Híbrido." 1957. 219) "Su Salud Depende de su Alimentación." 2d ed. 1962. 220) Taylor, Sue E. "Primera Catilla sobre Economía del Hogar." 1950. 220.5) "Yo Tomo Leche Diariamente." 2d. ed. 1961.

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Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publications #222-225	box 61	folder 425
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222) Aprovecha un cajon y una lata vacia para hacer un fregadero. 223) Mejor Cacao con un Buen Beneficio. 224) El Dia de Lorgros de los clubes Juveniles 5-V en Aragua, 1958. 225) Boletin; January/March, 1953. (2 copies)		
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publications #227-228	box 61	folder 426
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227a-b) "Actividades del CBF, 1954-1956." (Supplement in English) (3 copies) 228a-b) "Dos Años de Labor: 1952-1953 y 1953-1954." (Supplement in English) (3 copies)		
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publications #229-230	box 61	folder 427
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229) Gondelles, Ricardo. "El Programa de Estudios y Proyectos Especiales del Consejo de Bienestar Rural." 1966. 230) "Hacia una Vida Mejor." 1958. (in English, 3 copies)		
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publications #231-232	box 61	folder 428
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231) "Informe Annual del CBR." 1950. (in English, 3 copies) 231.3) "Informe Annual del CBR." 1952. (3 copies) 232) "Informe sobre el Consejo de Bienestar Rural y las Actividades que ha Desarrollado en Venezuela desde 1948 a 1959."		
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233) "Publicaciones del Consejo de Bienestar Rural 1948-1967." 234) "Resumen de Actividades del Consejo de Bienestar Rural en 1964." (3 copies) 235) "Crédito Agrícola y Programa de Reforma Agraria." Reunión de Dirigentes de Crédito Agrícola de América Latina. 1966.		
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #236 - "El Crédito Supervisado" - Ponencia Presentada por el Asunción, Paraguay. 1965.	box 62	folder 430
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #237 - "Informe Acerca de los Asentamientos Campesinos del Estado Anzátegui." 1964	box 62	folder 431
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #238 - "Informe Acerca de los Asentamientos Campesinos del Estado Barinas." 1965	box 62	folder 432

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Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publications #241-242	box 62	folder 435
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241) "Informe Acerca de los Asentamientos Campesinos del Distrito Federal." 1963. 242) "Informe Acerca de los Asentamientos Campesinos del Estado Falcón." 1965.		
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #243 - "Informe Acerca de los Asentamientos Campesinos del Estado Guárico." 1965	box 62	folder 436
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245) "Informe Acerca de los Asentamientos Campesinos del Estado Mérida." 1964. 245) "Informe Acerca de los Asentamientos Campesinos del Estado Miranda." 1963.		
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #247 - "Informe Acerca de los Asentamientos Campesinos del Estado Monagas." 1964	box 63	folder 439
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266) "Encuesta las Condiciones Prevalcientes en el Asentamiento Campesino de la Caripulcha, Estado Portuguesa." 1962. 267) "Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos Familiares en Venezuela." 2d. ed. 1964. 267.5) "Explosives Handbook." 1950. (3 copies)

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269.5) Heaton, Louis E. "Analyzing a Farm Business." 1952. 270) Hielman, John. "Manuel de Operaciones Agrícolas." 1960. 271) Law, Howard E. "Ensayos sobre el Uso de Abonos Químicos." 1952. 273) Nelson, Charles F. "Ensayo sobre el Cultivo del Sorgo Granífero en Barinas - Proyecto MONACA." Translated by Antonio Pons. 1967.

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274) "Informe Annual de Actividades del Consejo de Bienestar Rural Correspondiente al Año 1966." 275) "Observaciones al Anteproyecto de la Ley de Mercadeo Agrícola." 1966.

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277) "Observaciones sobre la Ejecución de la Reforma Agraria en Venezuela." 1964. 278) Pardo S., Antonio y Martin Rivero. "Manual para el Adiestramiento en Mercanización Menor." 1963.

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280) "Planeamiento de Cuencas Hidrográficas. Guías. 2. 1966. 281) "Planeamiento de Cuencas Hidrográficas. Guías. 5. 1966. 282) "Planeamiento de Cuencas Hidrográficas. Guías. 7. 1966. 283) "Planeamiento de Cuencas Hidrográficas. Guías. 10. 1966. 284) "Preparemos una Publicación." 1956.

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286) "Programa del Centro de Entrenamiento en Agricultura Mecanizada del CBR en Yaracuy." 1954. (in English)		
287) "Proposición para Establecer un Proyecto Piloto de Desarrollo Rural Intergral en Dos Distritos del Estado Yaracuy." 1966.		
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Scope and Contents note		
289) Rivero, Martín. "Cursos Teórico Prácticos sobre Mecanización Menor para Agentes de Extensión del MAC - Escuela Práctica de Aqua Blanca." 1962. 290) "Seminario de Extensión Agrícola." 1959.		
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291) "Seminario de Forrajes de las Primeras Jornadas Agronómicas." 1961. 292) Veihmeyer, Frank J. "La Humedad de Suelo y su Aprovechamiento por las Plantas." 1959.		
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Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publications #296-297	box 66	folder 465
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296) Primera Jornada del Programa de Intercambio Internacional de Jovenes Agricultores, Caracas, 1961.		
297) Catalogo de Vistas Fijas de Crédito Supervisionado, Maquinaria Agricola, Economia Domestica, Extension Agricola, Caracas, 1955.		
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299) Comentarios sobre Ciertos Problemas que Presenta el Mercado de los Productos Agrícolas en Venezuela. Por J. Norman Efferson. Caracas, 1952. 301) Informes Acerca de los Viajes Realizados por Tecnicos Agrícolas a Puerto Rico y Washington Patrocinados por el CBR. Caracas, 1959. 302) Crédito Rural en Venezuela, Analisis y Recomendaciones por William G. Murray. Informe Preliminar, 1953.

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Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA) - Publication #5 - How to Start a Nutrition Information Program to reach rural as well as Urban Venezuela	box 67	folder 470
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Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA) - Publications #6-8a	box 67	folder 471
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6) Estas Cifra son Una Campanada de Alarma. (3 copies)
7) Al Servicio del Pueblo Venezolano. (3 copies) 8a) "El Mercado Libre." (Cuaderno 9). 1952.

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Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA) - Publications #10-13	box 68	folder 473
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10) "La Ratoncita Margarita." (3 copies) 11) "Aventuras de Medicito." (3 copies) 12a-b) "Titirifi, El Perrito de Circo." (3 copies) 13 a-k) "Las Aventuras de Juancito Salud." (series of ten comic books) (3 copies each a-j)

Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA) -
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14) "Qué Es Alimentación?" (3 copies) 15) "Tu Salud Depende de Una Alimentación Equilibrada." (3 copies) 16) "No Le Tengas Miedo a Las Comidas Livianas" 17) Vida Larga Sana y Feliz. (2 copies) 18a-b) "La Leche Alimenta Tanto Que Siempre Resulta Barata." 19) "Platos Criollos Sabrosos y Nutritivos." (3 copies) 20) "A Falta de Carne - Coma Huevos." (3 copies) 21) "Si No Hat Carne - Coma Pescado." (3 copies) 23) El Banquete de los Animales, Juegos de CIDEA. 24) Mi Registro de Buera Alimentación. 25) Si Ud. Quiere Que su Nino Coma. (3 copies) 26) El Queso Puede Sustituir a La Carne. (2 copies) 27) Tome Leche y Tendra Buenos Dientes y Huesos fuertes. 28) La Leche le Hara Crecer Sano, Cuide el Desarrollo de sus Hijos Dandoles Tres Vasos de Leche al Dia. 29) Las Ensaladas son le Mejor fuente de Vitaminas. 30) Las Frutas Frescas Criollas Son Mas Ricas en Vitaminas. 31) Fortifiquese! Coma Carne Pescado y Huevos. 32) La Leche. 33) Tu Energia Depende de lo Que Comes. (3 copies) 34) Cuidado! Puede Haber una Bomba de Tiempo en tu Comida. (3 copies) 35) Guieres Comer Bien? (2 copies) 36) Amigo de Panchito! Conoces los 7 Grupose Basicos de Alimentos? (2 copies) 37) Alimentos Que su Nino Necesita 38) Alimentación Infantil 1 a 3 Anos. (2 copies) 39) Que Cuesta Poco y Vale Mucho? 40) Alimentos Que Dan Fuerza. 41) Los Amigos de Panchito Comen Frutas Criollas Todos los Dias. 42) No de los Conejos Mejores Alimentos Que a Sus Familiares. 43) No le Tengas Miedo a Las Comidas Livianas. 44) Comida Balanceada para 7 Dias. 45a-d) Four Napkins with slogans. 46) La Hoja del Hogar.

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47) "No Abra La Puerta a La Tuberculosis." (Describes tuberculosis and its prevention) 48) "Confesiones de una Mosca. (Flies as disease carriers) (2 copies) 49) "Educación Higiénica del Niño." (Simple rules for better health) (3 copies) 50) "Anquilostomo." (Hookworm and its control) 51) Unicinariasis. 52) Come Usted Para Estar Sano? O Para Enfermarse? 53) La Salud Se Compra Con Limpieza. 53.3) Annual pictorial kitchen calendar with recipes using local foods. 1953. 53.5) Annual pictorial kitchen calendar with recipes using local foods. 1954. (3 copies) 54) Annual

pictorial kitchen calendar with recipes using local foods. 1955. (3 copies) 55) Annual pictorial kitchen calendar with recipes using local foods. 1956. (2 copies) 56a-f) Monthly pamphlets of menus using local foods available at the time. Issued over a period of several years. 57) "La Vie de 'Chico' Carrasquel." (baseball hero) (3 copies) 58) "Luis Sánchez 'Diamante Negro'." (Venezuelan bullfighter) (3 copies) 59) "Carmen Guevara 'Doña Bárbara'." (lady automobile racing driver) 60) "Alimentos Protectores de Su Salud." 61) "Alimentos Constructores y Energéticos." (3 copies) 62) "Las Vitaminas y Los Minerales Son Imprescindibles Para Su Salud." (2 copies) 63) El Hidago Es Un Alimento Muy Rico. 64a-b) El Equilibrio de tu Salud Depende de Una Buena Alimentacion (3 copies of a) 65) Pobre Juan. (3 copies) 66) Ahorrar en comida ed gastar en botica y en entierros. (2 copies) 67) Dime lo que Comes y te Dire Quien eres. 68) Que Necesita tu cuerpo? (2 copies) 69) Haz como Panchito. (2 copies) 70) Te gustaria que los animales fuerian los amos de tus hijos? (3 copies) 71) Si nole resulta facil comprar a qui tiene Ud. Una Lista de Compras. (2 copies) 72) Alimentate bien y gozaras de la vida. (3 copies) 73) Todos creemos saber comer. Pero, comerias gusanos o fideos com dulce de limon? (2 copies) 74) Es dificil que esto ocurra... (2 copies) 75) Cuide sus dientes... (3 copies) 76) Desarrollese sano y fuerte como pescado. (3 copies) 77) Comer bien no es comer mucho. (2 copies) 78) No botes centavos... (3 copies)

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1) Report, November 1950 - December 1956. (3 copies) 2) Informe sobre el programa experimental de amoz Desarrollo en Venezuela en el ano 1953, William L. Crawford; November 1953.

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14a-b) Anderson, H. Calvert. "Planificación y Presentación de Cursos Cortos de comunicación." Montevideo, Uruguay, 1967. (reprint in English, 3 copies) 15) Anderson, H. Calvert. (ed.) "Research in Actino for the Economic Development of Uruguay." Agricultural Research Center of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture in Uruguay. Translated by Yvonne Bourdette. Montevideo, Uruguay, 1967. (3 copies) 16) Anderson, H. Calvert. "The Role of Communications in Agricultural Development." Montevideo, Uruguay, 1965.

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17a-c) Anderson, H. Calvert y Carlos A. Prato Blume. "Manual de Operaciones para Una Oficina de Información Agrícola" - Partes I, II, III. Ministerio de Agricultura. Lima, Perú, 1964. (2 copies of 1, 3 copies of b) 18) Anderson, H. Calvert y Eduardo Pereira Brum. "Plan para Un Servicio de Información para el Centro de Investigaciones Agrícolas

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36) Díaz Bordenave, Juan y Frederick B. Waisanen. "What is Communication Research?" San José, Costa Rica: Scientific Communication Service of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, 1965. (Also in Spanish) 37) Fonseca, Luiz, and William R. Lassey. "Comprehension and Meaning in Visual Communication Among Illiterate, Low Literate and Higher Literate Individuals." (preliminary report). San José, Costa Rica: Scientific Communications Service of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, 1964. 38) "Impact Training." Montevideo, Uruguay, 1963. (2 copies) 39) Instituto Interamericano

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Inter-American Popular Information Program (PIIP) - Publications #41-45	box 70	folder 491

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41) Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas. "Curso en: Comunicaciones para Personal de Servicios de Información." (Under contract between the Institute and the US Agency for International Development.) Montevideo, Uruguay, 1962. 42) Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuario. "Estudio de la Prensa del Interior de la República Argentina." Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1966 (3 copies) 43) Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuario. "Estudio de la Prensa del Interior de la República Argentina." Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1966 (profile in English, 3 copies) 44) Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. "Better Communications: Report of Basic Course in Communications." Montevideo, Uruguay, 1962. (2 copies) 45) Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. "Better Communications: Report of Basic Course in Communications." Montevideo, Uruguay, 1962. (in Spanish)

Inter-American Popular Information Program (PIIP) - Publication #46 - "Manual de Comunicaciones." San José, Costa Rica, 1962	box 70	folder 492
Inter-American Popular Information Program (PIIP) - Publications #47-51	box 71	folder 493

Scope and Contents note

47) McNelly, John T. and Augusto Torres. "A Study of the Use of the Mass Media and Knowledge of Current Affairs as Related to Socioeconomic Status in San José." Paper presented at the Convention of the Association for Education in Journalism. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1962. (2 copies) 48) McNelly, John T. "El Uso de Los Medios de Comunicación en Una Capital Latinoamericana." San José, Costa Rica, 1963. (3 copies) 49) Méndez, Alfredo, and Frederick B. Waisanen. "Some Correlates of Functional Literacy." Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá. Paper prepared for the Inter-American Congress of Psychology. Miami, 1964. (Also in Spanish, 3 copies) 50) Perú. Ministerio de Agricultura. Oficina Técnica de Información Agraria. "Manual de Operaciones." Basado en "Manual de Operaciones para una Oficina de Información Agrícola" por H. Calvert Anderson (PIIP) y Carlos A. Prato Blume (Ministerio de

Agricultura) Lima, Peru, 1964. 51) "Twelve Months Report (1958-1959)." San José, Costa Rica. (3 copies)

Inter-American Popular Information Program (PIIP) - Publications #52-59	box 71	folder 494
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Scope and Contents note

52) Uruguay, Ministerio de Ganadería y Agricultura. Centro Nacional de Extensión Agropecuaria. Control de Investigaciones Agrícolas Alberto Boerger. "La Prensa del Interior del Uruguay." Montevideo, Uruguay, 1966. (3 copies) 53) Uruguay, Ministerio de Ganadería y Agricultura. Centro Nacional de Extensión Agropecuaria. Control de Investigaciones Agrícolas Alberto Boerger. "La Prensa del Interior del Uruguay." Montevideo, Uruguay, 1966. (English supplement, 3 copies) 54) Waisanen, Frederick B. "Aspects of the Adoption Process." San José, Costa Rica, 1963. (3 copies) 55) Waisanen, Frederick B. "Change, Orientation and the Adoption Process." San José, Costa Rica, 1964. (also in Spanish) 56) Waisanen, Frederick B. "Communication Flow to Traditional Social Systems." San José, Costa Rica, 1963. (3 copies) 57) Waisanen, Frederick B. "Social Sciences: Problems and Prospects." San José, Costa Rica, 1963. (3 copies) 58) Waisanen, Frederick B. "Social Sciences: Problems and Prospects." San José, Costa Rica, 1963. (in Spanish, 3 copies) 59) Waisanen, Frederick B. "A Symbolic Interactionistic Approach to Communication and Change." San José, Costa Rica, 1963. (3 copies)

Inter-American Rural Development Program (PIDR) - Publication #1 - Brazil, Estado de Minas Gerais. Secretário da Agricultura. "Colonization Plan: Land Reform Program of the State of Minas Gerais" Belo Horizonte, 1961	box 71	folder 495
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Inter-American Rural Development Program (PIDR) - Publications #2-4	box 71	folder 496
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2) Brazilian National Research Council. "Coordinated Research Program in Camp Cerrado Areas of Brazil." Translated by Walter Crawford and Lawrence Witt. Rio de Janeiro, 1966. (3 copies) 3) Brazilian National Research Council. "Coordinated Research Program in Campo Cerrado Areas of Brazil." Translated by Walter Crawford and Lawrence Witt, Rio de Janeiro, 1966. (in Portuguese, 3 copies) 4) Crawford, Walter L. "Colonization in Paraguay." (a confidential report) Asunción, 1964. (3 copies)

Inter-American Rural Development Program (PIDR) - Publications #5-7	box 71	folder 497
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5) Crawford, Walter L. "Producción y Crédito Agrícola en el Paraguay." Asunción, 1963. 6) Crawford, Walter L. "Producción y Crédito Agrícola en el Paraguay." Asunción, 1963. (in English) 7) Crawford, Walter L. and others. "Preliminary Report of the Planalto Pre-Survey Group." Prepared under contract for the US Agency for International Development. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1963. (3 copies)

Inter-American Rural Development Program (PIDR) - Publication #8 - Crawford, Walter L. and others. "Survey of the Agricultural Potential of the Central Plateau of Brazil." Prepared under contract for the US Agency for International Development. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1963	box 72	folder 498
Inter-American Rural Development Program (PIDR) - Publication #9 - Crawford, Walter L. and others. "Survey of the Agricultural Potential of the Central Plateau of Brazil." Prepared under contract for the US Agency for International Development. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1963	box 72	folder 499
Inter-American Rural Development Program (PIDR) - Publications #10-12	box 72	folder 500

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10) Fundação Antunes. "Possibilidades de Desenvolvimento Rural Nos Municípios de Campos e São João da Barra." (Preliminary Study). Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1965. 11) Heaton, Louis E., Walter L. Crawford and John R. Camp. "Rural Development in Latin America." New York, 1963. (3 copies) 12) Montero, Emilio. "Colonization Plan of the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil: Size of Economic Unit in Jaíba, Minas Gerais." Belo Horizonte. Minas Gerais: Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, 1962.

Inter-American Rural Development Program (PIDR) - Publication #13 - Tosi, Jr., Joseph A. "Reconnaissance Ecological and Forest Survey of the Jaíba Colonization Area. State of Minas Gerais, Brazil." Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais: Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, 1962.	box 72	folder 501
Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #1-6	box 72	folder 502

Scope and Contents note

1) "Announcement of PIJR Awards." (pamphlet) San José, Costa Rica, 1967. (3 copies) 2) "Announcement of PIJR Awards." (pamphlet) San José, Costa Rica, 1967. (in Spanish, 3 copies) 3a-d) "Boletín Informativo Trimestral Juventud Rural." José, Costa Rica, 1967. (3 copies) 4a-d) "Boletín Informativo Trimestral Juventud Rural." San José, Costa Rica, 1966. (3 copies) 5) Flamm, Gerald. "Your Publicity Program." San José, Costa Rica, 1965. (3 copies)

- 6) Flamm, Gerald. "Your Publicity Program." San José, Costa Rica, 1965. (in Spanish, revised 1967, 3 copies)

Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #7a-gg - Ford Motor Company. "Juventud Rural." (bulletins issued quarterly, also in English and Portuguese). Dearborn, Michigan, 1962, 1963, 1964	box 72	folder 503
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Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #8-11	box 72	folder 504
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- 8) Ford Motor Company. "Rural Youth in the Americas." San José, Costa Rica, 1965. (3 copies) 9) Ford Motor Company. "Rural Youth in the Americas." San José, Costa Rica, 1965. (in Spanish, 3 copies) 10) "Guía Para Líderes Juveniles." Translation of "Guide for Junior Leaders," "National 4-H News." San José, Costa Rica, 1967. 11) "Informe de la IV Reunión Nacional de Líderes Estatales de Clubes 4-S." Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1963. (3 copies)

Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #12 - "Informe del Seminario Interamericano de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales (IFYE)." San José, Costa Rica, 1961	box 72	folder 505
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Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #13 - "Planes Individuales de Trabajo." Seminarios Interamericano de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales. San José, Costa Rica, 1961	box 73	folder 506
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Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #14 - "Informe de la IV Reunión Nacional de Líderes Estatales de Clubes 4-S." Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1962.	box 73	folder 507
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Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #15 - "Informe del Tercer Seminario Interamericano de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales (IFYE)." San José, Costa Rica, 1963	box 73	folder 508
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Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #16 - Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas. "Taller Interamericano Educativo Sobre Programas de Juventudes Rurales." Turrialba, Costa Rica, 1960	box 73	folder 509
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Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #17 - Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. "Report of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program Advisory Meeting." San José, Costa Rica, 1961	box 73	folder 510
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In Spanish.

Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #18-21	box 73	folder 511
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- 18) Jones, Earl. "A Study of Rural Youth Programs in The Americas (except United States and Canada)." Ph.D. thesis submitted to Montana State College. Publication prepared

under provisions of contact between the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the US Agency for International Development. Turriba, Costa Rica, 1962. 19) Jones, Earl. "Summary of a Study of Rural Youth Programs in the Americas." San José, Costa Rica, 1962. (2 copies) 20) Jones, Earl. "Summary of a Study of Rural Youth Programs in the Americas." San José, Costa Rica, 1962. (in Spanish, 3 copies) 21) Jones, Earl. "Summary of a Study of Rural Youth Programs in the Americas." San José, Costa Rica, 1962. (in Portuguese)

Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #22-23	box 73	folder 512
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22) Jones, Earl. Howard Law and Manuel Valverde. "Preliminary Report: Study of the Rural Youth Programs in the Americas." Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. San José, Costa Rica, 1961. 23) Jones, Earl, Howard Law and Manuel Valverde. "Preliminary Report: Study of the Rural Youth Program sin the Americas." Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. San José, Costa Rica, 1961. (in Spanish)

Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #24 - "Make the Best Better." Report of the 1966 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' conference, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. San José, Costa Rica, 1966	box 74	folder 513
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Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #25 - "Make the Best Better." Report of the 1966 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. San José, Costa Rica, 1966	box 74	folder 514
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26) "Make the Best Better." Report of the 1966 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. San José, Costa Rica, 1966. (in Portuguese, 3 copies) 27) "Métodos de Enseñanza." Translation. San José, Costa Rica, 1967. (2 copies) 28) "National Corn Productino Contest in Venezuela." San José, Costa Rica, 1966. (English and Spanish in one publication, 3 copies)

Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #29-31	box 74	folder 516
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29) National 4-H Club Foundation. "V Seminario Interamericano de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales." San José y Turriabla, Costa Rica, 1966. 30) National 4-H Club Foundation. "VI Seminario Interamericano de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales." San José y Turriabla, Costa Rica, 1966. (2 copies) 31) National 4-H Club Foundation. "VII Seminario Interamericano de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales." San José y Turriabla, Costa Rica, 1966.

Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #32 - Perú. Ministerio de Agricultura. Instituto de Reforma y Promoción Agraria. "II Intercambio Educational de Juventudes Rurales y V Concurso Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles Perú." Lima, 1964	box 74	folder 517
Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #33a-b - "Proceedings of the 1964 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference." (Parts I and II of III). San José, Costa Rica, 1964	box 74	folder 518
Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #33c - "Proceedings of the 1964 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference." (Part III of III). San José, Costa Rica, 1964	box 74	folder 519
Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #34a-b - "Proceedings of the 1964 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference." (Parts I and II of III). San José, Costa Rica, 1964	box 75	folder 520

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Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publication #34c - "Proceedings of the 1964 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference." (Part III of III). San José, Costa Rica, 1964	box 75	folder 521
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Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #35b-38	box 75	folder 522
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35b) "Proceedings of the 1964 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference." (Three Parts). San José, Costa Rica, 1964. (in Portuguese, 3 copies) 36) "Report of the First Inter-American Rural Youth Club Congress." Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1966. (3 copies) 37) "Report of the First Inter-American Rural Youth Club Congress." Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1966. (in Spanish, 3 copies) 38) "Report - First Inter-American Seminar for Executive Secretaries

(Managers) of National Support Entities in Columbia." San José, Costa Rica, 1967. (3 copies)

Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #39-40	box 75	folder 523
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39) "Report - First Inter-American Seminar for Executive Secretaries (Managers) of National Support Entities in Columbia." San José, Costa Rica, 1967. (in Spanish, 3 copies) 40) "Report - Inter-American Rural Youth Club Congress in Panama." San José, Costa Rica, 1967. (Also in Spanish)

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41) "Report of the Inter-American Rural Youth Technical Committee Meeting." San José, Costa Rica, 1962. (Also in Spanish, 3 copies). 42) Standard Oil Company (NJ). "Artículos Sobre Juventudes Rurales Publicados en Extensión en las Américas." San José, Costa Rica, 1967. (3 copies) 43) "What is PIJR?" (pamphlet) San José, Costa Rica, 1967. (3 copies) 44) "What is PIJR?" (pamphlet) San José, Costa Rica, 1967. (in Spanish, 3 copies) 45) O Silo - Trinchira. (comicbook, 3 copies)

Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Publications #46-49	box 75	folder 525
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46) Como Mantener la Atencion del Publico Durante su Demonstracion de Metodo. 47) Agregue Interes al Planemiento de su programa; 1968. 48) VI Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales; 1968. 49) Informe Conferencia Regional Interamericana de Programas de Juventudes Rurales; 1967.

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1) El Centro Comunal en la Vida Rural, 8/1954; Union Panamericana. (3 copies) 2) AgriTrigp, Boletim Informativo do Set, 2/1958. No 2. 3) Exposicion Objectiva, 1956-1957, Viva Mas Feliz por Medio de la Agricultura. 4) Seguro Contra Veranico, 7/1953. (3 copies) 5) Cantidad de alimentos que pueden adquirirse por Bs. 80 semanales para 6 personas / Distriguya bien su presupuesto familiar debe gastarse:... 6) Guia para execuacao do projeto Milho Hibrido. 7) Actuales Progresos en Educacion Especial,

Industral y artesanal - Division de Educacion Especial del
Ministerio de Education, Caracas, Venezuela.

Miscellaneous - Publications #8-9

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8) Land Conditions on Venezuela and their Relations to Agriculture and Human Welfare by Soil Conservation Mission to Venezuela from U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1942. 9) Agricultural Cooperation in the United States by Ward W. Fetrow and R. H. Elsworth, Farm Credit Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 54, April, 1947.

Miscellaneous - Publication #12 - Conference on the World Land Tenure Problems Part I, Papers at the University of Wisconsin, October 8 to November 20, 1951, sponsors: University of Wisconsin, Economic Cooperation Administration, Technical Cooperation Administration, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Miscellaneous - Publications #13-14

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13) Map - Regional Features of the Middle East 14) Farm Credit Activities in Selected Countries with references to credit programs for underdeveloped areas: by V. W. Johnson and E. C. Johnson; September 1954; for Ford Foundation, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Harvard, Foreign Operations Administration.

Miscellaneous - Publications #15-18

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15) Cooperative Thrift, Credit and Marketing in Economically Underdeveloped Countires. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, October 1954. 16) The Economic Impact of Technical Assistance: A Brazilian Case Study by Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. 17) Legislation on Fertilizers in Latin America. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: September 1955. 18) Essentials of Rural Welfare, Food and Agriculture Organization of the Untied Nations: September 1955.

Miscellaneous - Publications #19-21

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19) Education and Agricultural Growth: The Role of Education in Early-Stage Agriculture. Clifron Wharton, Jr.; 1965. 20) Council of Rural Development (CBR) in Venezuela by Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. from Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. IV; Winter 1950. 21) Fact-Finding

with Rural People. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: August 1950.

Miscellaneous - Publications #22-23	box 77	folder 532
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Miscellaneous - Publications #24-25	box 77	folder 533
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Miscellaneous - Publication #27 - Coordinated Research Program in Campo Cerrado Areas of Brazil	box 77	folder 534
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Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Quarterly Report - Exhibit, October-December 1965	box 78	folder 538
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #16a - Sterling, Henry S., Milton L. Barnett, Bertram Ellenbogen, Louis E. Heaton y otros. "Problemas Económicos y Sociales de los Andes Venezolanos." (Part I of II, Part I also in English), 1956	box 78	folder 539
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #16b - Sterling, Henry S., Milton L. Barnett, Bertram Ellenbogen, Louis E. Heaton y otros. "Problemas Económicos y Sociales de los Andes Venezolanos." (Part II of II, Part I also in English), 1956	box 78	folder 540
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #29a - Walker, Rufus K. y J. Norman Efferson. "Estudio del Plan	box 78	folder 541

Arrocero de la Corporación Venezolano de Fomento." Vols. I, II, III, 1952

Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #272 - Mondolfi, Edgardo. "La Fauna Silvestre como Recurso Económico." 1962	box 78	folder 542
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #276 - "Observaciones al Anteproyecto del Reglamento de la Ley de Reforma Agraria." 1966	box 78	folder 543
Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Publication #300 - Comentarios sobre Ciertos Problemas que Presenta el Mercado de los Productos Agrícolas en Venezuela. Pro J. Norman Efferson. Caracas, 1952	box 78	folder 544
Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA) - Publication #1 - "Informe Annual, 1951-1952."	box 78	folder 545
Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA) - Publications #3-4	box 79	folder 546

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3) Annual Report, Appendix; October 1, 1950. 4) Informe Annual del CIDEA, 1949-1951.

Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA) - Publications #8b - "El Mercado Libre." (Cuaderno 9). 1952	box 79	folder 547
Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA) - Publications #22 - Semana Ecolar de la Alimentación, CIDEA-INN; November 18, 1952	box 79	folder 548
Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - Legal size material from Publication #32 - Perú. Ministerio de Agricultura. Instituto de Reforma y Promoción Agraria. "El Intercambio Educacional de Juventudes Rurales y V Concurso Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles Perú." Lima, 1964	box 79	folder 549
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10) Diplomatic Notes and Contracts between Brazil and the United States of America from 1942 to 1952 in the Development of a Bilateral Cooperative Health Program, 1953. 11) ETA em Marcha, Escritorio Tecnico de Agricultura Brasil - Estados Unidos. Rio de Janeiro; 1958.

Miscellaneous - Publication #26 - Memoria que el Ministerio de Educacion presenta al Congreso Nacional de la Republica de Venezuela. En sus sessions de 1955; 1954	box 79	folder 551
Mapa do Brasil, Edicao 1962, Atualizada Com as Novas Estradas; August 1962	box 80	folder 552

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Brazil.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

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Map Fragment - Brazil

box 80

folder 553

Scope and Contents note

Hand drawn. Details of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio de
Janeiro, Espirito Santa.

Mapa de Carreteras del Norte de Venezuela

box 80

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Scope and Contents note

Map of Venezuela, attached to memorandum from Heilman
to Crawford, September 3, 1953.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

Removed from Box 2, Folder 15.

Actividades del Council of Rural Development (CBR) - Agosto,
1953

box 80

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General Physical Description note: Copy 1 of 2

Scope and Contents note

Map of Venezuela, attached to memorandum from Heilman
to Crawford, September 3, 1953.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

Removed from Box 2, Folder 15.

Actividades del Council of Rural Development (CBR), August
1953

box 80

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General Physical Description note: Copy 2 of 2

Scope and Contents note

Map of Venezuela, attached to memorandum from Heilman
to Crawford, September 3, 1953.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

Removed from Box 2, Folder 15.

Poster - Clubes 4-S

box 80

folder 557

General Physical Description note: Copy 1 of 2

Scope and Contents note

I Convenção Nacional, 12 a 15 de Julho, RIO-GB Comitê
Nacional de Clubes 4-S, Exhibit 14 of Inter-American Rural
Youth Program (PIJR) Quarterly Reports, April-June 1965

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

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Poster - Clubes 4-S

box 80

folder 558

General Physical Description note: Copy 2 of 2

Scope and Contents note

I Convenção Nacional, 12 a 15 de Julho, RIO-GB, Comitê
Nacional de Clubes 4-S, Exhibit 14 of Inter-American Rural
Youth Program (PIJR) Quarterly Reports, April-June 1965

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

Removed from Box 39, Folder 287.

Poster - 1er Congreso VI Concurso Nacionales - Clubes
Agrícolas Juveniles Peru (CAJP)

box 80

folder 559

General Physical Description note: Copy 1 of 2

Scope and Contents note

Trujillo 17-22, Agosto 1965 Organizado por SIPA y la
asociación nacional CAJP

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

Removed from Box 74, Folder 517: PIJR Publication #32

Poster - 1er Congreso VI Concurso Nacionales - Clubes
Agrícolas Juveniles Peru (CAJP)

box 80

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General Physical Description note: Copy 2 of 2

Scope and Contents note

Trujillo 17-22, Agosto 1965 Organizado por SIPA y la
asociación nacional CAJP

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

Removed from Box 74, Folder 517: PIJR Publication #32

Poster - O Brasil Precisa de Técnico Para Agricultura	box 80	folder 561
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Scope and Contents note

Campanha de Aumento de Técnico Para Agricultura.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

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Poster - Com Capineira Mais Leite Procure A	box 80	folder 562
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Scope and Contents note

Extensão Rural E Crédito Supervisionado, Association of Credit and Rural Assistance (ACAR).

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

Removed from Box 45, Folder 330: ACAR Publication #26.

Council of Rural Development (CBR) Publication #303 - Atlas Forestal de Venezuela	box 80	folder 563
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Scope and Contents note

Ministerio de Agricultura Y Cria, Direccion de Recursos Naturales Renovables.

Council of Rural Development (CBR) Publication #51 - Atlas Agricola de Venezuela	box 80	folder 564
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Scope and Contents note

Ministerio de Agricultura Y Cria, Direccion de Planificacion Agropecuaria.

Ledger - "Diario, Registro de Comprobantes No. 2 de Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, 1966", June 1966-December 1967	box 80	folder 565
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American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) photographs, 1946-1968

Physical Description: 6.2 Cubic Feet 19 boxes.

Scope and Contents note

The American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) (1946-1968), was established by Nelson A. Rockefeller in July 1946 as a privately financed non-profit philanthropic organization aimed to help promote "self-development and better standards of living, together with understanding and cooperation" in Latin America. The AIA worked closely with local governments and other established organizations to develop programs which could eventually be supported and managed locally. Primarily, the AIA's activities focused on rural rehabilitation and agricultural development, with concentrated efforts on cooperative programs with the governments of Brazil and Venezuela. The AIA was also active in agricultural research and nutritional education as well as improving local roads, communications, and primary education.

The AIA Photograph collection primarily documents the AIA operations in Brazil and Venezuela, with some documentation on their work in Chile, Ecuador, Italy, Peru, Puerto Rico, and the United States. The collection is varied, ranging from photographs of administrative affairs and gatherings to home improvements in rural households to strictly panoramic photographs of the Latin American landscape.

Arrangement note

The AIA Photograph Collection has been separated into six distinct subseries, based on subject and media. The first four series include only photographs.

Subseries 1, General; Subseries 2, Brazil; Subseries 3, Chile; Subseries 4, Venezuela; Subseries 5, Slides; Subseries 6, Negatives.

Within each subseries, the files are arranged alphabetically by folder title. Each folder contains a separate, discrete set of pictures pertaining to an area of the AIA, and included within each folder is a list of numbered captions that correspond to the penciled numbers found on the lower right-hand corner on the back of the photographs. Often within the series pertaining to a specific country, the folders are broken down further into the country-specific organizations, separated by specific region within the country (for example, Folder 172 is within Subseries 4, Venezuela, and is entitled "CBR [the specific organization], Barinas [the specific state of Venezuela], Crafts [the specific topic of the photographs]").

The Subseries 5, Slides and Subseries 6, Negatives do not possess captions and are therefore not numbered.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

See Series 1052, IBEC Photograph Collection

Processing Information:

Processing Information

The AIA Photographs were processed by Bethany Antos and Julie Viggiano, as of July 2006.

Physical Characteristics and Technical Requirements

Photographic negatives cannot be handled or viewed by researchers due to the fragile nature of the format. To request duplication of an image(s), please contact an Archivist.

Biographical / Historical

The American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) (1946-1968), was established by Nelson A. Rockefeller in July 1946 as a privately financed non-profit philanthropic organization which aimed to promote "self-development and better standards of living, together with understanding and cooperation" in Latin America. The AIA worked closely with local governments and other established organizations to develop programs which could eventually be supported and managed locally. Primarily, the AIA's activities focused on

rural rehabilitation and agricultural development, with concentrated efforts on cooperative programs with the governments of Brazil and Venezuela. The AIA was also active in agricultural research and nutritional education as well as improving local roads, communications, and primary education.

AIA programs included the Association of Credit and Rural Assistance (ACAR), Inter-American Council on Nutrition Education (CIDEA), Council of Rural Development (CBR), and Inter-American Popular Information Program (PIIP).

Controlled Access Headings:

- Photographs

Title/Description	Instances
Chile Schools	
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Card board Mounts,	
Scope and Contents note	
Chile, South America, Schools	

The AIA Story

General Physical Description note: 2 Scrapbooks; 15 pages and 14 pages;

General

Arrangement note

Within each subseries, the files are arranged alphabetically by folder title. Each folder contains a separate, discrete set of pictures pertaining to an area of the AIA, and included within each folder is a list of numbered captions that correspond to the penciled numbers found on the lower right-hand corner on the back of the photographs.

Oversize materials from Subseries 1, General are located in the last box of the collection, Box 19.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

See Series 1052, IBEC Photograph Collection

Title/Description	Instances	
AIA Agreement Signing, 1967	box 1	folder 1
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 3		
Scope and Contents note		
Signing of Agreement (December 13, 1967) in San Jose, Costa Rica, where AIA transfers to the Foundation its responsibilities for the rural youth program under the December 1965 agreement between AIA and the Institute of Inter-American Agricultural Sciences. 1. Left to right: 4-H, Camp - AIA, IICA, Law - AIA, IICA. 2. No caption. 3. No caption.		
Argentina Project	box 1	folder 2

General Physical Description note: Prints: 52

Scope and Contents note

1. - 52. No caption.

Camp, John R.

box 1

folder 3

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

1. Dr. Jose Loreto Arismendi, Minister of Education (left) and John R. Camp, AIA director, on the occasion of signing the CEV contract. Standing at the right is Professor Antonio Ermini, director of vocational education. 2. On the occasion of signing the contract between AIA and the Ministry of Education for the creation of the Consejo de Educacion Vocacional, there are shown here (left to right) Professor Antonio Ermini, director of vocational education; Ernest Maes, director of CEV; J. Wayne Hisle, treasurer of AIA, New York; Dr. Jose Loreto Arismendi, Minister of Education and John R. Camp, director of AIA, Venezuela.

Collier, John

box 1

folder 4

General Physical Description note: Prints: 122

Scope and Contents note

1. - 119. No caption. 120. Hand-guided power unit tilling soil in Venezuela. 121. Brazilian farmer exhibits a coffee bush to the ACAR agronomist who taught him soil conservation methods, fertilizer use and insect control. 122. Combine at work in Venezuelan sesame crop.

Costa Rica, Turrialba Training School

box 1

folder 5

General Physical Description note: Prints: 25

Scope and Contents note

1. Dairy barn. 2. Dairy barn. 3. Bull pen. 4. Poultry house. 5. Warehouse. 6. No caption. 7. No caption. 8. No caption. 9. No caption. 10. No caption. 11. No caption. 12. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Turrialba, C.R. Orton Memorial Library Reading Room. 13. No caption. 14. No caption. 15. Brusual de Venezuela y Jose Chacon examinando el suelo de Noche Buena. 16. No caption. 17. Making a moisture content determination using the Stienlite one-minute moisture tester. 18. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. First year students make compost scientifically at Noche Buena. 19. No caption. 20. Estudiantes en clase. 21. No caption. 22.

No caption. 23. No caption. 24. No caption. 25. Dr. Hatch, AIA.

Ecuador, Empresa de Servicios Agricolas Mechanizados (ESAM)

box 1

folder 6

General Physical Description note: Prints: 38

Scope and Contents note

1. Tractor TD-9 de ESAM, operando una de las niveladoras Be Ge. - Al fondo al acueducto de Madera construido por ESAM San Luis de Jujan - Ecuador. 2. Cargando las avionetas de ESAM con semilla de arroz para la siembra aerea. Ecuador - San Luis. 3. Primer termino: Un campo inundado para la siembra posterior de arros en la estacion seca. Segundo termino: Avioneta de ESAM sembrando arroz. - San Luis de Jujan 4. Descargando combustibles y lubricantes de una de las barcasas de ESAM - La mayo parte del transporte es fluvial. Rio de Jujan - Ecuador. 5. Campos que han sido desmontados y arados con tractors en la hacienda San Luis de Jujan Ecuador. 6. Dos bombas de 10" para elevar agua al acueducto construido por ESAM en cultivos mecanizados de arroz. Ecuador. 7. El operador ecuatoriano de un tractor TD-18 Guillermo Cedeo, trabajando con una niveladora Be Ge. Ecuador. 8. Una de las avionetas de ESAM sembrando arroz desde el aire. - (Nuestro piloto Frank Dupre cubre con este metodo 33 acres por hora.) 9. TD-18 con bulldozer en trabajos de nivelacion de campos para sembrar arroz. San Luis de Jujan - Ecuador. 10. Vista de un acueducto de Madera construido por ESAM, para la irrigacion de 350 acres de terrenos para el cultivo de arroz de verano, San Luis de Jujan - Ecuador. 11. Tractor TD y TD-18 en el campamento de ESAM en San Luis de Jujan. Ecuador - 1951. 12. Parte de un acueducto de Madera de un kilometro y medio, construido por ESAM - Avioneta sembrando arroz. San Luis de Jujan - Ecuador. 13. Un tractor TD-9 y un "Trailer" de ESAM en los trabajos de mecanizacion agricola en la Had. San Luis de Jujan - Ecuador. 14. Tractor TD-18 operando una niveladora Be Ge. - En el campo adyacente una avioneta de ESAM siembra arroz. Al fondo los edificios del Molino de arroz propiedad del seor Luis Noboa N. 15. Grupo de obreros carpinteros ecuatorianos Armando un acueducto de Madera para la irrigacion de campos para el cultivo de arroz en la estacion seca. - Ecuador, San Luis de Jujan. 16. Un grupo de mecanicos ecuatorianos preparando una niveladora ADAMS en el campamento de ESAM - Ecuador. 17. Vista de los terrenos en la Hacienda San Luis antes de los trabajos realizados por ESAM Ecuador. 18. Persepectiva de un acueducto de Madera construido por ESAM para el cultivo de arroz de verano. San Luis de Jujan - Ecuador. 19. Campos con monte y hierbas de siete pies de alto. Antes de los trabajos de ESAM en San Luis de Jujan Ecuador. 20. Tractor TD-9 de ESAM,

operando una de las niveladoras Be Ge. - Al fondo el acueducto de Madera construido por ESAM San Luis de Jujan - Ecuador. 21. Un grupo de mecanicos ecuatorianos preparando una niveladora ADAMS en el campamento de ESAM - Ecuador. 22. Parte de un acueducto de madera, de un kilometro y medio, construido por ESAM. - Avioneta sembrando arroz. San Luis de Jujan, Ecuador. 23. - 38. No caption.

Hotel Avila

box 1

folder 7

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

1. Hotel Avila, designed by Wallace K. Harrison, director of planning of the United Nations headquarters, was Caracas' first modern hotel when it was opened in 1943. 2. Hotel Avila, in the residential district of San Bernardino, was designed by Wallace K. Harrison, director of planning of the United Nations headquarters. 3. Dining room of Hotel Avila, Caracas' outstanding modern hotel when it was opened in 1943. The hotel was built by a joint Venezuelan-American group headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller.

IBEC, ANCAR (Associacao Nordestina de Credito e Assistencia Rural) Training

box 1

folder 8

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

1. Pedro Prazares, local supervisor at Pedro Leopaldo, Minas Gerais (in khaki, with hat tipped up) is explaining trench silo construction and silage making to six trainees of ANCAR. They are standing in a trench silo. 2. Arnaldo Gazzinelli, veteran ACAR agronomist, showing a pea crop to the ANCAR trainees, Agnaldo de Araujo Cavalcanti (left) and Armando Carneiro da Rocha Filho. 3. Geraldo Flachado, ACAR assistant director (center) explains to ANCAR trainees the card index system maintained in each ACAR office for borrowers. The ANCAR men are Joao Aguiar Neto (left, standing), Agnaldo de Araujo Cavalcanti (sitting) and Jose Torres de Menezes (bending). 4. Arnaldo Gazzinelli, ACAR central office agronomist (with cap) explains to ANCAR trainees how to treat the navel of newly-born calves. The trainees are Jose Assis de Oliveira (left) and Armando Carneiro da Rocha Filho (right). The man with the hat is a farmer. 5. A local supervisor at Pedro Leopaldo, Pedro Prazares (seated) shows ANCAR trainees how to fill out a farm plan for a borrower. The trainees are (left to right) Armando Carneiro da Rocha Filho, Jose Assis de Oliveira and Otavio Bartolomeu Dantas Alves. 6. Dr. Romulo de Almeida, president of the Bank of the Northeast of Brazil, one of the sponsors of ANCAR, signs on behalf of ANCAR a subsidiary agreement with the Fundacao

da Casa Popular whereby it will provide cr. \$12 million to finance housing loans to farmers. Walter L. Crawford, director of AIA, another ANCAR sponsor, stands behind Dr. Almeida.

IBEC, Housing, El Salvador

box 1

folder 9

General Physical Description note: Prints: 10

Scope and Contents note

1. The newly built pumice block house contrasts sharply with the old-style cane house built in the Esperanza Valley of El Salvador. 2. A group of houses built in the Esperanza Valley of El Salvador by the Salvadoran government and IBEC Housing Corp. after the devastating two-day earthquake of 1951. 3. Much of the labor involved in building the houses has been performed by the residents of the valley, thus lowering costs considerably. 4. Care was taken in building new houses not to disturb the existing landscape. 5. No caption. 6. Louvered windows keep out hot sun but admit air. Additional ventilation is effected by turning the pumice wall blocks at right angles. 7. Local skill in home sewing led to this modest beginning for a clothes-making industry. 8. New housing is only part of the four-year rehabilitation plan. Economic development will be aided by such new industries as the small broom-making plant, which uses local materials and labor. 9. No caption. 10. made by the sewing plant are loaded for transportation to stores.

IBEC, Housing, General

box 1

folder 10

General Physical Description note: Prints: 76

Scope and Contents note

11. No caption. 12. This three-bedroom house at Villa Las Lomas sells for \$6,000. 13. Villa Las Lomas houses are of two basic designs; center house is "Belair" design, end houses are versions of the model "Tradewinds." 14. No caption. 15. Workmen at Norfolk Project lay down reinforcing steel mesh before concrete is poured for roof slab. 16. Crane lowers wall form into place, with workmen guiding it into position over floor slab. 17. Wall form is closed and locked. 18. No caption. 19. After concrete sets and wall form is stripped from frame, crane lifts the form clear. 20. Patented vacuum lifting mechanism lowers roof slab onto walls. 21. - 86. No caption.

IBEC, Housing, Virginia

box 1

folder 11

General Physical Description note: Prints: 10

Scope and Contents note

87. Marshall Manor, Norfolk, Virginia. Crane lifting wall forms clear of poured walls. 88. Marshall Manor, Norfolk, Virginia. Crane placing wall form of one dwelling unit on

floor slab. 89. No caption. 90. Marshall Manor, Norfolk, Virginia. Wall forms being positioned on concrete floor slabs by crane. 91. Half of duplex house after form has been removed. 92. Marshall Manor, Norfolk, Virginia. Crane about to place roof slab on walls. 93. No caption. 94. Marshall Manor, Norfolk, Virginia. Aerial view of Marshall Manor. 95. Exterior of completed house, Marshall Manor, Norfolk, Virginia. 96. Corner of living room, Marshall Manor, Norfolk, Virginia.

IBEC, Housing, Puerto Rico

box 1

folder 12

General Physical Description note: Prints: 18

Scope and Contents note

97. Brick grill of porch aids privacy and provides ventilation, as does decorative wooden lattice over front entrance of this "Tradewinds" home. 98. Architect's rendering of a portion of the Villa Las Lomas low-cost housing project in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The \$11 million, 1,625-unit development will help relieve the island's shortage of dwellings for low-income families. 99. "Tradewinds" model is one of the two basic floor plans at Villa Las Lomas. Both house models have three bedrooms and sell for \$6,000. 100. Entrance doors of "Tradewinds" house fold back to make porch part of living room. Two shrubby boxes, like those in foreground, are standard with all houses. 101. The kitchen of a model home in Villa Las Lomas is inspected by some of the 8,000 opening day visitors. 102. "Belair" model bedroom is adapted as a nursery. Adjustable aluminum louvered windows are weather-resistant. 103. Living room of "Belair" model is floored with locally made ceramic tile, as are all Villa Las Lomas houses. 104. Living room of "Tradewinds" house gives access to kitchen at left and to two of the three bedrooms, right. Wall vents above bedroom doors help circulation. 105. Bathrooms of Villa Las Lomas houses feature a high shower sill so that, by plugging the drain, the shower can be used as a tub for children's baths. 106. Roofs are poured in stacks up to sixteen slabs high. Here workmen are setting up metal-edged forms and placing steel reinforcing mesh before concrete is poured for another slab. 107. Workmen erect steel reinforcing for the walls, fabricated in wall-size panels on the site, by fastening it to similar steel reinforcing rods projecting from the foundation. 108. Thirty-five ton lifting power crane is readied to raise the single-unit, complete-house form and place it over the steel reinforcing and foundation in the foreground. 109. Workmen help jockey wall form into exact position over foundation where, besides steel reinforcing for wall, rough plumbing and the electrical conduit are already installed. 110. With steel wall form locked up (as indicated by projecting levers in horizontal position), a second crane swings over a hopper for pouring ready-mix concrete made at a batching plant on the site. 111. Using a vacuum mat, the crane lifts a

roof slab from the pile at left to transport it to the house in the background. 112. Viewing construction at Villa Las Lomas are, left to right, George A. Dudley, president of the IBEC Housing Corp., Mrs. Ines Maria Munoz-Marin, wife of Puerto Rico's governor, Laurance S. Rockefeller, Winthrop Rockefeller, chairman of IBEC Housing Corp. and president of the Corbetta Construction Co., Inc., of New York, and Ogden Wilkerson, district director of the Federal Housing Administration in Puerto Rico. 113. Roof slab, weighing nearly 25 tons, is gently lowered onto the walls of a "Tradewinds" house shell. Door at right is rear entrance from laundry drying porch into kitchen. 114. Governor Luis Munoz-Marin of Puerto Rico chats with Winthrop Rockefeller (left), chairman of the IBEC Housing Corp., and his brother Laurance S. Rockefeller.

IBEC, Supermarkets, Caracas, Venezuela

box 1

folder 13

General Physical Description note: Prints: 26

Scope and Contents note

1. Highest of the mountains that ring Caracas, El Avila and La Silla form a backdrop for Automercado. 2. Popular Automercado soda fountain also has table service on an outdoor terrace. 3. Opening day customers examine Automercado's cold meats counter. 4. Two 35 by 15 foot refrigerated storage chambers behind Automercado's meat counters keep them fully supplied. Fish is stored in a special chamber and prepared at a stainless steel sink. 5. IBEC's shopping center-supermarket, Automercado, C.A. is located in the rapidly growing Caracas suburb of Las Mercedes. 6. Automercado's customers pay for their purchases at eight checkout counters. 7. No caption. 8. From the stairway leading to offices above the Automercado shopping center, a panoramic view shows the supermarket interior through ceiling high plate glass walls. 9. Automercado's 11,000 sq. ft. sales area displays more than 3,000 different items. Besides this supermarket in the Caracas suburb, Las Mercedes, Automercado operates another market in the suburb, La Florida. 10. More than 2,000 different items, primarily foodstuffs, are sold from the 11,000 sq. ft. floor area of Automercado's supermarket, largest in Venezuela. 11. Opening day, TODOS, San Juan, 3/20/57. 12. CADA, 4/1950. TODOS, a modern self-service supermarket, is operated by a VBEC subsidiary in Maracibo, Venezuela's second largest city. 13. Minimax "superette" is located in the densely populated La Bandera district of Caracas, cross-roads of trade for large residential areas of the capital. May, 1949. 14. TODOS in Maracaibo, VE and Minimax in Valencia are modern, self-service supermarkets owned by subsidiary of VBEC. 15. Most of the attractive, modern shops of the new TODOS commercial center have entrances opening on the patio with its palms and ornamental pool. Shoppers find it a pleasant place to stroll and glance at the window displays. 16. No caption.

17. A single roof with recessed lighting carries over Automercado's supermarket (left) and shopping center (right) sections. 18. Venezuela's first shopping center was opened by C.A. TODOS, in Maracaibo last year, a subsidiary of IBEC. The 15-store unit center is in the foreground with the TODOS supermarket behind it. 19. Minimax, Valencia, Venezuela. 8/1950. A large variety of fresh-produce, both local and imported, is sold through Minimax in Valencia. Few "casa de asbestos" in Valencia carry fruits and vegetables, forcing shoppers to make extra trips to the public market or individual fresh produce stores to complete marketing. 20. No caption. 21. Las Playitas, Maracaibo Ave. 22. Las Playitas, Maracaibo Ave. 23. Las Playitas, Maracaibo Ave. 24. Las Playitas, Maracaibo Ave. 25. No caption. 26. No caption.

IBEC, Supermarkets, Lima, Peru

box 1

folder 14

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

27. No caption. 28. No caption. 29. Centro Commercial TODOS Market, located on the Paseo de la Republica near Sears in San Isidro, Lima, Peru. General view of the market showing a part of a ceramic wall opposite to the entrance. 30. West faade showing loading platform to the right and office area in the second story of the Centro Commercial TODOS Market, located on the Paseo de la Republica near Sears in San Isidro, Lima, Peru.

IBEC, Supermarkets, Milan, Italy

box 1

folder 15

General Physical Description note: Prints: 9

Scope and Contents note

31. Fourth IBEC supermarket in Milan, Italy. 32. Panoramic, no caption. 33. Supermarket Italiani, Milano. 34. Supermarket Italiani, Milano. 35. Supermarket Italiani, Milano. 36. TODOS, Milan. No caption. 37. Supermarket Italiani, Milano. 38. Supermarket Italiani, Milano. 39. Supermarket Italiani, Milano.

IBEC, Supermarkets, Puerto Rico

box 1

folder 16

General Physical Description note: Prints: 13

Scope and Contents note

40. General view of TODOS interior, San Juan, 3/20/57. 41. Teodoro, director of the Economic Development Administration, launches the new TODOS supermarket at Munoz Rivera and Roosevelt Aves., Thursday, by smashing a bottle of Puerto Rican rum against the exterior of the supermarket and the island's first modern shopping center. Victor Lopez Inserni, TODOS executive, looks on, 3/1957. 42. View of meat section in rear of store. TODOS, 3/20/57. 43. Looking down frozen foods section toward

rear of store and meat bar. TODOS, San Juan, 3/20/57. 44. Aerial photos of TODOS, San Juan. Taken early March, 1957. 45. Opening day. TODOS, San Juan, 3/1957. 46. Shopping center facing Munoz Rivera Ave., San Juan, 3/20/57. 47. Aerial photos of TODOS, San Juan. Taken early March, 1957. 48. Opening day. TODOS, San Juan, 3/1957. 49. TODOS, San Juan, 12/3/56. 50. TODOS, San Juan, 12/3/56. 51. TODOS, San Juan, 12/3/56. 52. East end of TODOS interior, San Juan, 3/20/57.

IBEC Research Institute (IRI)

box 2

folder 17

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5

Scope and Contents note

1. Field Day visitors being welcomed at IRI equipment shed. Public address system truck had been loaned by CIDEA. IRI storage room and field laboratory at rear. 2. Fred Johnson of IRI explaining to L. Cade, A.T. Proudfit, A.D. Jarvis and H.W. Haight of Creole Petroleum Corporation the long-term significance of IRI. 3. Another group in the process of having their questions answered by Mr. Moore. Director of Agriculture, Sr. Escalonas Salas, at extreme right. 4. William Warner of IRI calling attention to the differences in rice and weed populations in the various pre-emergence weed control plots. 5. Some of the June 12th visitors inspecting the IRI rice pre-emergence weed control plots at Palo Gordo. George Moore of IRI (center) answering detailed questions.

Leader's Conference, 1964

box 2

folder 18

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

1. 1964 Leader's Conference. 2. 1964 Leader's Conference. 3. 1964 Leader's Conference. 4. 1964 Leader's Conference.

Programa Interamericano de Informacion Popular (PIIP), (Inter-American Popular Information Program)

box 2

folder 19

General Physical Description note: Prints: 23

Scope and Contents note

1. PIIP - Quarterly report, July-Sept. 1962. Carlos Badell, Chief of Information, INTA, Argentina Teaching Publications Section, Basic Course, Uruguay. 2. Giving diploma, seminar on communications on demog. and pub. health, Pan Am and Panama. 3. Feature story class in Basic Communications course, Turrialba, Costa Rica. 4. Signing contract with AID/CR for Population Dynamics study. Joseph Doney, Pop. Officer AID, Harmon Davis, Acting Dir. AID, Bradt, Dr. Oscar Tristan, Min. Public Health. 5. CBR. 6. Basic Communications course, Costa Rica - Here learning the fundamentals of

printing techniques. 7. Basic Communications course, Montevideo, Uruguay. In all received agricultural and public health technicians have been trained in Latin America. 8. Montevideo, Uruguay. Learning mass communications technology as applied to the public press. 9. Basic comm. course, Turrialba, C.R. Slide film production. 10. Communications research, field work interviews. 11. "Train the trainer" course - introduction to communications (mass) theory. Communications Center, Turrialba, C.R. 12. Communications research, field work interviews. 13. Dr. Ralph Allee (former director, IIAS) inaugurating "Train the trainer" course, Turrialba, C.R. 14. Communications research, field work interviews. 15. The preparation of visual materials, basic communications course, Turrialba, Costa Rica. 16. No caption. 17. CBR. 18. No caption. 19. Communication research program, field interviews. 20. PIIP. 21. Leadership in Agricultural Communications in South America, Mario Villarroel, Head, Extension Information Service, Bolivia. Augusto Torres, Head of Agricultural Information, Ecuador. Carlos Badell, Head of Information and Public Relations, INTA, Argentina, Anderson, PIIP. Susana Amaya, Head of Information Service, Agrarian Reform, Colombia. Carlos Merlo, Head of Information Service, STICA, Paraguay. Jorge Deambrosis, Head of Information, Ministry of Agriculture, Uruguay. Raul Gonzalez, Head of Extension Information Service, Chile. Moacyr Periera Lima, Head of Information Service, ABCAR, Brazil. 22. Pack mules replace mobile units as CIDEA takes nutrition and health movies into the isolated mountain village of Galipan. 23. The preparation of visual materials basic communications course, Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Programa Interamericano para el Desarrollo Rural (PIDR),
(Inter-American Rural Development Program)

box 2

folder 20

General Physical Description note: Prints: 34

Scope and Contents note

1. Studies, rural development, Ven. 2. Studies, rural development, Ven. 3. Louis E. Heaton, Chief of Special Studies, Bert Ellenbogen, rural sociologist, Roberto Lizarralde, geographer, Milton L. Barnett, anthropologist. 4. No caption. 5. No caption. 6. Rio Frio, Costa Rica, from LEH, 1966. 7. San Diego project, Panama. 8. Las Majaguas, Venezuela. 9. Cacao drying, Guayabo, Rio Frio, Costa Rica. 10. Settlers house in Las Majaguas, Venezuela. 11. Rio Frio, Costa Rica. 12. Las Majaguas settlement, Venezuela. 13. Rice plantation, Murillo, Nicaragua. 14. On the Rio Frio, Costa Rica, 1966. 15. La Trinidad, Costa Rica, 1964. 16. Meeting of settlers, Costa Rica, 1965. 17. Costa Rica, 1965. 18. Road between La Fortuna and El Tanque, Costa Rica, 1966. 19. The Tres Marias reservoir on the Sao Francisco River (Minas Gerais) in the Planalto, 1961. 20. Colonial church in Paracatu (Minas Gerais) in the Planalto; on the road from

Belo Horizonte to Brasilia, 1961. 21. Typical "campo carrado" in the Planalto near Brasilia, Gerry Harrington of IRI in pictures. 22. An experimental plot showing a legume on "campo carrado" soil in the Planalto, near Brasilia. This plot was fertilized, 1961. 23. Traditional method used for hauling sugar cane in the Campos area of the state of Rio de Janeiro, 1966. 24. The fertile delta land of the Paraiba River valley. State of Rio de Janeiro. It has been in sugar cane for almost 400 years, 1966. 25. View of the Paraiba River near Campos in the state of Rio de Janeiro, 1966. 26. Members of the Board of Directors of the Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative Bank of the State of Rio de Janeiro in Campos. Mr. Crawford of AIA on the right, 1966. 27. Typical "campo carrado" in the Planalto near Brasilia. Right side of fence shows "colonial" grass pasture; no fertilizer used, only 1961. 28. No caption. 29. IRI. 30. No caption. 31. No caption. 32. Print from IRI files shows poor, thin cattle on "campo carrado" lands near Brasilia, August 1968. 33. No caption. 34. No caption.

Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR), (Inter-American Rural Youth Program), 1966, 1966

box 2

folder 21

General Physical Description note: Prints: 17

Scope and Contents note

1. 4-S club member chicken project in Guatemala. 2. Signing application in Bank of America for project loans from ESSO fund, Guatemala. 3. Edgar Arias at training conference to professional leaders in Costa Rica. 4. Volunteer leader training conference held in Ecuador. 5. Participants of 19 countries at the Inter-American Rural Youth Congress. 6. Work group of members Rural Youth Clubs. 7. Placing wreath of monument at 2nd convention in Brazil. 8. Group in swearing-in session at national event in Maricao-Venezuela during Rural Youth Day celebrations. 9. Work group in plenary sessions. 10. Presentation of plaque to ESSO representative. 11. Final banquet. 12. Corn production contest in Mexico. 13. Corn production contest in Mexico. 14. Awards and recognitions, PIJR award winner in Ecuador. 15. Group of PIJR award winners in Venezuela. 16. Antonio Jose Villegas, president Asoc. Civil pro clubs 5-V of Venezuela presenting PIJR certificate and pin to Sr. Jorge Palicio, General Director of Diablitos Underwood for this company's contribution to the Association. 17. ESSO contribution to 4-S National Committee in Brazil.

Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR), (Inter-American Rural Youth Program), General

box 2

folder 22

General Physical Description note: Prints: 48

Scope and Contents note

18. Girls of Pimpinela learned how to preserve fruits and vegetables with CBR's technical assistance. 19. Participants at Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference. 20. The Inter-American Rural Youth Technical Committee in Rio de Janeiro. 21. 4-S Club member demonstrates Fruit Tree Grafting during the VI National 4-S Club Encampment. 22. 4-S member demonstrates on nutrition. 23. Pauline E. Wallace, Club member from Jamaica, presents demonstration on sewing. 24. Rupert A. Gordon, Club member from Jamaica, shows how to make a lamp. 25. Berta Morales, 5-V Club member from Venezuela, presents demonstration during Congress in Panama. 26. Lupe Gisela Jaen, 4-S club member from Panama, presents demonstration. 27. Here we see a 5-V club member of Pimpinela giving a demonstration on how to remove honey from a bee panel. 28. Club members, F. Cebelloa, Josefina Esparragoza and technicians from the agricultural extension agency at Villa de Cura, Aragua State, Venezuela. Corn production contest. 29. Rafael Pimental with his plot after it had been planted for 69 days. Corn production contest, Venezuela. 30. Extension agent supervises 4-S club member corn project. Iztapaluca, Mexico. 31. Corn production project of 4-S member, Ofelia de Leon. (H-125 corn and use of irrigation) Iztapaluca, Mexico. 32. Southern zone coordinator presents PIJR plaque to International Minerals & Chemical Cooperation in their headquarters in Skokie, Ill. 33. Dra. Linda Nelson, special guest to the closing ceremony of the V 4-A Clubs National Convention, present PIJR awards and recognitions. Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 18, 1966. 34. Mr. Roy F. Hebard, Public Relations Director of the Sears Roebuck Foundation of Chicago and Sr. J V Ruy Barbosa, Public Relations Director of Sears of Brasil S/A visit CNC-4S to discuss Sears Heifer Project \$1,000 donation which will be used for community development 4-S project, medals, trophies, and trips to Convention and Congress. 35. No caption. 36. Group of participants at the 1st Inter-American Seminar for Executive Secretaries of Rural Youth Program Support Entities. 37. Seminar participants at Conference table. 38. PIJR Director presented with "Partner in 4-H National Citation" by Administrator of USA Federal Extension Service at the Dept of Agriculture Auditorium. In the background are: Miss Sandra Olsen and Mr. Peter Lorenz, Mr. Law's Conference sponsors. 39. Response for receiving the award. 40. President of Panama addresses inaugural session of Congress which was broadcasted by "Radio Union de Panama". 41. Ing. Fernando Suarez de Castro during his conference on Rural Youth Participation in Agrarian Reform Program. 42. CADA representative hands Bs. 40.000 to Evelio Tovar of the Venezuelan 5-V club Association. 43. Mr. Johyn C. Goulden, Director of Ford motor do Brasil, SA visits the National 4-S Club Committee to present Ford's donation

of Cr. 2.800.000 (Cruzeiros) to sponsor the achievement project. 44. Representatives of IRETAMA - Fertilizer Company - Rio de Janeiro agreement of Cr. 1.000.000 to sponsor trips to Convention and Congress. 45. Mr. WA Johns of the Singer Sewing Machine Company of Sao Paulo, Brasil presents their contribution to Oswaldo Silva, National 4-S Club Committee Vice- Secretary to sponsor the national clothing project. 46. Director and Executive Secretary of the National 4-S club Committee, and Esso Brasileira de Petróleo SA in Rio de Janeiro to sign a Cr. 2.500.000 agreement. This donation is to furnish awards to the leadership project winners at municipal, state and national levels. Left to right: Paulo Barbosa, Vice- President of Esso; Geraldo O. D. Machado, II Vice- President of CNC-4S; Francisco de Castro neves, I Vice- Pres of CNC-4-S; Mario Torres de Melo, Director of Public Relations of Esso; Athanael Martins da Fonesca, Executive Secretary of CNC-4S and Mauilio Silva, Manager of Public Relations of Esso. 47. 1966 IFYE participants. 48. 1966 IFYE work groups 49. 1966 IFYE work groups 50. A new agreement in which AIA passed the direction of PIJR to the National 4-H Club Foundation of the US was signed in San Jose, the 13th of December, 1967. From left to right: Howard E. Law, Dir. Of PIJR; Grant Shrum, Dir. Nat. 4-H Club Foundation; Armando Samper, Dir. Gen of IICA and John R. Camp, Executive VP of AIA. 51. PIJR Director talks at the inauguration of vocational school sponsored by the "Colegio de Contadores", Asuncion, Paraguay. 1966 52. Members of Guatemalan delegation observe demonstration on how to make cement blocks, Tambor, Alajuela, Costa Rica. 1964 53. Mr. Lawrence Levy, Treasurer and Mrs. Flor P. Brennan, Secretary of AIA visit 4-S club member home to observe their projects. 1965 54. Mr. James Hyde, Rockefeller Brothers Fund Representative Visited 4-S Club Projects in Costa Rica. 1962 55. 4-C Club National Winners give demonstration on cutting up a chicken for which they were awarded an exchange trip to Mexico. 1963 56. Oscar Godinez, 4-S Club Member from Guatemala shows President of El Salvador how to Vaccinate Baby Chickens. 1963 57. Dinner and meeting at which National 4-F Club Foundation of Ecuador was established. 1967 58. Edgar Arias, Rural Youth Program Assistant, gives talk and leads discussion on "giving" and "judging" 4-S club demonstration 59. Edgar Arias, Rural Youth Program Assistant, gives talk and leads discussion on "giving" and "judging" 4-S club demonstration 60. - 65. No caption.

Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR), (Inter-American Rural Youth Program), Leader's Conference, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1966

box 2

folder 23

General Physical Description note: Prints: 7

Scope and Contents note

66. - 72. No caption.

Reports, AIA 1960 Progress Report, 1960

box 2

folder 24

General Physical Description note: Prints: 50

Scope and Contents note

1. Modernization, technical guidance and commercialism of farm production should be the basic objective of farm policy. 2. Modernization, technical guidance and commercialism of farm production should be the basic objective of farm policy. 3. Farm Credit and Savings facilities should be extended to many more strategically located towns and villages. 4. Supervised credit - to train and guide the farm families toward improved farm and home management techniques while extending credit in the right amounts and under such terms as will make improved methods possible. 5. Supervised credit - to train and guide the farm families toward improved farm and home management techniques while extending credit in the right amounts and under such terms as will make improved methods possible. 6. CVF sponsored projects have brought about spectacular increases in the production of rice, sugar and other important agricultural commodities. 7. CVF sponsored projects have brought about spectacular increases in the production of rice, sugar and other important agricultural commodities. 8. The production methods used in most Venezuelan farms are labor consuming, inefficient and often times primitive. 9. The production methods used in most Venezuelan farms are labor consuming, inefficient and often times primitive. 10. Most of the farmers of Venezuela operate small units. Approximately 85% of them have farms which average slightly more than 7 hectares in size. 11. Most of the farmers of Venezuela operate small units. Approximately 85% of them have farms which average slightly more than 7 hectares in size. 12. Men seeking mere subsistence have laid bare with fire and machete forest lands unfit for agricultural purposes, leaving behind them extensive areas of despoiled land. 13. Men seeking mere subsistence have laid bare with fire and machete forest lands unfit for agricultural purposes, leaving behind them extensive areas of despoiled land. 14. The Banco Agricola y Pecuario has survived many crises and performed functions without which the agricultural health of the nation would have suffered. 15. For training purposes a wide variety of methods and techniques should be used. 16. Through the use of credit farmers are enabled to improve their herds and modernize their production methods. 17. Through the use of credit farmers are enabled to improve their herds and modernize their production methods. 18. The people of Venezuela have inherited a land whose earth holds incalculable riches. 19. The people of Venezuela have inherited a land whose earth holds incalculable riches.

20. Technical guidance and modern farming methods on IAN colonies such as Turen are helping to solve the acute food problems in Venezuela. 21. Venezuela must solve the conuquero problem and eliminate antiquated production methods. 22. Venezuela must solve the conuquero problem and eliminate antiquated production methods. 23. Farm credit is an effective tool in an agricultural policy designed to improve conditions and further agricultural development. 24. Farm credit is an effective tool in an agricultural policy designed to improve conditions and further agricultural development. 25. - 50. No caption.

Reports, AIA 1960 Progress Report, 1960

box 2

folder 25

General Physical Description note: Prints: 46

Scope and Contents note

51. Information Program. 52. No caption. 53. No caption. 54. Mauricio Ramira[illegible] 55. No caption. 56. Progress Report to Trustees, October 56-57 57. No caption. 58. No caption. 59. No caption. 60. The corn plants in foreground show zinc deficiency. They received the same treatment as those in the background minus zinc. Anapolis experiment, Jan 1959. 61. Progress Report to Trustees, June 1959. 62. A Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Columbian, Costa Rican, and Brazilian work on a group involvement problem in communications during the "Train-the-Trainer" course given in Costa Rica. 63. No caption. 64. Radio interview techniques being practiced in the field. 65. Audio-visual training center, Torrialba, Costa Rica. 66. Learning various printing processes makes the information specialist more versatile. 67. In service motion picture production training. 68. Interview techniques in news writing are stressed. 69. The elements of slide film and motion picture script writing are taught. 70. Learning printing processes by actually taking part in their operation. 71. Participant team working on a communications problem in the "Train-the-Trainer" course given in Costa Rica. 72. Interview techniques are taught to improve reporting abilities. 73. First-hand experience in newspaper operations is important to making the most effective use of the medium. 74. First-hand experience in newspaper operations is important to the thorough understanding of the use of this medium of communications. 75. Radio interview techniques being studied in the field. 76. Getting to understand the editorial phase at newspaper composition and writing. 77. Learning radio broadcasting techniques. 78. (Radio interview techniques.) Students are taught to write, produce, and deliver their own radio programs. 79. An Ecuadorian and Brazilian work on a communications problem in the "Train-the-Trainer" course given in Costa Rica. (There is nothing like a pretty face to illuminate a report, I always say.) 80. Seed selection - A CBR technician showing farmers how to select a better corn. 81. The communications center at Torrialba, Costa Rica. 82. No

caption. 83. No caption. 84. No caption. 85. No caption. 86. No caption. 87. Drink Milk for Health - a glass of milk for pre-school age children as served in CBR rural community center. Centers are run by local volunteers with CBR guidance. 88. Teaching effective writing for all media is backbone of course. 89. No caption. 90. Learning radio broadcasting techniques - another example of on-the-spot type of training. 91. Dr. Tiburcio LInares, PAAP veterinarian, examines a Jersey calf before giving it some medicine orally. 4/1960 92. No caption. 93. Girl and boy members of 4-S Clubs (which correspond to American 4-H Clubs) gather at a state convention. ACAR. 94. No caption. 95. Better Nutrition - Showering home management technicians how to put on a demonstration of food preparation for farm women under CBR guidance. 96. No caption.

Reports, AIA 1962 Progress Report, 1962

box 2

folder 26

General Physical Description note: Prints: 70

Scope and Contents note

1. - 70. No caption.

Reports, AIA Training Program, Caracas, Venezuela

box 2

folder 27

General Physical Description note: Prints: 12

Scope and Contents note

1. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica, where AIA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, sends Venezuelan youths under scholarships to be trained in practical farming and rural leadership. 2. Venezuelan students attend class in rural reconstruction at Institute. AIA's training program provides for 300 one-year scholarships over a 10 year period to prepare farm youths to contribute to the improvement of rural Venezuela. 3. Students learn by working daily in the fields and gardens where emphasis is given to soil preparation, seed selection, fertilization, pest control, and planting, harvesting, storage and marketing of crops. 4. The Institute's fields, pastures, stables, orchards, gardens, shops and rural demonstration center cover 1,100 hectares. Trainees are paid for their work on demonstration fields to cover their personal expenses. 5. Lesson in coffee growing. Besides actual crop cultivation, trainees study labor problems, machinery, agricultural economics, farm organization and management in preparation for a role of rural leadership in their communities. 6. Trainees learn art of brick making and construction of rural housing as part of the rural reconstruction course aimed to fit students to assist in the development of isolated farm communities in their home countries. 7. A practical class in beekeeping forms part of the Institute's course in development of small rural industries which mean extra income to farmers.

Modern bee hives were built by the students in carpentry classes. 8. Students construct poultry house. Special training is given in poultry husbandry including planning of enterprises, feeding, housing, sanitation, incubation and breeding, diseases and parasite control and marketing of products. 9. Trainees make compost as part of soil technology class; 37 AIA scholarship students have completed the practical farming course at Turrialba in the past three years and are working in agricultural programs throughout Venezuela. 10. Extensive animal husbandry and dairy industry allows ample training of students in all phases of livestock operations including beef and dairy herd management and breeding, and marketing of products. 11. "Turrialba boys" return to Venezuela, many of them to manage their own farms or the farms of others, many to work for the Ministry of Agriculture and its various branches; still others work with CBR in its various farm programs. 12. As a CBR supervised credit agent, this former Turrialba scholar visits with a farm family to work out a plan to utilize the credit (above). Then he goes into the field with the farmer. Here he explains the poor productivity of a papaya.

Reports, Pictures Used in 1959 Report, 1959	box 2	folder 28
<u>General Physical Description note: Prints: 29</u>		

Scope and Contents note

1. - 8. No caption. 9. Note attached to photo: Howard - a better photo has been requested from Brazil. 10. Herbicide and mulch. 11. - 27. No caption. 28. CBR reporter covered major agricultural areas of country for radio interviews, news stories. 29. ACAR - Tres Pontos (Pereira Family).

Reports, Pictures Used in 1959 Report (Photomechanicals/ Graphs), 1959	box 2	folder 29
<u>General Physical Description note: Prints: 12</u>		

Scope and Contents note

1. Stilbestrol Experiment. 2. Stilbestrol Experiment. 3. Net profit as related to nitrogen fertilization. 4. Effects of nitrogen on corn yields. 5. Net profit as related to nitrogen fertilization. 6. Height of pangola grass on a "campo" soil. 7. Animal gains or losses during winter. 8. Coffee production, 1954-1957. 9. Effects of nitrogen on corn yields. 10. Effects of nitrogen on grass growth during cool and warm seasons. 11. Payout from nitrogen and Stilbestrol on Coloniao pasture. 12. Animal gains (liveweight) after grazing 112 days.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Miscellaneous South America Trips, 1951-1956	box 2	folder 30
<u>General Physical Description note: Prints: 3</u>		

Scope and Contents note

1. Rio 1951, Vargas Inauguration. 2. No caption. 3. No caption.

Stanley, Dr. Louise, News Pictures - Nutrition

box 2

folder 31

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

1. Dr. Bertha Lutz, prominent feminine leader in Brazil, with Dr. Louise Stanley and Dr. Afranio Carvalho, Cabinet Chief to the Minister of Agriculture. 2. A convite do Dr. Josue de Castro, Chefe do Instituto de Nutricao no Brasil, a Dra. Louise Stanley, nutricionista norte-americana, dirigiu-se aos membros do Curso do Instituto de Nutricao durante a recente reuniao realizada na Santa Casa de Nisericordia. A palestra da Dra. Stanley sobre como os problemas de nutricao nos Estados Unidos tinham sido encarados e solucionados, despertou grande interesse entre os membros da Faculdade Nacional de Medicina que desenpenham atividades identicas neste paiz. A Dra. Stanley visita o Brasil a convite do Sr. Nelson Rockefeller e sob os auspicious da American International Association for Economic and Social Development (Associao Internacional Americana de Fomento Economico e Socail) a fim de colher inforacoes autozades sobre a situacao alimentar e dos generos de nutricao no pais. 3. Dr. Louise Stanley and Dr. Josue de Castro, head of the Instituto de Nutricao, exchange a good neighbor handshake. 4. Dr. Louise Stanley, Senator Appolonio Salles and Mr. Kenneth Kado trade jokes at the AIA cocktail party for Dr. Stanley. 5. Sra. Ana Amalia Carneiro de Mendonca de Queirez, founder of the Casa de Estudante, discusses student cafeteria problems with Dr. Louise Stanley, foremost American nutritionist in Brazil to study that situation at the request of Mr. Nelson Rockefeller. 6. Dr. Louise Stanley with Senator Appolonio Salles and Dr. John Griffing, at the cocktail party given in her honor by AIA, at the Associao Brasileira de Imprensa.

Oversize, Series 1, General, 1962

box 19

Scope and Contents note

Oversize Materials; Film Scripts, "Design for Hemisphere Action," May 1, 1962 (2 copies)

Brazil

Arrangement note

Within each subseries, the files are arranged alphabetically by folder title. Each folder contains a separate, discrete set of pictures pertaining to an area of the AIA, and included within each folder is a list of numbered captions that correspond to the penciled numbers found on the lower right-hand corner on the back of the photographs.

Often within the subseries pertaining to a specific country, the folders are broken down further into the country-specific organizations, separated by specific region within the country (for example, Folder 172 is within Subseries 4, Venezuela, and is entitled "CBR [the specific organization], Barinas [the specific state of Venezuela], Crafts [the specific topic of the photographs]").

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

See Series 1052, IBEC Photograph Collection

Title/Description	Instances	
ACAR, ACAR Annual Report Photographs, 1956 <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 22	box 2	folder 32
Scope and Contents note 1. - 22. No caption.		
ACAR, Administration, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Visit to Brazil, May 1956, 1956 <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 3	box 2	folder 33
Scope and Contents note 1. No caption. 2. No caption. 3. No caption.		
ACAR, Curvelo, Agriculture <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 3	box 2	folder 34
Scope and Contents note 1. Farm children meet with ACAR agronomist Erwin Fuchs in hybrid corn fields which they are cultivating as 4-S club project. 2. Curvelo experiment at the left: only lime was applied - at right both lime and phosphate. 3. Curvelo ACAR experiment. This arrow shows the best that can be obtained even with a lime and phosphate treatment (alfalfa).		
ACAR, DEAD <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 16	box 2	folder 35
Scope and Contents note 1. No caption. 2. No caption. 3. Mr. Hudgens and Dr. Carlos Tavares congratulating each other on the successful completion of the first ACAR loan. 4. Group picture of AIA, Caixa Economia and ACAR officials and employees who witnessed the signing of the first loan agreement in Minas Gerais. 10/18/49. 5. Dr. Paulo de Salvo, President of ACAR, speaking at the occasion of the signing of the first loan agreement between ACAR and the Caixa Economica. 10/18/49. 6. Various officials of the Caixa Economica and ACAR witnessing the signing of the first		

loan agreement by Sra. Sebastiao Onofre da Silveira. 10/18/49. 7. No caption. 8. No caption. 9. Group picture of AIA, Caixa Economica and ACAR officials and employees who witnesses the signing of the first loan agreement in Minas Gerais. 10/18/49. 10. Sebastiao Onofre da Silveira in the act of signing the first loan agreement in the Supervised Credit Plan developed by the Caixa Economica and ACAR. 10/18/49. 11. - 16. Copies of photographs taken at signing of AIA-State Agreement and ACAR-Caixa agreement in Palacio de Liberdade on 27th of December 1951. (note attached)

ACAR, Eloi Mendes, Agriculture

box 2

folder 36

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

1. Spraying pastures for chemical weed control. Agronomist Zalder Araujo of the Associacao de Credito e Assistencia Rural (ACAR) demonstrates to cattle farmer Joao Bemardez and son how to use the new sprayer purchased from loan funds under the supervised credit programs. 2. Agronomist for the Associacao de Credito e Assistencia Rural at Eloi Mendes, Minas Gerais, Brazil, shows farmer how to survey field for terracing to control soil erosion. ACAR lends equipment to farmers until they can afford to buy their own. 3. Demonstration by ACAR staff member at Eloi Mendres, Minas Gerais. ACAR urges farmers to spray and vaccinate cattle, improve pastures and provide supplementary feed which help raise production.

ACAR, Itau Community Program, Administration

box 3

folder 37

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

1. Directors of Companhia Itau and ACAR technicians. 2. ACAR personnel at lunch. 3. ACAR personnel, including six ACAR trainees and two IFYE's. 4. In the ANCAR central office at Belo Horizonte, Miss Aleta McDowell, head of the ACAR home economics department, explains to ANCAR trainees some of the problems of her section. The trainees are (in clockwise order, starting at left) Jose Torres de Menezes, Armando Carneiro da Rocha Filho.

ACAR, Itau Community Program, Agriculture

box 3

folder 38

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

5. No caption. 6. Dr. Penha of Instituto Biologico works with AIA in helping to control animal disease. These pigs with paralysis were sent to his laboratory for study.

ACAR, Itau Community Program, Crafts

box 3

folder 39

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

7. Wives of farm workers and quarries at Fazenda Nova Granja in Minas Gerais, Brazil, take a lesson in laying out a dress pattern from home supervisor Mairana Leite Pinto. Sewing is one of several activities conducted in the ACAR supervised health and education program inaugurated by the farm's management to improve life for its tenant families. 8. Miss Aleta McDowell, US specialist in home economics and head of that section for ACAR in Minas Gerais, makes a regular supervisory visit to the Itau factory's community center where classes are given in nutrition, sewing, child care, gardening and other aids to better living. ACAR supervises the running of the program and trains Brazilian personnel to handle the job; the factory provides buildings and funds. 9. No caption.

ACAR, Itau Community Program, Education/Schools

box 3

folder 40

General Physical Description note: Prints: 8

Scope and Contents note

10. This rural school at Fazenda Nova Granja, outlying Belo Horizonte, capital city of Minas Gerais, Brazil, is the center of a new type educational and health program being conducted by the farm management working under the guidance of ACAR. 11. Mariana Leite Pinto, home economics instructor, gives a cooking demonstration in Minas Gerais, Brazil, where ACAR supervises a community-wide health and education program for over 100 farm families. 12. Home supervisor Mariana Leite Pinto conducts story telling hour for pre school children as part of the ACAR guided community health and education program at Fazenda Nova Granja in Minas Gerais, Brazil. 13. Children of farm and quarry workers sing nursery songs and look at picture books in the ACAR guided pre-school program at Fazenda Nova Granja where limestone is mined for the company's cement plant in nearby Belo Horizonte. 14. 180 children of farm workers and quarries, between seven and 11 years of age, attend the rural school at Fazenda Nova Granja in Minas Gerais, Brazil. An ACAR supervised community health and education program was started here last year - has already improved attendance, work habits and interest in school activities. 15. No caption. 16. Pre-School children meet five mornings a week for breakfast, games, and a session of teeth brushing and hair combing at the community

center of the Itau cement industry in Minas Gerais. The factory provides funds for this program which teaches better living practices to both children and adults through community center activities and home visiting services; ACAR organized the program, trained Brazilian girls to carry it out, and continues regular, overall supervision of the work, ACAR finds this one way to extend its aid to families despite its own budget limitations. 17. No caption.

ACAR, Itau Community Program, Gardening
General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

box 3

folder 41

Scope and Contents note

18. In the school garden at Fazenda Nova Granja, which supplies food for a daily lunch, boys learn proper methods of vegetable growing. Several have started their own gardens at home and set a useful example to their parents in cultivation practices and nutrition. 19. The Itau community garden is cultivated by neighborhood boys, so that families can purchase vegetables cheaply and get free seedlings to start vegetables and new recipes for preparing them. This has brought about improvements in the diet of many families at Itau. 20. School vegetable garden at Fazenda Nova Graja where ACAR is providing guidance for a community wide health and education program. 21. No caption.

ACAR, Itau Community Program, Hygiene
General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

box 3

folder 42

Scope and Contents note

22. Children of farm workers at Fazenda Nova Granja learn rudiments of hygiene in their pre-school program recommended by ACAR which is supervising the community-wide health and education effort. 23. Young women of Fazenda Nova Granja, at work in the modernized school kitchen, follow ACAR instructions above washbasin for efficient, sanitary cleaning of plates used for children's lunch. Working with the farm management, ACAR guided renovation of the entire school building and re-planning of the curriculum to produce better trained, healthier young citizens of Brazil.

ACAR, Itau Community Program, Miscellaneous
General Physical Description note: Prints: 7

box 3

folder 43

Scope and Contents note

24. A typical small-farm home, where no outside help is received. 25. Now what? Tot tries to decide between pacifier and corn pudding at a supplementary feeding session at the Itau cement factory community center in Minas Gerais. Factory management provided funds for

ACAR to set up two community centers and a home visiting service for is 150 worker families. ACAR trained two young Brazilian women to carry on the daily program and continues to give overall technical guidance. 26. Less than years ago most of these children of laborer families in the Itau cement factory in Minas Gerais were thin, listless, and shy. They are rapidly improving in health and vitality by taking part in a community center program including supplementary feeding, games and guidance in personal hygiene. The factory provides funds for the program which was organized by ACAR. 27. This youngster is one of the sixty who turn up five days a week at the community center at the Itau cement factory for breakfast, hygiene lessons and games. ACAR supervises this program aimed to improve the living conditions of the 150 families in the settlement; the factory provides funds for operation expenses and personnel. 28. No caption. 29. No caption. 30. No caption.

ACAR, Itau Community Program, Nutrition

box 3

folder 44

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

31. A supplementary meal with milk is provided at the Itau rural school attended by children of farm and quarry workers. Over 280 children take part in the school and pre-school activities which have brought about increase in weight, generally better health and a lessening of timidity in most of the children. 32. Supplementary meal is provided at the rural school of Fazenda Nova Granja to give children nourishment for growth. Vegetables for meal are grown by the children themselves in the school garden. 33. Soup is ladled for noon-day meal at the rural school of Fazenda Nova Granja. Kitchen was modernized according to ACAR instructions and sanitary food preparation practiced outlined. 34. Pre-school children meet five mornings a week for breakfast, games, and a session of teeth brushing and hair combing at the community center of the Itau cement industry in Minas Gerais. ACAR organized this community center and home visiting program which aids the 150 laborer farm families at the factory settlement. The factory pays for operating expenses and salaries of two full time supervisors trained by ACAR.

ACAR, Lagoa Santa, Agriculture

box 3

folder 45

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5

Scope and Contents note

1. Supervisor Pedro Morais assists borrower Jose Alvarenga in spraying his cattle for "bernes" and ticks. Cattle are badly infested and for better results should be sprayed monthly. The spray pump is ACAR property, recently introduced and proving successful in combating

these parasites. 2. Supervisor Pedro Morais examining an injury of a hog of borrower Antonio Adao to determine the treatment required. 3. Garlic is one of the principal cash crops of Antonio Adao, ACAR borrower. The children (3 more, not in picture) provide most of the labor for cultivation by hand method. 4. Supervisor Pedro Morais discusses with the brother-in-law of Alcides Francisco Alves (borrower) the harvest of their first hybrid corn. 5. The wife of Antonio Adao, borrower, and four of his children discussing disease found in the vegetables. Supervision is given on the treatment of disease which is their first opportunity for such instruction.

ACAR, Lagoa Santa, Gardening

box 3

folder 46

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

6. The wife and child of borrower Antonio Adao, cultivating their garden which was greatly enlarged this year. Farmer Adao's loan was for repairing his home, building a sanitation toilet and labor for his crops. This picture was taken during the dry season when water must be provided by irrigation.

ACAR, Lagoa Santa, Sanitation

box 3

folder 47

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

7. The wife of Jose Alvarenga, borrower, is now boiling all of her drinking water, since the children were found to be suffering from worms and have received treatment from the ACAR doctor. 8. The kitchen of the wife of Antonio Adao is rather typical of the low-income family. The stove will be repaired, then the wall cleaned of smoke and grime, and a shelf built to accommodate pots and pans, etc. The first step was to start the family boiling water used for drinking and washing dishes.

ACAR, Minas Gerais, Agriculture

box 3

folder 48

General Physical Description note: Prints: 20

Scope and Contents note

1. No caption. 2. No caption. 3. No caption. 4. No caption. 5. No caption. 6. No caption. 7. No caption. 8. ACAR agronomist teaches farmers how to stop erosion on fields not planted on contour. 9. AGAR agronomist, Geraldo Machado, checks Joao Bernardez's coffee plantation where he has supervised the planning of pork beans for green fertilizer. Bernardez's neighbor (center) asks for seed and planting advice to try out this method on his own farm. 10. Irrigation via hand method. Common in Minas. This method is costly and inefficient and is being replaced on ACAR financed farms by the furrow method.

11. Throwing water by hand over the land to irrigate an onion patch which has been recently planted. This must be done daily during the dry season. 12. Common system of irrigation used in Minas. Water is lead over the land in small canals and then thrown by hand to cover the land. 13. Showing Dr. Euclides in the center, and the ACAR agronomist and technician on each side examining the hybrid corn which was financed by ACAR. 14. Typical irrigation canal used in central part of Minas. Much is being done to improve the irrigation system of borrowers. 15. This experimental plot may have discovered that cowpeas are almost equal in value to a long used crop called hog beans; cowpeas are used for both food and feed whereas hog beans have no value except to turn under. 16. Manure (compost) being applied to land. This is used only for truck crops in dry season. Farmers are being educated to the value of manure and compost. 17. Another ACAR agronomist in the hybrid corn field of a borrower. This is the first year for hybrid corn in the territory and the farmers are pleased with the results. 18. Another view of the corn experiment plot in Curvelo. This is on the farm of the president of the ACAR Board of Directors. 19. A view of one of our three experimental plots for testing various varieties of corn, legumes and their response to various fertilizers. 20. Type of on-the-farm transport used in Minas.

ACAR, Minas Gerais, Gardening

box 3

folder 49

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

21. A satisfied farmer planting eucalyptus.

ACAR, Minas Gerais, Miscellaneous

box 3

folder 50

General Physical Description note: Prints: 32

Scope and Contents note

22. - 41. No caption. 42. Joao Bernardez Buena, a borrower under the supervised credit program of the Associacao de Credito e Assistencia Rural (ACAR) at Eloi Mendes, Minas Gerais, is optimistic about production on his hillside coffee fazenda. Intensive soil conservation, fertilization of trees and control of coffee worm, with the help of the ACAR agronomist, have already improved his trees and increased harvests. 43. Antonio de Paulo Lima is a borrower under the supervised credit program of ACAR at Eloi Mendes, Minas Gerais. With ACAR's technical help, Antonio is getting more production from his coffee trees, more milk from his herd of cattle. 44. Grain farmer Geraldino Caetano da Costa of Pedro Leopoldo, Minas Gerais gets advice on rice planting from Pedro Menezes, agronomist for ACAR. 45. Morro da Garca (concentration of borrowers). In foreground lives a borrower. Cameraman standing where by ACAR and

the Government cooperation we expect a garden to be established to give civic pride a small encouragement. 46. Morro da Graca (location of a large group of borrowers). The main city drinking and washing water source during the rainy season. Looking toward the mountain of same name. 47. Morro da Garca. Main street one of the more densely populated sections. 48. New jeeps for ACAR field work on their way from Rip de Janeiro to Belo Horizonte. 49. New jeeps for ACAR field work on their way from Rip de Janeiro to Belo Horizonte. 50. New jeeps for ACAR field work on their way from Rip de Janeiro to Belo Horizonte. 51. New jeeps for ACAR field work on their way from Rip de Janeiro to Belo Horizonte. 52. No caption. 53. No caption.

ACAR, Minas Gerais, Nutrition

box 3

folder 51

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

54. No caption. 55. No caption.

ACAR, Minas Gerais, Sanitation

box 3

folder 52

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

56. A sanitary privy of the best type at the house of borrower Virginio Jose Ribeiro.

ACAR, Minas Gerais, Training School at Vicosa University, 1952

box 3

folder 53

General Physical Description note: Prints: 41

Scope and Contents note

57. ACAR agronomists must be in a position to help the farmer solve his daily problems, one of which is tick control. This photo shows candidate Afranio dos Santos Anjo, of Uberaba, spraying an animal. Watching the operation are (l to r) Dr. Anibal Torres, head of the Veterinary Department of the ESAV, and students Abel de Carvalho, of Lavras; and Anibal Prates, of Teofilo Ontoni. 58. Study of cattle treatment is essential in the ACAR training course, so that agronomists will be able to diagnose, control, and cure diseases. In the above cattle to diagnose tuberculosis if present. From left to right appear Dr. Anibal Torres, head of the Veterinary Department of the ESAV; Abel de Carvalho, or Larvas, giving the injection; Anibal Prates, of Teofilo Ontoni, holding animal's tail; and Afranio dos Santos Anjo, of Uberaba. 59. No caption. 60. Speakers and honored guests at the ceremony marking completion of the 1952 training course for agronomists and home supervisors sponsored jointly by ACAR and the Rural University of Minas Gerais. Seated left to right: Miss Sue Taylor, consultant to AIA;

Walter L. Crawford, director of ACAR; Joaquim Matoso, dean of the University's School of Agri.; Joaquim Braga, rector of the Rural University; Tristao da Cunha, State Secretary of Agri.; Joao Napoleon de Andrade, president of ACAR; and Euclides Martins, ACAR agronomist. 61. ACAR President Joao Napoleon de Andrades speaks at award presentation ceremony marking completion of 1952 training course sponsored jointly by ACAR and the Rural University of Minas Gerais at Vicosa. Seated is Euclides Martins, ACAR agronomist. 62. Display of simple but attractive furniture made by women students learning how to be home supervisors during ACAR's 1952 training course held at the Rural University of Minas Gerais, Vicosa. 63. Partial display of nutrition and health posters made by women students learning to be home supervisors at ACAR's 1952 training course held at the Rural University of Minas Gerais, Vicosa. 64. Partial display of nutrition and health posters made by women students learning to be home supervisors at ACAR's 1952 training course held at the Rural University of Minas Gerais, Vicosa. 65. Student agronomist milking at ACAR's 1952 training school held in cooperation with the Rural University. 66. Privy built by men students at ACAR's training school. 67. View of chicken house built by men students at ACAR's training school. 68. View of chicken house built by men students at ACAR's training school. 69. Candidates for the position of ACAR specialists build a chicken house. 70. Students, some of them future agronomists, make screen wire for fences, chicken houses, etc. 71. No caption. 72. These girls are learning to make furniture at ACAR's training school so they will be able to teach farmers' wives simple methods of home improvement. 73. Girl students of the ACAR course are instructed in tomato culture. 74. Students paint wardrobe which they made themselves in carpentry class of ACAR's 1952 Training School. 75. Students get instruction in milking at ACAR's 1952 training school held at the Rural University of Minas Gerais for future ACAR home economists and agronomists. 76. Dr. Amaury de Silveira, of Brazil's Department of Agricultural Information, taught vinegar-making to students of ACAR's 1952 training course held cooperatively with the Rural University. 77. Students learn care of farm animals at ACAR's training school for future home economists. 78. Girl enrolled in ACAR's training course learns about preserving eggs from Sue Taylor, American home economics specialist, formerly an ACAR staff member. 79. Even though a farmer's wife does not own a sewing machine, she can always borrow one from a neighbor's house or from the ACAR sponsored rural community center. Candidates for the position of ACAR home supervisor learn the intricacies of the sewing machine from Miss Lydia O'Farrell (seated, back of the camera). Standing against the wall is Miss Sue Taylor, American technician with wide experience in work in rural areas, head of the ACAR home supervisors. 80. Girl students in the ACAR training course must be proficient

in sewing, so that they can instruct farmers' wives. 81. Some of the ACAR students here learn how to make simple furniture. They will later be able to pass on this knowledge to rural worker's families. 82. All students of the ACAR training course must know the basic principles of rural economy. Most of the students appear in the above photo, together with Prof. Edson Potsch Guimaraes, head of the Department of Rural Economy of the ESAV, giving a lecture. 83. ACAR candidates take courses on fundamental principles of poultry raising from Professor Nirman, of the Poultry Department of the ESAV. 84. Solid knowledge of preparing good and nutritious food is essential to all home supervisors. Housewives in rural areas in Minas Gerais, at first reluctant to change their diets, are gradually learning that with planned and varied menus they can improve the health of their families. 85. Every ACAR home supervisor must be experienced in hand-work. Hundreds of farmer's wives and daughters in Minas have learned to make simple and fancy articles that they previously bought in stores or went without. 86. ACAR home supervisors must be able to teach farmers' families how to grow vegetables, and what types should be planted so that they will have a balanced diet. In the above photo, Joao Torres Filho, agricultural technician in charge of the Horticulture Department of the Rural University of Minas Gerais supervises the work of two ACAR candidates, Miss Hilda Matoso Guimaraes (left), of work of two ACAR candidates. 87. Students drilling a well at ACAR's training school held at the Rural University of Minas Gerais, in 1952. 88. Girls practice milking at ACAR's 1952 training school held at the Rural University of Minas Gerais, Vicosa, for future home economists and agronomists. 89. Two promising candidates for the position of ACAR home supervisors are Miss Eunice Haddad (left), of Lavras, and Glaucia Soares (right), of Belo Horizonte. In this photo they are planning pieces of wood for a washboard. 90. Students learn to make and bottle tomato juice as part of course for future home economists at ACAR's training school. 91. Bottling tomato juice and using capping machine in ACAR's 1952 training school. 92. Students learn to make and cover mattresses in the course for future home economists at ACAR's training school held at the Rural University. 93. Members of an ACAR 4-S club sell vegetables they produced as a gardening project at a rented market stall in town of Vigosa. 94. ACAR's course at the Rural University of Minas Gerais aimed at practical training for home supervisors. At left, Mrs. Katharine Kenner, American teacher at the home economics school there, points out the best methods for washing clothes for longer wear. 95. Future home economists learn to make macaroni as a part of ACAR's 1952 training school held at the Rural University. 96. Home supervisors learn to make simple furniture, a technique they will later pass on to farm families, in ACAR's training course at the Rural Univ. 97. Home supervisors practice making cement floor blocks in a training course at the Rural Univ. as Aleta

McDowell, head of ACAR's home economics department looks on.

ACAR, Minas Gerais, Training School at Vicosa University, 1952	box 3	folder 54
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 33

Scope and Contents note

98. - 130. Captions included with photographs.

ACAR, Minas Gerais, 4-S Club	box 3	folder 55
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 9

Scope and Contents note

131. 4-S Club members during the First State 4-S Club Convention held in Minas Gerais in 1962. 132. Secretary of Agriculture presents award to a 4-S Club member during the State 4-S Club Convention. 133. 4-S Club member giving demonstration on the control of parasites on livestock. 134. View in visitors at the 4-S Club Exposition during the State 4-S Club Convention. 135. Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Roberto Rezende and ACAR President, Dr. Joao Napoleao de Andrade, present trophy to the state corn contest winner. 136. Governor Magalhaes Pinto congratulates 4-S club members during the opening ceremonies of the State 4-S Club Convention. 137. ACAR- Goias Executive Secretary, Dr. Josias Luiz Guimaraes, signs agreement at National 4-S Club Committee office to receive Cr. \$4,800.000 (cruzeiros) to be used as a rotating loan funds for club members. This money is part of the USAID/Brazil donation to the National 4-S Club Committee, earmarked for the creation of rural youth loan funds. 138. Donation to CNC-4S: Mr. I.R. Hubbard of the Sears Roebuck Foundation of Chicago and Sr. JV Ruy Barbosa of Sears Roebuck do Brasil S/A, agreed to apply the \$1,000 dollars to Heifer Project donation to the 4-S Community Development Project. This money was donated to the National 4-S Club Committee. 139. Ford Motor do Brazil: Visit of Mr. John C. Goulden to CNC-4S to present check of Cr \$2,800.000 (cruzeiros) for 1966 activities.

ACAR, Mucambeiro, Administration	box 3	folder 56
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

1. No caption. 2. Juscelino Kubitschek, governor of the state of Minas Gerais, unties the ribbon, officially inaugurating the Center. His wife (with pocketbook) watches. Tall, smiling man is Walter L. Crawford, ACAR director. Short, smiling man is Minas Gerais secretary of finance, and Mrs. Ragen peers around the governor. 3.

Jose Alexandre Ferreira, ACAR's accountant hands out free pop at the inauguration.

ACAR, Mucambeiro, Carpentry

box 3

folder 57

General Physical Description note: Prints: 12

Scope and Contents note

4. Home supervisor Ala (foreground) painting a tool cabinet made from a box. Mimi is squatting. 5. Home supervisor Yvonne Campos and Ala S. Arabe making a box for firewood. 6. Home supervisor Yvonne Campos and Ala making a box for firewood. 7. Home supervisor Lucy Martins de Carvalho demonstrates a tool cabinet at the inauguration. 8. One of the women's club members at Lagoa da Prata, with some of the furniture made at the club. 9. Mrs. Hagen, tool cabinet and base for alcohol burner, made from boxes. 10. Mrs. Ernestine Cotta Hagen, head of ACAR's home economics program, arranges flowers on a table made from boxes in the Mucambeiro Community Center. The desk was also made from boxes. 11. Water stand and towel rack made from boxes. 12. Dresser and stool made from boxes. 13. Mrs. Hagen and kitchen cabinet made from boxes. 14. Mrs. Hagen and brick stove built by Charles Bourns, AIA rural expert. 15. Mrs. Hagen, shelves made from boxes, magazine rack made from boxes and bamboo.

ACAR, Mucambeiro, Crafts

box 3

folder 58

General Physical Description note: Prints: 9

Scope and Contents note

16. Members of a women's club at Mucambeiro, making furniture at the ACAR center there, under the guidance of ACAR supervisor Margarida Davis. 17. Home supervisor Ala (foreground) painting a tool cabinet made from a box. Mimi is squatting. 18. Girl club member making flower pots from bamboo. Home supervisor Irma is in center, finger pointing downward; slightly behind her is home supervisor Mimi, Mrs. Hagen is in the window. 19. Girl club member take home some of the articles they have made at a meeting. 20. Mattress-making by home supervisors Joana Soares, Zelia Rodrigues, Roselys Belem Teixeira. 21. Home supervisor Zelia Rodrigues and Lusy Martins de Carvalho discussing clothing materials on display in the center. 22. Girl club members learn how to paint Christmas decorations and vases by dipping, under home supervisor Lucy Martins de Carvalho. 23. Girl club members make clothes hangers from bamboo. 24. Home supervisor Irma Westin and Roselys Belem Teixeira making a mattress for the Center.

ACAR, Mucambeiro, Gardening

box 3

folder 59

General Physical Description note: Prints: 7

Scope and Contents note

25. Euclides Goncalves Martins, ACAR's rural education specialist, explains some of the techniques of home gardening. 26. Home supervisors practice home gardening. Walter L. Crawford and Euclides Goncalves Martins. 27. Home supervisors making compost: l to r. Roselys Belem Teixeira, Joanna Soares, Elza Canfora, Lucy Martins de Carvalho, Irma Westin. 28. The garden for seedlings distributed to residents of the community, behind the ACAR center at Mucambeiro. 29. Another section of the garden at the Mucambeiro center. 30. Andre Borin, ACAR agricultural technician, discussing with the teachers plans for a school garden at Mucambeiro. A citizen had already agreed to deliver bamboo for fencing, ACAR will furnish the seed and plan and manage the garden. School children and citizens will perform the work and the vegetables will belong to the school. Mucambeiro is a small village of almost entirely tenant farmers on two large fazendas nearby. Most of the families own their homes, but rent all or most of their crop land from the large fazendeiros. 31. Borrower Fausto Pirazoli and his wife work together in the small garden which was located and planted under advice of ACAR. A stream alongside furnishes a permanent water supply for irrigation.

ACAR, Mucambeiro, Miscellaneous

box 3

folder 60

General Physical Description note: Prints: 16

Scope and Contents note

32. Shedding corn shucks for a mattress; Zelia Rodrigues, ACAR driver Elany Munis de Carvalho, Roselys Belem Teixeira, Margaret Davis. 33. The new community center at Lagoa da Prata. Part of the funds for this work was contributed by a wealthy resident of the village. 34. Joao Felisbino Filho, who lives near Lagoa da Prata, is an ACAR borrower, and manages to keep his farm running despite the loss of one leg. 35. Children of an ACAR borrower ride on a cart as it passes their school, near Lagoa da Prata. 36. The rural center recently opened at Chonin, in which federal and state organs, as well as ACAR, participate. 37. Visitors at the Community Center on opening day. On far right is Antonio carlos Pedreira, ACAR agronomist, who is seated beside his wife. 38. Tired but happy ACAR workers, as they finish preparations for the opening on the following day. L to R, standing: Ala. S Arabe, Sue Taylor, Yvonne Campos, Joana Soares, Zelia Rodregues, Celia Lemos, Roselys Belem Teixeira, Michaela Ferreira, Margaret Davis; sitting, Elza Canfora, Lusy Martins de Carvalho, Mrs. Ernestine Hagen, Irma Westin. 39. Home Supervisors, l to r: Roselys Belem Teixeira, Sue Taylor, Yvonne Campos, Zelia Rodregues, Irma Westin, Celia Lemos, Elza Canfora, Joana Soares, Michaela Ferreira, Chief of Supervisors Mrs. Ernestine Cotta Hagen, Margaret

Davis, Lucy Martins de Carvalho. 40. Church and main square of Mucambeiro. 41. The family home of borrower Atayde Periere Sao Joaquim. 42. The Community Center on opening day. 43. Arrangements have already been made to use this empty building in Mucambeiro for a community center. It had been used formerly as a country dance hall, contains only one large room and with a little repair will serve the ACAR purpose very well. Andre Borin, agricultural technician, agronomist Ferreira, home supervisor Celia Lemos, and John J. Wilkey, farm management and loan specialist, examine the building. 44. Good money management under advice of supervisor Pedreira enabled borrower Fausto Pirazoli to conserve a part of his loan money for use on the fall crop. He signs a check on what is probably his first bank account. Borrower Fausto and others have accounts requiring joint signature with the ACAR supervisor and by following this rule they are not compelled to pay interest on their loan until the check is actually written. 45. Applicant Adeline Barbosa was notified on this visit of the approval of his loan; he signs his contract while D. Celia and supervisor Pedreira look on. 46. Opening of ACAR's Community Center at Mucambeiro, Minas Gerais, March 18, 1951. 47. Opening of ACAR's Community Center at Mucambeiro, Minas Gerais, March 18, 1951.

ACAR, Mucambeiro, Sanitation

box 3

folder 61

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

48. Dr. Pedreira, farm supervisor, Celia Lemos, home supervisor and wife and child of borrower Felipe Matias discussing the early installation of the sanitary privy which was provided for in their loan plan. These cement blocks are made in large number by ACAR and purchased by all borrowers who need them. The block is placed over a pit and the house is built on top, at very little cost except \$1.50 to \$2.00 for the cement block. 49. This is the best type of outdoors toilet we find on the farms here. In most cases the parasites are spread widely. We are replacing these with new sanitary pit privys. Only 2 toilets of any type were found in this small town of Mucambeiro. 50. Home supervisor Celia Lemos with the wife and child of Felipe Matias, new borrower. The loan plan includes funds for repairing and enclosing this well which is shown in its neutral condition. This loan was closed within the last few days, and improvements will be started shortly.

ACAR, Pedro Leopaldo, Agriculture

box 3

folder 62

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

1. Supervisor Pedreira examines (in his hand) the well rotted manure which applicant Jose Nicodemos Costa

will use in his potatoes; he advises a small amount of supplemental fertilizer; and gives his general instruction for laying out the irrigation system for the dry season. Supervisor also influenced Jose not to burn off the litter on his land, but to work it into the ground to ass to the organic matter. Jose is a young man and is already profiting greatly in the technical service he is receiving even before the closing of his loan. 2. Applicant Jose Nicodemos Costa received word this day that his loan to cull and sell his poor cattle and purchase replacements of good milk stock, has been approved. Supervisor Pedreira, John J. Wilkey, farm management specialist, and applicant Jose look at his cattle to decide which should be culled out and sold. 3. Applicant Jose Nicodemos Costa upon advice of supervisor Pedreira did not wait for his loan to purchase this good purebred Guernsey bull. Guernseys probably survive the climate here better than other milk breeds, being also more resistant to the prevalent hoof and mouth disease. Pure bred USA milk cattle do not survive the climate here, but have to be mixed with native breeds in order to get a good milk production. Applicant Jose has not yet fully "made friends" with the bull, but he has confidence in the outcome.

ACAR, Pedro Leopaldo, Home Improvement

box 3

folder 63

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

4. In new house built under ACAR's supervised credit program, this farm family enjoys hot and cold running water and electric lights for the first time. 5. ACAR supervisors pay a call on borrower family - the Ferreiras - who are building a new house under the ACAR credit program. 6. Borrower Joaquim Costa tests electricity being installed in his farm house under ACAR's supervised credit program.

ACAR, Pedro Leopaldo, Miscellaneous

box 3

folder 64

General Physical Description note: Prints: 11

Scope and Contents note

7. No caption. 8. Neighbors gather on the property of borrower Joaquim Ferreira for a demonstration on termite control by ACAR supervisor Pedro Prazeres. 9. Prazeres shows a borrower how to exterminate field termites by injecting insecticide into the many giant hills which dot his farm. 10. No caption. 11. No caption. 12. Neighbors gather on the property of borrower Joaquim Ferreira for a demonstration on killing field termites by ACAR supervisor Pedro Prazeres. 13. This Minas Gerias farm family can hear radio programs at home for the first time, with electricity installed in new house built under ACAR's supervised credit program. 14. Rural families are called together to talk about their problems and

decide what help they need from the ACAR supervisors during the year. This is ACAR's first step in planning its year's work in farm communities. 15. ACAR home supervisor Dilma Passos shows rural women and girls how to make a bandage, as part of demonstrations in home nursing and child care. The meeting is at the home of a borrower family. 16. ACAR jeep arrives at a rural school where it has organized clubs for children, recreation and fundraising projects and classes for adults. 17. Applicant Jose Nicodemos Costa whose loan will be closed this week looks on with amazement at the simplicity of the treatment for killing ants. The new method consisting of Chloredane which was introduced to Brazil by AIA has proved successful and is less complicated than the old system. The new method merely consists of pouring a small amount of the solution in the ant hole. The ants carry the poison in the feet, thus exterminating themselves.

ACAR, Pedro Leopoldo, Nutrition

box 3

folder 65

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

18. Women test the texture of bread dough in a demonstration on baking by a ACAR home supervisor Dilma Passos at a borrower's home. 19. Women and girls of the village of Pedro Leopoldo, Minas Gerais participate in a cooking demonstration held in the parish house by the home supervisor of ACAR. 20. Women and girls of the village of Pedro Leopoldo, Minas Gerais participate in a cooking demonstration held in the parish house by the home supervisor of ACAR. Talk on balanced diet, conserving vitamins and child feeding go along with practical demonstrations.

ACAR, Pedro Leopoldo, Sanitation

box 3

folder 66

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

21. No caption.

ACAR, Rio Branco, Agriculture

box 3

folder 67

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

1. 4-S club at Rio Branco is one of several in Minas Gerais sponsored by ACAR to teach elements of good farming to youngsters. Modeled after US 4-H clubs, Brazilian equivalent is "Saber, Sentir, Servir, Saude", (knowledge, feeling, service, health).

ACAR, Rio Branco, Crafts

box 3

folder 68

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

2. In a local schoolhouse of the Rio Branco area, farm women learn to select materials for making their own clothing in classes conducted by the ACAR home supervisor.

ACAR, Rio Branco, Miscellaneous, 1950

box 3

folder 69

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

3. Families from the farm settlement of Pao de Lot attend an ACAR meeting in the local schoolhouse to talk about planting and gardens and citrus trees. Through such gatherings farm people are learning to see common problems and work out solution together. 4. Vaccination of farm laborers on sugar plantation. 5. Dr. Joun B. Griffing, extreme left, and technicians visit home of ACAR borrower in Curvelo, 1950.

ACAR, Rio Branco, Nutrition

box 3

folder 70

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

6. No caption.

ACAR, Rural Youth Program

box 4

folder 71

General Physical Description note: Prints: 11

Scope and Contents note

1. Pres. of Brazil, Coste e Silva, seals the first 4-S stamp at the ceremony held in Brasilia. 2. Dr. Joao Napoleao de Andrade speaks on behalf of ABCAR and CNC-4S during the ceremonies at the national capital when Pres. Arthur da Costa e Silva launched the commemorative 4-S club stamp. 3. Dinner and meeting at which National 4-F Club Foundation of Ecuador was established. 4. Dinner and meeting at which National 4-F Club Foundation of Ecuador was established. 5. Homage by participants of Congress and Convention to soldiers who fell in the II World War. 6. Peace Corps volunteers and IFYE's on Exchange in Brazil, help with II Brazilian National 4-S Club Convention and I Inter-American Rural Youth Club Congress. 7. Club members Luis Morales from Mexico and Jose Esparragoza from Venezuela observe corn cultivation at the Univ. of Florida. 8. Lily Diaz, 4-S Club member from Guatemala, presents demonstration on nutritional value of milk and banana. 9. Jose Gonzalez, 4-S Club member from Costa Rica explains how to construct a germinator. 10. Alfredo Aduaga, Club member from Peru, demonstrates how to vaccinate cattle against

undulant fever. 11. Lola Basantes and Elio Ponce, Club member of Ecuador, present demonstration on how to construct a home-made filter.

ACAR, Santa Luzie, Administration

box 4

folder 72

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

1. Various officials of the Caixa Economica and ACAR witnessing the signing of the first loan agreement by Sta. Sebastiao Onofre da Seilveira. 2. Various officials of the Caixa Economica and ACAR witnessing the signing of the first loan agreement by Sta. Sebastiao Onofre da Seilveira. 3. Various officials of the Caixa Economica and ACAR witnessing the signing of the first loan agreement by Sta. Sebastiao Onofre da Seilveira. 4. Various officials of the Caixa Economica and ACAR witnessing the signing of the first loan agreement by Sta. Sebastiao Onofre da Silveira.

ACAR, Santa Luzie, Agriculture

box 4

folder 73

General Physical Description note: Prints: 10

Scope and Contents note

5. Sebastiao and Supervisor Gazzinelli discussing relative merits of hybrid corn over common corn. This is Sebastiao's first harvest of hybrid corn. 6. Borrower Batista Sergio da Silveira owned several cattle which he was going to have to sell in order to finance this production of squash which is a good money crop in Brazil. Batista is a good worker but he was living on rented land which was being sold and he was forced to buy a small part in order to remain on the place. The down payment on this land would have crippled his production without ACAR help. Under advice of supervisor Pedro Morais he has three plantings to better distribute work requirements and insure better market for his product. 7. Borrower Batista Sergio da Silveira chopping cane feed for his milk cows during the dry season when pastures are poor. The value of using such supplemental feed is being taught by ACAR supervisors and the construction of this mill was done under ACAR direction. It is powered by water. 8. Irish potatoes is a new crop for borrower Batista Sergio da Silveira. He has diversified his crop under the management plan of ACAR so that is any crop fails he has another source of income. He instructs his hired man in the correct planting. 9. Batista Sergio da Silveira examines, with supervisor Pedro Morais, the condition of the manure in the pit constructed and used under the advice of ACAR technicians. This is an important step of progress in the conservation of soil fertility, because the price of fertilizer renders its use uneconomical. 10. Some of the cattle purchased by Luiz Novy with the loan funds. These represent considerable improvement over the zebu cattle he had been milking. 11. This is one of

the good young jersey cattle purchased by borrower Luiz Novy with loan funds. Borrowers are supervised closely in their purchases, and this cow shows considerable improvement over the zebu cattle in milk productions. 12. Luiz Novy had all his cattle vaccinated during a recent severe outbreak of black-leg. He has now learned to do his own vaccinating with materials provided by ACAR. 13. Herd bull purchased with ACAR loan. This sire is mixed zebu and Guernsey and represents a big improvement in this part of Brazil. This animal shows heavy "berne" infestation. 14. Supervisor Arnaldo Gazzinelli instructs borrower Sebastiao Onofre da Silveira on the culture of his young banana orchard.

ACAR, Santa Luzie, Crafts

box 4

folder 74

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

15. The wife of borrower Luiz Novy receiving instruction in home arts from the home supervisor Celia Lemos.

ACAR, Santa Luzie, Gardening

box 4

folder 75

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

16. Supervisor Pedro Morais examines a prolific plant of squash in the garden of borrower Batista Sergio da Silveira. This crop should substantially assist Batista in the purchase of the land which he now rents.

ACAR, Santa Luzie, Home Improvement

box 4

folder 76

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

17. The income of Luiz Novy is primarily dairy. The ACAR loan provided that he rebuild his corral and shelter. This has been completed. He also severely culled his dairy cattle and purchased 20 new and much improved cattle with the ACAR loan.

ACAR, Santa Luzie, Miscellaneous

box 4

folder 77

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5

Scope and Contents note

18. Small turbine for grinding corn meal on farm, Santa Luzie. 19. Vaccination of school children by the AAR medical staff in Ribeiro da Onca school near Belo Horizonte. 20. The doctor's assistant, Geraldo, and the home supervisor, Roselys acting as nurse, vaccinating children of the Ribeirao da Onca School. 21. Supervisor Arnaldo Gazzinelli explains the simple ACAR farm record

book to borrower Batista Sergio Silveira and his wife. Assisting is home supervisor Roselys Belem Teixeira. 22. Sitting, the ACAR doctor Barros and nurse record names and data of school children in a rural school in the Santa Luzia area, preparatory to giving them injections for smallpox, diphtheria and typhoid, as needed. Standing is the teacher of the school.

ACAR, Santa Luzie, Nutrition

box 4

folder 78

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

23. The wife of borrower Batista Sergio da Silveira receiving instruction from home supervisor Celia Lemos on proper nutrition for their baby. Batista has been an ACAR borrower for almost one year.

ACAR, Santa Luzie, Sanitation

box 4

folder 79

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

24. This sanitary privy is of cheapest construction but is none the less sanitary (cost about \$2.00 or less than the cost of one worm treatment). 25. The drinking water supply runs more than a quarter mile through a pasture in this open ditch. Money is included in his loan to pipe this water to his home and thus eliminate infestation of parasites. 26. Supervisor Gazzinelli showing the present drinking water system of borrower Sebastiao Onofre da Silveira. Money to improve this system was included in the borrower loan but up to the present time we have not been able to get permission from the land owner on whose land the water originates.

ACAR, Sete Lagoas, Agriculture

box 4

folder 80

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

1. Neighbors watch a demonstration on spraying citrus trees, at a non-borrower's farm.

ACAR, Sete Lagoas, Carpentry

box 4

folder 81

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

2. 4-S club members work on carpentry projects under the guidance of ACAR.

ACAR, Sete Lagoas, Gardening

box 4

folder 82

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

3. 4-S club members take time from weeding soybean patches to listen to advice from the ACAR agronomist on producing and marketing their crop.

ACAR, Sete Lagoas, Hygiene

box 4

folder 83

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

4. The doctor examining this farm child takes part in a cooperative program between ACAR and the Minas state health department. Each week he travels to outlying settlements to treat families who receive little or no medical care. ACAR provides transportation for doctors, nurses and dentists, sets up the meetings of rural people, acts as aides in examination and treatment and follows up with health education in meetings and homes. 5. Children line up at rural schoolhouse for medical examination by doctor making the rounds of outlying settlements. This mobile health service came about through cooperation between the Minas Gerais state health department and ACAR. 6. State health doctors work with ACAR in providing medical and dental services to farm families far from town. 7. Children line up at rural schoolhouse for medical examination by doctor making the rounds of outlying settlements. This mobile health service came about through cooperation between the Minas Gerais state health department and ACAR. 8. A state health department doctor examines a farm child at a rural schoolhouse far from town. This mobile health service came about through cooperation between the Minas Gerais state health department and ACAR. 9. ACAR home supervisor shows rural women and girls how to make a bandage as part of demonstration in home nursing and child care. The meeting is at home of a borrower family.

ACAR, Sete Lagoas, Miscellaneous

box 4

folder 84

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5

Scope and Contents note

10. Rural families are called together to talk about their problems and decide what help they need from the ACAR supervisors during the year. This is ACAR's first step in planning its year's program in farm communities. 11. Dr. Otavio Vieira Brito speaks to farm people in an outlying rural settlement before beginning vaccination and examinations. This mobile health service came about through cooperation between the Minas Gerais state health department and ACAR is the only health facility which many of these farm families have available. 12. No caption. 13. ACAR supervisors arrive at rural schoolhouse where 4-S club meetings are held for children and practical demonstrations for farm women. 14. At

this rural meeting, farm people are urged to talk about their problems. Thus, ACAR hopes to accustom them to discover their problems, search for solutions and see the possibilities of improvement through group action.

ACAR, Sete Lagoas, Nutrition

box 4

folder 85

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

15. Rural teachers learn to make soybean milk. ACAR's home supervisors cooperate in summer courses for teachers in farm communities by giving lectures and practical demonstrations in nutrition and preparation of school lunches, health and hygiene, child recreation and adult participation in school activities. 16. 4-S girls learn to cook with nutrition in mind, at a club meeting with ACAR supervisor

ACAR, Sete Lagoas, Sanitation

box 4

folder 86

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

17. Farm women and girls learn to make cheap filters for drinking water out of locally produced clay pottery. 18. At a meeting for farm women and girls at a rural schoolhouse, the ACAR home supervisor demonstrated how to make cheap filters for drinking water out of locally produced clay pottery.

ACAR, Student Cafeteria, 1947

box 4

folder 87

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

1. - 3. A Dra. Louise Stanley, destacada nutricionista norte-americana e perita em economia domestica, em visita ao Instituto Central do Povo, onde inspecionou os cursos de costura e de preparacao dos alimentos, particularmente, e o Instituto en geral. A Dra. Stanley visista o Brasil a pedido do Sr. Nelson Rockefeller e sob os auspicious da American International Association for Economic and Social Development (Associacao Internacional Americano de Fomento Economico e Social), a fim de estudar os problemas de alimentacao no paiz. Aparecem tambem no clich, ale, da Dra. Stanley, a Dra. Clara Sambaquy, e a Sra. Anita Margolin, esta ultima encarregada daqueles assuntos junto a American International Association.

ACAR, Tres Pontes, Benedito Teixeira Da Silva Family

box 4

folder 88

General Physical Description note: Prints: 15

Scope and Contents note

1. A view of the 32-hectare farm of Benedito Teixeira da Silve, a coffee, cattle, and corn farmer at Tres Pontes, Minas Gerais. Under the supervised credit program of the Associacao de Credito e Assistencia Rural (ACAR), Teixeira enlarged, repaired and painted his house and greatly improved his crops and livestock. 2. Mercedes Teixeira da Ailva, wife of a borrower under ACAR, shows the corn husk mattress she made with the help of the ACAR home supervisor. 3. Five-year-old Antonio Teixeira heads for the new privy. ACAR helped the Teixeira's build the latrine as one more safeguard of the family's health. 4. Mercedes Teixeira shows the new wood-burning kitchen stove built with loan money by ACAR specification. Mrs. Teixeira is learning how to improve the family diet with more vegetables, fruits, milk, and eggs. 5. Coffee planted on contour with citrus grass to hold water and soil. This coffee field, planted by progressive farmer, Francisco dos Santos Reis, under the technical supervision of ACAR has become a model for Tres Pontes, Minas Gerais where soil erosion is one of the chief problems. 6. Farmer shows compost pile started with help of the agronomist of ACAR at Tres Pontes. He will use compost to fertilize coffee trees, a practical method in this area of cattle-coffee economy. 7. A sofa from scrap lumber. Eunice Haddad, home supervisor for ACAR, shows farmer Benedito Teixeira how to build simple furniture for his house. His wife will stuff cushions with corn husks to finish the sofa. 8. Home supervisor of ACAR at Mucambeiro, Minas Gerais, show village women and girls how to make inexpensive mattresses from corn husks. The demonstration is given at one of the four ACAR community centers now in operation. 9. ACAR supervisor teaches farm women and girls to make mattresses from corn husks. 10. No caption. 11. A sofa from scrap lumber. Eunice Haddad, home supervisor for ACAR at Tres Pontes, shows Teixeira how to build simple furniture for his house. His wife will stuff cushions with corn husks to finish the sofa. 12. Tenant families on the fazenda of Raul Nogueira Araujo in Tres Pontes come to the farm's one-room schoolhouse for a meeting on home gardening held by ACAR. Under ACAR's supervision the schoolhouse has been repaired, a school gardening project started for the children and regular classes and demonstrations opened for women and girls, mainly teaching health, nutrition and child care. 13. Eunice Haddad, home supervisor with ACAR demonstrates how to make washboards from discarded broomsticks and scrap lumber. These washboards are the first step in replacing the old system of beating clothes on the rocks and stretching them on the ground to dry. 14. ACAR agronomist and home supervisor visit a borrower family to discuss plans for replacing their house and improving crops. 15. Jose Pereira and his wife sit down with the agronomist and home supervisor of ACAR to work

out the family improvement plan for the coming year. Pereira works 61 hectares of land in Tres Pontes, Minas Gerais and has received a \$25,000 loan under the ACAR supervised credit program to improve his cattle, coffee, corn and rice production and make home improvements.

ACAR, Uba, Agriculture

box 4

folder 89

General Physical Description note: Prints: 10

Scope and Contents note

1. No caption. 2. On the occasion of this visit to borrower Waldemar Vaz da Silva, supervisor Gilton Morais discovered an infestation of a sucking insect in his tobacco bed. Plan was made to return the next day with ACAR equipment and materials to prevent further damage, since this is an important source of income. The new tobacco barn was built with ACAR loan funds. 3. ACAR agronomist in Uba County, Paulo Ferreira da Silva, shows borrower Antonio Pinto Carneiro (right) how to vaccinate pigs. 4. ACAR agronomist in Uba shows borrower Jose Vieira Duarte how to scrape orange tree leaves to detect blight-causing organism. Small citrus grove was planted on ACAR recommendation. 5. No caption. 6. Demonstration in filling a silo, by ACAR supervisor Paulo da Silva Ferreira, draws neighboring farmers and laborers to Fazenda Santa Maria in Uba county. 7. ACAR regional supervisor shows farmer how to mix fertilizer. 8. ACAR supervisor Ney Assis de Alemida shows Uba farm laborers how to lay out a hillside in preparation for contour plowing. 9. ACAR borrower Antonio Pinto Carneiro takes over the sprayer in a demonstration on ridding cattle of ticks (and berne). At center is ACAR supervisor Paulo da Silva Ferreira. 10. ACAR agronomist showing a pea crop to trainees in Brazil.

ACAR, Uba, Home Improvement

box 4

folder 90

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

11. Farm girls learn to make mattresses from corn husks in ACAR class which meets twice monthly at Fazenda Boa Vista in Uba county. At left front is new ACAR trainee, Maria da Gloria Santana, who is learning from an experienced supervisor how to fill an ACAR post.

ACAR, Uba, Miscellaneous

box 4

folder 91

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

12. Dr. Barbosa Mello, center, who is a member of the ACAR board of directors and also a local committee in the municipio of Matozinhos, examines a new application to determine if the farmer is eligible for

ACAR technical and loan assistance. D. Celia, home supervisor, and supervisor Pedreira discuss the applicant with committeeman Barbosa. 13. Home management specialist (in front) and home supervisor Walkyria leaving the home of a borrower's family in Uba. Naked child in the doorway was said by the mother not to want clothing; however, the money was not available to purchase it. The farmer had been inefficient and the family large. With ACAR education this family will realize some advantages of better income from the farm and sewing and cooking instruction will benefit the children. 14. The first ACAR meeting of farm leaders in the city of Tocantins where the office is operated as a sub-office of the one in Uba. At the right of the doorway is agricultural technician Paulo Ferreira who is the local representative, at the right of gate is administrative assistant Euclides Martins. The Mayor and other leaders as well as several farmers attended. The program was given hearty endorsement and the agricultural technician started work immediately.

ACAR, Uba, Nutrition

box 4

folder 92

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

15. Kitchen table of rural Brazilian family holds liter bottle of milk, a coconut, a plate of small melons and a tin of large round crackers, which Brazilians enjoy smeared with butter and jam. 16. At the ACAR community in village of Rodeiro, near Uba, women and girls learn to use more milk and eggs in daily diet. Supervisor is Rita Hilarina Gomes assisted by a local volunteer.

ACAR, Uba, Sanitation

box 4

folder 93

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

17. Maria and Odorico Arruda, ex-borrowers of ACAR who no longer need loan money but continue technical supervision, show new home-made filter which protects their drinking water supply. 18. ACAR home supervisor Rita Gomes watches as granddaughter of an ACAR borrower in the Uba area somewhat hesitantly makes use of new wash basin. The sink was installed and water piped into the house and filtered with supervised credit funds.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Administration

box 4

folder 94

General Physical Description note: Prints: 16

Scope and Contents note

1. - 16. No caption.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Agriculture

box 4

folder 95

General Physical Description note: Prints: 24

Scope and Contents note

17. No caption. 18. No caption. 19. No caption. 20. At a county fair, sponsored by ACAR and the municipal government of Paraopeba, farmers commented favorably on the big ears of hybrid corn. 21. No caption. 22. No caption. 23. No caption. 24. No caption. 25. No caption. 26. No caption. 27. No caption. 28. No caption. 29. No caption. 30. An ACAR supervisor giving individual help to a farmer. 31. No caption. 32. No caption. 33. No caption. 34. No caption. 35. No caption. 36. No caption. 37. No caption. 38. No caption. 39. Receiving instruction in operation of modern power sprayer. 40. ACAR agronomist teaches farmers how to stop erosion on fields not planted.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Carpentry

box 4

folder 96

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

41. No caption. 42. No caption. 43. No caption.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Crafts

box 4

folder 97

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

44. No caption. 45. No caption. 46. No caption.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Gardening

box 4

folder 98

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

47. No caption. 48. No caption.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, General

box 4

folder 99

General Physical Description note: Prints: 41

Scope and Contents note

49. No caption. 50. No caption. 51. No caption. 52. No caption. 53. No caption. 54. At community meetings, the local residents explain their problems. 55. No caption. 56. No caption. 57. No caption. 58. No caption. 59. No caption. 60. No caption. 61. No caption. 62. No caption. 63. No caption. 64. No caption. 65. No caption. 66. No caption. 67. No caption. 68. No caption. 69. No caption. 70. No caption. 71. No caption. 72. No caption. 73. No caption. 74. No caption. 75. No caption. 76. No caption. 77. No caption. 78. No caption. 79. No caption. 80. No caption. 81. Farmers from an outlying district of Rio Branco county gather in the rural schoolyard for

an explanation on weevil control by ACAR supervisor Mariano Cassia. 82. This family can hear radio programs at home for the first time, with electricity installed in new house built under ACAR's supervised credit program. 83. Posters painted by trainees for ACAR home supervisor jobs, as part of preparation in rural education. 84. Borrower family works out farm and home improvement plans with the ACAR supervisor. 85. Brazilian farmer exhibits a coffee bush to the ACAR agronomist who taught him soil conservation methods, fertilizer use and insect control. 86. Ability to drive a jeep is one of the skills needed by ACAR home demonstrators. 87. Tobacco seedlings are sprayed under guidance of ACAR supervisor. 88. Farming is intensive and divided into small plots in the Merida mountain valley of apartaderos. 89. Manager Almir Barbosa of Fazenda Nova Granja requested ACAR's help in improving living conditions for families of farm and quarry workers. He is enthusiastic about results, finds boys and girls go to school oftener and on time, that workers have become more efficient, the teachers are more active, and the parents more interested in their children and their homes.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Home Improvement

box 4

folder 100

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

90. No caption. 91. No caption.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Hygiene

box 4

folder 101

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

92. No caption. 93. No caption. 94. No caption. 95. No caption.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Nutrition

box 4

folder 102

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

96. No caption. 97. No caption. 98. No caption. 99. No caption.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Sanitation

box 4

folder 103

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

100. Farm woman draws water from new well which was dug and cemented as part of improvement plan for this borrower family. The well provides a safe supply of drinking water. 101. No caption. 102. No caption. 103.

ACAR supervisors show a group of farm women how to wash clothes better.

ACAR, Miscellaneous, Training	box 4	folder 104
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 4		

Scope and Contents note

104. No caption. 105. No caption. 106. No caption. 107. No caption.

CBR, Administration, Contract Renewal, Personnel, 1951	box 4	folder 105
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 5		

Scope and Contents note

1. Mr. Henry W. Bagley, representative of the American International Association, speaking on the occasion of the signing of agreement between the government of Minas and AIA, renewing Accord with the Assosciacao de Credito e Assistencia Rural for three additional years. Palacio da Liberdade, Belo Horizonte, December 27, 1951. 2. Mr. Juscelino Kubitscheck, governor of the state of Minas Gerais, speaking on the day that the agreement was signed between the state and AIA. The ceremony took place on 12/27/51. 3. No caption. 4. No caption. 5. ACAR conference of field personnel.

CBR, Administration, General	box 4	folder 106
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 11		

Scope and Contents note

6. Distinguished guests visiting exposition. 7. Right to left: a. Dr. Pascale, head of state health centers. b. Fazendeiro booster of program. He has his own humanitarian program for workers complete with night club. c. Regional health officer, head of service for 20 municipios. d. Osmani Junqueira Dias, MA from La. St. Univ. in Agr. Ec., leader of leaders in the community, president of agricultural cooperatives, aggressive booster on program, loans his garden tractor to speed up preparation of nursery. e. Joao Jacob Hoelz, AIA agronomist in charge of program. f. Antonio Jose de Souza, live wire regional agronomist, organizer of agricultural cooperative and booster of program. g. Dr. Luiz Maragliano Jr. assistant to Dr. Pascale in charge of health education. 8. Yvonne Campos, left, and Joanna Soares, right, trained nurses in Health Nutrition and Women's Club in Santa Rita. Yvonne is receiving orientation to take over the position at Sao Jose do Rio Pardo. 9. Dr. Humberto Pascale, head of the Interior Service Division of the Secretary of Public Health and Social Assistance of the state of Sao Paulo, unties the ribbon opening the exposition headquarters. To the right (light suit, spectacles, hand in pocket) is Dr. Marcos Pereira, AIA agronomist at Santa Rita. 10.

Dr. Pascale, Sr. Celso, and Luis Cintra inspect bases for sanitary toilets made by Marcos and his staff on the Fazenda of "Siroca." 11. Agronomist Miguel Bechara of the Section of Agricultural Clubs of the SA explains to rural teachers the operation of the AIA agricultural clubs. 12. State health service cooperates with AIA and the farmers at Santa Rita in bringing about better rural living conditions. 13. No caption. 14. AIA personnel in Santa Rita; see back of photo. 15. "Folha da Manhã" reporter Miranda Rosa on left; Dr. Humberto Pascale, director of Rural Health Division of the state of Santa Rita do Passa Quatro on right; taken during AIA trip in Feb. 1949, with news reporters. 16. Dr. Griffing, farmer, director of AIA program in Brazil.

CBR, Agriculture, Cattle, 1940

box 4

folder 107

General Physical Description note: Prints: 54

Scope and Contents note

1. - 30. No caption. 31. Cattle on Itatiaia Estate being sprayed with new insecticides introduced by Biological Institute; dairy cattle are one of the chief concerns of AIA work in Santa Rita. 32. - 54. No caption.

CBR, Agriculture, Farm Techniques

box 4

folder 108

General Physical Description note: Prints: 23

Scope and Contents note

55. Hybrid corn (West) beside common corn (East) on fazenda of "Siroca". Notes the uniformity, vigor, and deeper color of the hybrid. 56. Agronomist and helper make reinforced concrete bases for sanitary toilets. These are promoted by workers in the health service. Farmers pay cost of materials. 57. Guandu is being introduced as forage and soil builder at the large Dutch dairy colony where we are introducing toxaphene. 58. Bourns and John Jacob setting stakes for final grading of terraces of the new nursery. This leveling job will permit gravity irrigation. 59. Dr. Griffing teaches John Jacob the art of running a Mormon leveler of Dad's design. 60. Dr. Griffing teaches John Jacob the art of running a Mormon leveler of Dad's design. 61. With worn out coffee lands abandoned in favor of cattle raising, this former coffee-drying floor was turned to good account as site for trench silo on a Sao Paulo fazenda. 62. Brazilian colonist from Holland discusses his new trench silo with the clergy and AIA (former) representative, Clif Wharton. 63. Dutch colonists find the trench silo their best aid in milk production. Padre Syen is an able leader in a better agriculture as well as things spiritual. 64. Visitors at feeding time observe with deep interest, in Sao Paulo. 65. Louis Bromfield and visiting farmers admire Dr. Carlos Araha's system of making compost. 66. The first silo of the season to be filled in Santa Rita is covered and

waiting for the dry season. 67. Cutting silage in the field at Fazenda Cambuhy near Matao, in the state of Sao Paulo. 68. Cutting silage in the field at Fazenda Cambuhy near Matao, in the state of Sao Paulo. 69. Cutting silage in the field at Fazenda Cambuhy near Matao, in the state of Sao Paulo. 70. Filling a 65-ton capacity trench silo on a farm at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro. Unloaded from the truck, the corn stalks (containing the ears) are passed through the ensilage cutter, and the chopped material pours into the trench from the tube. The cutter and motor belong to AIA, which loans them to the farmers. AIA agronomist Marcos Periera, who, with Dr. Griffing, guided the Santa Rita farmers in the trench silo program, is seen right center, behind the cutter, wearing a jacket and hat. 71. Agronomist Linee Brassolotto, of AIA at Sao Jose, examines head of one of the new varieties of Sunflowers introduced. 72. A trench silo provide economical cattle feed during the dry season is filled on the farm of Sr. Arlindo at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Sao Paulo, under AIA direction. 73. Louis Bromfield and visiting farmers admire Dr. Carlos Aranha's system of making compost. 74. The first trench silo of the season to be filled in Santa Rita is covered and waiting for the dry season. 75. Agronomist Lineo Brassolotto, of AIA at Sao Jose, examines head of one of the new varieties of Sunflowers introduced. 76. Hybrid corn at left shows deep green color, stiff wind resistant stalks, and great uniformity with two ears per stalk. Common corn at right is yellowish in color, with great variability and many barren stalks. Hybrid corn offers the most effective single means of brining about a great increase in food for consumption and export that exists in Brazil. 77. 80-ton trench silo ready for filling. The opening is low, giving good drainage.

CBR, Agriculture, Hybrid Corn Seed Club

box 4

folder 109

General Physical Description note: Prints: 40

Scope and Contents note

78. Members of one of the hybrid corn clubs of Sao Joao do Rio Pardo. 79. This Brazilian boy is a member of one of the hybrid corn clubs of Sao Jose do Rio Pardo. 80. Displaying an ear of hybrid corn he grew is a member of one of the boys' corn clubs near Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Brazil. The clubs, which are patterned after 4-H clubs, are sponsored by AIA and farmers of Santa Rita as part of a community. 81. Member of hybrid corn club. 82. Member of hybrid corn club. 83. Anna, one of the girls in the hybrid corn club. Her plot beats anything her parents have yet seen. 84. Member of the hybrid corn club between Marcos and Sr. Luiz Cintra a visiting representative of the Dept. of Rural Economy of Sao Paulo. 85. Members of one of the hybrid corn clubs of Sao Jose do Rio Pardo. 86. No caption. 87. Members of one of the hybrid corn clubs of Sao Jose do Rio Pardo. 88. Young member of one of the hybrid corn clubs of Sao Jose do

Rio Pardo. 89. Members of one of the hybrid corn club. 90. Antenor and Salvado displaying their splendid crop of hybrid corn to agronomist Marcos and Dr. Griffing. 91. No caption. 92. Antenor and Salvador displaying their splendid crop of hybrid corn to Agronomist Marcos and Dr. Griffing. 93. Agenor Barioti member of the Jaragua Boys and Girls Club, at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, who harvested 64 baskets of hybrid corn (an average of 120 ears per basket) from the 1 kg of seed planted. 94. Roberto Sartori, of the Jaragua Club, at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, who harvested 61 baskets of hybrid corn (an average of 120 ears per basket) from the 1 kg of hybrid seed planted. 95. Examining a stalk of his hybrid corn patch is a member of one of the boys' corn clubs near Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Brazil. The clubs, for both boys and girls, are patterned after 4-H clubs. They are sponsored by AIA and farmers of Santa Rita as part of a community services program. 96. Member of hybrid seed club. 97. Member of hybrid seed club. 98. Member of hybrid seed club with the sympathetic and cooperative fazenda owner, Sr. Osmani Junqueira Dias on left and agronomist of Sao Jose program at right. 99. Antenor and Salvador Mazzeti together with their club leader and visitors who inspected their lot of hybrid corn. 100. Anna's father never raised corn like that in her new plot. Next year he wants hybrid seed and will plant with the spacing she was taught to use. 101. Antenor and Salvador displaying their splendid crop of hybrid corn to Dona Martha and Agronomist Marcos. 102. Member of hybrid seed club. 103. Member of hybrid seed club. 104. The 1949 champion of the AIA boys' and girls' corn clubs in Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Brazil, and his prize. The clubs, which are patterned after 4-H clubs are part of the community services programs sponsored by AIA and the farmers of Santa Rita. 105. Plot of hybrid corn grown by Estrella "corn club"; boy second from right in front row member of club. 106. Plot of hybrid corn grown by Estrella "corn club"; boy second from right in front row member of club. 107. Odilin Martins, best corn grower among the children of the rural schools of Santa Rita do Passa Quatro. He harvested 49 jacas (baskets) of corn he wishes to repeat the feat in the next crop. 108. Judges evaluate corn grown by boys and girls of AIA corn clubs in Santa Rita during the clubs' first year of operation. Howard Porter, AIA geneticist, is in the foreground. In the rear, left to right, Miguel Bechara and Rogerio Guedes Andrade, of the State's Agriculture dept., and Marcos Pereira, AIA Agronomist. 109. Prizewinners in AIA's first hybrid corn and garden club contest held in Santa Rita in 1949. 110. Manzillo Milanesi, of the Estrela Club, at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, who harvested 42 baskets of hybrid corn (an average of 120 ears per basket) from 1 kg of hybrid seed corn planted. 111. The 1949 champion of the AIA boys' and girls' corn club in Santa Rita and his prize. The clubs, which are patterned after 4-H clubs are part of the community services programs sponsored by AIA and the farmers of Santa Rita. 112. Displaying an ear of

hybrid corn he grew is a member of one of the boys' corn clubs near Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Brazil. The clubs, which are patterned after 4-H clubs, are sponsored by AIA and farmers of Santa Rita as part of a community services program. 113. Judges evaluate corn grown by boys and girls of AIA corn clubs in Santa Rita during the clubs' first year of operation. Howard Porter, AIA geneticist, is in the foreground. In the rear, left to right, Miguel Bechara and Rogerio Guedes Andrade, of the State's Agriculture dept., and Marcos Pereira, AIA Agronomist. 114. Examining a stalk of his hybrid corn patch is a member of one of the boys' corn clubs near Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Brazil. The clubs, for both boys and girls, are patterned after 4-H clubs. They , are sponsored by AIA and farmers of Santa Rita as part of a community services program. 115. Agenor Barioti, member of the Jaragua Boys and Girls Club at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, who harvested 64 baskets of hybrid corn (an average of 120 ears per basket) from the 1 kg of seed planted. 116. Roberto Sartori, of the Jaragua Club, at Roberto Sartori, of the Jaragua Club, at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, who harvested 61 baskets of hybrid corn (an average of 120 ears per basket) from the 1 kg of seed planted. 117. Iranio Janduzzo, of the Rio Clarinho Club, at Roberto Sartori, of the Jaragua Club, at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, who harvested 18 baskets of hybrid corn (an average of 120 ears per basket) from the 1 kg of seed planted on poor land.

CBR, Agriculture, Silo Pictures

box 4

folder 110

General Physical Description note: Prints: 16

Scope and Contents note

118. One of ten 200 ton silos of Sec. of Agr. Renato Costa Laina (?) being filled. 119. 60 ton silo filled and covered with earth. 120. 170 ton silo of Sr. Dario Meireles (?) producer of Grade A milk from herd of pure blooded Holsteins. He integrates dairying with coffee farming. 121. 160 ton trench silo of Sr. Dario Meireles just filled - twin silo to the empty one. 122. The small farmer usually excavates his trench silo with a scrape drawn by a team of mules. 123. 90% of trench silos in Brazil are not lined. But a lining with a brick placed flat against the sides adds to resistance to rains and life in the silo. 124. Mouth of 250 ton silo of SASA. 125. No caption. 126. Finishing the trench silo. 127. No caption. 128. The open end of this trench silo on a Sao Paulo fazenda is closed with planks when filled and the silage covered with earth during the process of fermentation. 129. Only two days were needed to construct a 125-ton trench silo on this Sao Paulo fazenda using Ford tractor and scraper. 130. 250 trench silo of SASA at Jacaresinho, Panama. 131. Work is underway on a trench silo designed to store the surplus rainy season forage, so that the cattle of the state of Lara may be assured of a cheap, year-round food supply, and the milk production of the area, which has fluctuated

greatly from season to season, may be stabilized. 132. A completed 70-ton trench silo at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro. AIA agronomist Marcos Pereira, lower left, discusses the subject with the farm superintendent, while Willard Orcutt, Jr., a Brazilian of American parentage who is assisting Pereira, stands atop the trench silo. 133. Silage is packed down during process of filling a 65-ton trench silo on a farm at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, where AIA is introducing modern and economical farm practices.

CBR, Gardening

box 4

folder 111

General Physical Description note: Prints: 23

Scope and Contents note

1. Some of the children who maintain their own individual gardens in the big plot at the fazenda of Mr. Alciro Meirelles. 2. Visitors to the exposition look over the garden planted and maintained by members of the boys' and girls' clubs at the fazenda of Mr. Alciro Meirelles, one of the farmers cooperating in the AIA program. Each child cares for his own plot of ground. 3. Members of a women's club at Fazenda Retiro Grande learning knitting under Senhorita Joana Soares, AIA home economics specialist. 4. Nurse Nona Rosalys Teizeira instructing members of women's club. 5. Members of garden club and hybrid corn club at Rio Clarinho rural school. 6. Members of garden club and hybrid corn club at Rio Clarinho rural school. 7. Brazilian home economist gives sewing instruction to farmers' wives and daughters of Santa Rita. 8. Brazilian home economist gives sewing instruction to farmers' wives and daughters of Santa Rita. 9. A nearly ready garden plot at the Fazenda Itatiaia, to be worked by members of AIA's Boys and Girls Clubs, in the Municipality of Santa Rita do Passa Quatro. Alciro Meirelles, owner of fazenda, stands in one corner. AIA agronomist Marcos Pereira designed the layout and the irrigation ditches. 10. AIA agronomist Marcos Pereira instructs a member of one of the Boys and Girls Clubs at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro in preparing a section of the club garden at Fazenda Itatiaia. 11. Pupils of the Fazenda Monte Alegre school exhibit the seedlings they have just received from AIA's agronomist, Marcos Pereira. 12. AIA agronomist at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Marcos Pereira, distributes seedlings to the boys of the rural school at the Fazenda Monte Alegre. 13. School building at Estrella, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro; one room currently is being used as school; will house AIA work headquarters for young people's clubs, etc. 14. Production of broccoli seed in nursery. 15. Seed production in nursery. 16. Corner of nursery showing seed production - sweet corn and 17. Corner of nursery showing plants being produced for distribution. 18. Corner of nursery showing blocks of plants for seed production. 19. A section of one of the two AIA vegetable and flower gardens at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro. Between 20,000 and 30,000 seedlings are

distributed each month in the municipality, from the two gardens. 20. 2/14/49. Community garden in Santa Rita, Brazil; part of AIA program to promote home gardens and orchards. Pipe in center is from a hydraulicram which automatically lifts water. 21. 2/14/49. Community garden in Santa Rita, Brazil; part of AIA program to promote home gardens and orchards. Pipe in center is from a hydraulicram which automatically lifts water. 22. Vegetable seedbed nursery in Santa Rita do Passa Quatro by AIA, for distribution among rural families. Because of the slope of the land, embankments have been constructed, 6/49. 23. A section of one of the two AIA vegetable and flower gardens at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro. Between 20,000 and 30,000 seedlings are distributed each month in the municipality, from the two gardens.

CBR, General, 1950 Exposition, 1950

box 5

folder 112

General Physical Description note: Prints: 18

Scope and Contents note

1. - 18. No caption.

CBR, General, Miscellaneous

box 5

folder 113

General Physical Description note: Prints: 24

Scope and Contents note

19. - 42. No caption.

CBR, General, Reports, 12/1950, 1950

box 5

folder 114

General Physical Description note: Prints: 9

Scope and Contents note

43. Drawing that shows the express highway of Tiete proposal to be executed along the river. 44. Access road to the Triborough Bridge. 45. The "Southern Parkway" in Queens. A typical artery with six lanes of traffic. 46. Water treatment station in New York, with service to adjoining local park. 47. Express highway that shows the central lane for future fast transit, and the station in the bridge. 48. Jones Beach State Park. North Atlantic Ocean, an hour car ride from New York, situated at a similar distance from Santos to Sao Paulo. 49. Station garage constructed for the Triborough Bridge & Tunnel Authority situated at the entrance to the Battery-Brooklyn tunnel at the south end of Manhattan. 50. Model of modern omnibus with the capacity of 135 passengers, whose immediate purchase is recommended (?). 51. Bus terminal at new ferry boat station on Staten Island, New York.

CBR, Nutrition, Mobile Health Unit

box 5

folder 115

General Physical Description note: Prints: 9

Scope and Contents note

1. The "country doctor" of the rural health service, Dr. Campo Bello, was born on a fazenda in the community. He knows the people and their problems and they have confidence in him. Here he examines a farm women, one of many served by the mobile clinic. 2. Children of the rural school at the Fazenda Monte Alegre, municipality of Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, leave their class-room on arrival of the State Health Department truck bringing them seedlings for their home gardens. They are taught how to plant and raise vegetables and flowers by the agronomist of AIA. May 1950 3. AIA Exposition at Santa Rita, August 1950- Dr. Reginaldo Alves dos Santos, dentist of the State Public Health Service, performs an extraction. Teeth have been so badly neglected among Santa Rita's poorer rural residents that, at the beginning of his work, Dr. Reginaldo had no time to do anything but pull the worst ones. Total extractions in his first three weeks' work: 334 4. Dr. Miguel Bello, State health physician, assigned to cooperate in the AIA program at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, takes the blood pressure of a farmwife at the Fazenda Monte Alegre. The woman, who had had no medical treatment for a long time, was found to be in a serious condition. 5. The ambulatory clinic in which the State Health Service and AIA cooperate maintains regular scheduled services at 14 outposts in the municipio handling about 100 clients per day. Vaccinations, campaigns against hookworms and other internal parasites, rural hygiene and preventive medicines are emphasized. 6. AIA nurse, Miss Joana Soares, records information about a woman patient who is to be examined by Dr. Miguel Bello, at the Fazenda Monte Alegre, while school children await their turn. May 1950 7. Jan 49, Brazil (AIA) School building at Ibo, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, formerly a church; will be future health center under AIA program. 8. Public health nurse settles kitchen: during weekly visits she gives advice on problems of feeding, health, going to the homes to find out the problems of the people. AIA, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Brazil June 1949 9. Jan 49, Brazil (AIA) School building at Ibo, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, formerly a church; will be future health center under AIA program.

EMA, Bebedouro

box 5

folder 116

General Physical Description note: Prints: 7

Scope and Contents note

1. Discing machine drawn by light diesel tractor; discing equipment used on newly cleared areas. 2. EMA, Bebedouro, Brazil. Land being seeded with Sementes Agrocere hybrid corn. 3. EMA, Bebedouro, Brazil. Machinery used to seed corn. 4. EMA, Bebedouro, Brazil. Machinery used to seed corn. 5. EMA, Bebedouro, Brazil. Business end of TD-18 tractor. Isaacson Klearing

dozer with detachable teeth, elevator control. 6. EMA, Bebedouro, Brazil. EMA Technical Director, Carl Schneider, explaining principle of terracing equipment used in soil conservation work. Terracing the land helps prevent soil erosion, keeps rain from washing away topsoil. 7. Land clearing operation in Bebedouro, Brazil, by EMA, farm mechanization company and affiliate of IBEC of which Nelson A. Rockefeller is president.

EMA, Jacarezinho

box 5

folder 117

General Physical Description note: Prints: 31

Scope and Contents note

8. Joao Toledo (left), manager, Jacarezinho EMA unit; Dr. Oscar Thompson, Commercial Manager EMA. 9. EMA, Jacarezinho, Brazil. 6:30 am morning line at Usina Jacarezinho. EMA's big clearing, stumping and plowing job keeps machines and crews in motion around the clock. After the night shift, tractors move to field base for cleaning, lubrication, fueling, and inspection. 10. Jacarezinho, Parana, 1/20/1949. EMA heavy duty tractor pushes fallen brush into windows at Usina Jacarezinho sugar plantation. 11. EMA. Intricate tree felling operation performed by Eliseo Alves de Lima, qualified after less than two months training by EMA, Jacarezinho. 12. Oscar Thompson, former commercial manager of EMA, now manager of a larger sugar fazenda between Ourinhos and Jacarezinho. 13. EMA. Plowing as well as clearing goes ahead after sundown on sugar plantation between Ourinhos and Jacarezinho. 14. EMA. TD-18 in a clearing operation on a fazenda near Jacarezinho carried out by EMA, an affiliate of the IBEC. 15. EMA. TD-18 in a clearing operation on a fazenda near Jacarezinho carried out by EMA, an affiliate of the IBEC. 16. EMA, Jacarezinho. Next stage of EMA operation at Usina Jacarezinho is plowing. Heavy disc equipment used on newly cleared areas. 17. EMA, Jacarezinho. Bunkhouse at Usina Jacarezinho - temporary home of EMA crew. 18. EMA, Jacarezinho. Worker's bunkhouse, Jacarezinho compound. 19. EMA, Jacarezinho. Stockroom control. Records are kept here of all parts used in Jacarezinho unit operations. 20. EMA, Jacarezinho. Parts building. 21. EMA, Jacarezinho. Parts building, interior. Heavy machine installations stored in room, background. 22. EMA, Jacarezinho. Well water for tractor cooling system. 23. EMA, Jacarezinho. Less than a week earlier land shown here was untillable waste. Stumps have been piled for drying and burning and entire acreage is prepared for more Brazilian sugar. 24. EMA, Jacarezinho. Less than a week earlier land shown here was untillable waste. Stumps have been piled for drying and burning and entire acreage is prepared for more Brazilian sugar. 25. EMA, Jacarezinho. Less than a week earlier land shown here was untillable waste. Stumps have been piled for drying and burning and entire acreage is prepared for more Brazilian

sugar. 26. EMA, Jacarezinho. Less than a week earlier land shown here was untillable waste. Stumps have been piled for drying and burning and entire acreage is prepared for more Brazilian sugar. 27. EMA, Jacarezinho. EMA tractor drivers and maintenance crew at Usina Jacarezinho field base. 28. EMA, Jacarezinho. Farmall light tractor with harvester-binder. 29. EMA, Jacarezinho. Fuel drums here bear distinctive EMA markings and colors. 30. EMA, Jacarezinho. Fuel deposit. 31. EMA, Jacarezinho. Precision instruments, valuable small parts stored in this building. 32. EMA, Jacarezinho. Unit office. Manager Joao Toledo, right. 33. EMA, Jacarezinho. Parts building, an old barn remodeled. 34. EMA, Jacarezinho, Brazil. 6:30 am morning line at Usina Jacarezinho. EMA's big clearing, stumping and plowing job keeps machines and crews in motion around the clock. After the night shift, tractors move to field base for cleaning, lubrication, fueling, and inspection. 35. EMA, Jacarezinho. Cleaning platform for trucks and tractors; region's deep mud and heavy dust make frequent, complete washing necessary routine. 36. EMA, Jacarezinho. Land being seeded with Sementes Agrocere hybrid corn. 37. Joao Toldeo, with AH Vandenberg Jr., with map showing area in which EMA operates; Joao Toledo, former manager of EMA's Jacarezinho unit, is now assistant to Carl Schneider, EMA manager. 38. EMA, Jacarezinho. Joao Toldeo, Brazilian assistant to EMA's manager; formerly was manager of the Jacarezinho unit.

EMA, Miscellaneous

box 5

folder 118

General Physical Description note: Prints: 15

Scope and Contents note

39. 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, serves centers of consumption and exportation in Ourinhos area. 40. Oscar Thompson, Commercial Mgr. of EMA instructing Brazilian tractor driver on his first day of work. International Harvester tractor of TD-14 type. 41. An EMA TD-9 tractor with bulldozer filling holes caused by erosion in a pasture near Mococa. 42. Section of a road ruined by erosion to be filled and leveled by EMA machines near Mococa. 43. Detail of machinery used for terracing; EMA has introduced this equipment into Brazil. 44. No caption. 45. No caption. 46. No caption. 47. No caption. 48. No caption. 49. No caption. 50. No caption. 51. No caption. 52. No caption. 53. No caption.

HELICO

box 5

folder 119

General Physical Description note: Prints: 8

Scope and Contents note

1. HELICO, Brazil. Helicopters used in dusting operations; taken at Bauru, Brazil, 2/1949. 2. HELICO,

Brazil. Bell Aircraft maintenance representative at Bauru, Brazil. 3. - 8. HELICO, Brazil. Helicopters used in dusting operations; taken at Bauru, Brazil.

SASA

box 5

folder 120

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5

Scope and Contents note

1. Homero Freitas, SASA manager, with A.H. Vandenberg, Jr. at sorting table. Sorting table permits ear corn to flow past workers well trained in elimination of all ears not suitable for seed. 2. Homero Freitas, SASA manager, center, explains tests of 36 hybrids at Santa Rita to agricultural writer Mario Mazzei. Isidro Zarate, fazenda foreman, right. 3. SASA town headquarters in Jacarezinho. Homero Freitas, SASA manager and office assistant. 4. Homero Freitas, SASA manager, inspecting corn at sorting table, which permits corn to flow past workers well trained in elimination of all ears not suitable for seed. Discarded ears are weighed back to the cooperators (farmers who sell their corn to SASA) and discounted from total of corn received. 5. No caption.

SAFAP, Agriculture

box 5

folder 121

General Physical Description note: Prints: 55

Scope and Contents note

1. No caption. 2. Newborn Duroc-Jersey; ages one and ten days. 1949. 3. Common Sow with pigs. 4. Common Sow with pigs. 5. Excellent yield of Sementes Agrocere hybrid corn. 6. San Carlos. Entrance to the breeding farm. 7. Field feeding shed for unweaned litters. 8. Farrowing house, showing enclosed yard. 9. Berkshire boar, recently acquired. 10. Berkshire boar, another newcomer. 11. Newborn animal treatment series. 12. Common hog at automatic feeder. 13. New arrival in litter of 15 pure blood Duroc pigs; a SAFAP record. 14. Post natal treatments completed. Duroc-Jersey, first day. 15. Field farrowing house. 16. Farrowing building with kikuio grass pasturage in foreground. 17. Common sow, soon to farrow. 18. Pure Duroc boar, seven months old. 19. Newborn animal treatment series. Tying umbilical cord. 20. Duroc-Jersey sow and six week old offspring. The group has been removed from "Maternidade" to a field shelter. 21. Another view of Maternidade with shelter pen beyond. 22. Center aisle of Maternidade. 23. Maternidade. Pregnant sows are brought to this building a few days before time of delivery and remain there until several days after farrowing. 24. Duroc-Jerseys making most of conveniences of automatic drinking fixture. 25. Detail of Maternidade interior. Each stall is temporary home of new family. 26. Thatch roof makes ideal sun shelter for SAFAP porkers. 27. Self-feeder. Feed is put at top of these boxes and made easily available to

stock at the feeding periods. 28. Self-feeders and hog shelter. 29. Butch, prize Duroc-Jersey boar, fathered most of the SAFAP population at Sao Carlos. 30. Several Duroc-Jersey families - pigs at two months - occupy comfortable quarters in field shelter. Young animals are ready for weaning. 31. Clipping needle teeth of newborn animal. Needle teeth impede proper feeding from sow. 32. Vaccinating newborn animal against enteritis. 33. Notching ear of newborn animal for information other than numbering. 34. Notching ear of newborn animal for numbering. 35. Two new additions to SAFAP population. 36. Duroc-Jersey sow and three day old litter. 37. This Duroc-Jersey mother of 15 established a record at Sao Carlos. All members of the family do not appear. 38. Manager Marra displays the success of SAFAP's experiment with Sudan grass. This fodder, imported from Texas, is planted with soy beans (near bottom) and has given exceptional results as an element of diet. 39. Part of equipment in use on Sao Carlo farm. 40. Inspection of newborn litter, day of birth. 41. Main farrowing house; purebred gilts, about 7 months. 42. Feed supplies for SAFAP stock in the growing stage. Hybrid corn with Sudan grass and soy beans between rows; maternity barn in background. 43. Kiln and brick drying yard. Molding huts in background. 44. Farrowing house showing individual stalls. 45. The supply truck, shown here makes daily deliveries of water and fodder to installations in the farm's several sections. 46. Duroc-Jersey pigs, pictures are six months old, in excellent condition. 47. Disc breaking plow, with Ford tractor, part of machine equipment at Capao Bonito. 48. Farm equipment warehouse. This building is equipped with maintenance facilities. 49. Jeep and heavy duty disc plow. 50. Duroc-Jersey making most of conveniences of automatic drinking fixture. 51. Thatch roof makes ideal sun shelter for SAFAP porkers. 52. A new Duroc-Jersey family at home in Maternidade. 53. Butch - still behind his fence. 54. Second farrowing house. 55. Field shelter, automatic feeders, farrowing house in background.

SAFAP, Home Improvement

box 5

folder 122

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

56. SAFAP makes own bricks at CAPAO BONITO in kiln shown here. 57. Central group of buildings. Brick kiln and warehouse, machinery shelter, workers' houses. 58. Main workers' house. 59. Overseer's house. 60. Recently constructed duplex home for farm workers. 61. Dr. Ozanam Marra, SAFAP manager at Sao Carlo, in front of home reconstructed from one of the original barns. This house is equipped with electricity, running water and

convenience unusual to similar housing in the countryside surrounding Sao Carlos.

SAFAP, Miscellaneous

box 5

folder 123

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

62. General view of SAFAP property looking from farm headquarters. 63. General view of farm headquarters - left to right: new duplex home for workers, well shelter, farm warehouse, old worker's quarters, manager's home. 64. General view of Sao Carlo farm; new duplex home for workers at left, farm warehouse in center, manager's home at right.

SAPS, Administration

box 5

folder 124

General Physical Description note: Prints: 13

Scope and Contents note

1. Representatives of AIA visit the mission of the American Franciscan Conventuals at Rua Caetano Martins 42, Rio de Janeiro, and are greeted by Father Julius d'Esutachio, of Perth Amboy, NJ. L to R: Father Julius, Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, Dr. John B. Griffing, James Maddox, Henry Bagley, assistant public relations officer of AIA in Brazil. 2. At the SAPS kindergarten in Leblon, Rio de Janeiro, the children practice counting by placing blocks on a table, under the guidance of Senhorita Rocilda Pimentel. Watching them are Dr. John B. Griffing, Pres of AIA in Brazil; James G. Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY), Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, and Mrs. Eunice Peregrino, head of the Division of Home Visitors of SAPS. 3. Descending the "Morro de Kerosene" by a long flight of steps, a visiting party stops to rest. L to R: Father Julius d'Esutachio, of Perth Amboy, NJ, James G. Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY), Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, and Henry Bagley, assistant public relations officer of AIA in Brazil. 4. SAPS boy's club members from Kerosene Hill, Rio de Janeiro (l to r) Abel de S Souza Lopes and Jose Gregorio de Olegario, doing handicraft painting at the SAPS headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, while their teacher, Senhorita Cirene Alexandrino Barreto, explains their work to (l to r) Dr. John B. Griffing, Pres of AIA in Brazil; Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, James G. Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY), and Mrs. Eunice Peregrino, head of the Division of Home Visitors of SAPS. 5. Mr. Hudgens visit to Brazil December 1949. 6. Mr. Hudgens visit to Brazil December 1949. 7. Mr. Hudgens visit to Brazil December 1949. 8. James G. Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY), and Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio. 9. Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in charge of training home visitors for SAPS, Julius d'Esutachio,

Henry Bagley, assistant public relations officer of AIA in Brazil, and James G. Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY). 10. Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, Father Julius d'Esutachio, Franciscan friar, passing along the narrow path on Kerosene Hill flanked by poor shacks. 11. Climbing the Morro do Kerosene in Rio de Janeiro to visit a school and clubhouse operated by the American Franciscan Conventuals are (l to r) Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, Father Julius d'Esutachio, Franciscan friar, and Henry Bagley, assistant public relations officer of AIA in Brazil. Three hill residents are passing them on the steep climb. 12. Mrs. Peregrino, head of the Division of Home Visitors of SAPS. Her husband, Major Umberto Peregrino, is director general of the organization. In the photo, behind Mrs. Peregrino, are Henry Bagley, assistant public relations officer of AIA in Brazil, and James Maddox, assistant director of AIA. 13. Dr. John B. Griffing, Pres of AIA in Brazil; James G. Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY), talk with a house wife in the "favela" at Praia do Pinto (Pinto Beach), Leblon.

SAPS, Crafts

box 5

folder 125

General Physical Description note: Prints: 12

Scope and Contents note

14. Members of a SAPS girls' club at Victoria, state of Espirito Santo, Brazil, examining some of their handicraft work. 15. Members of a SAPS girls' club at Victoria, State of Espirito Santo, Brazil, displaying some of their handicraft work. 16. During Boys' Club meeting, Klabin District - Rio - Membership - 25, Ages 8 to 14. Art classes of a boy's club in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, organized under auspices of the government's social welfare program. 17. Young Girls' Club - Barreto District - Rio - Membership - 15, Ages 15 - 20. 18. SAPS club members living on Kerosene Hill, Rio de Janeiro, are taken daily to the SAPS headquarters at the Praca da Bandeira (Flag Square) to learn handicraft. Here are two of the boys (l to r) Abel de Souza Lopes and Jose Gregorio de Olegario, making practical use of their knack for painting. The others in the picture are (l to r) Dr. John B. Griffing, Pres of AIA in Brazil; James G. Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY), and Senhorita Cirene Alexandrino Barreto, SAPS home visitor and teacher. Dr. Griffing and Maddox are examining tiles painted by the youngsters. 19. Girls of a SAPS club at the Klabin Factory, Rio de Janeiro, show some of their sewing work to James Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY). 20. Flora Ferreira Batalha, member of a girls' club at the Klabin Factory, Rio de Janeiro, displays a gingham dress she made herself to Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in charge of training home visitors for SAPS. The handicraft articles on the wall were made by members of the boys' clubs and girls' clubs at the factory. 21. Tiles painted by members of the SAPS boy's club of Kerosene Hill. 22. James Maddox, assistant

director of AIA (NY) playfully teases one of the girls in the SAPS club sewing class at the Klabin Factory. 23. No caption. 24. No caption. 25. No caption.

SAPS, Education/Schools

box 5

folder 126

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

26. Two girls' Clubs meeting in SAPS club room at Fortaleza, Ceara. Membership - 22 in each club. 27. Seated: Senhorita Rocilda Pimentel, SAPS home visitor and teacher. Standing, l to r: Dr. John B. Griffing, Pres of AIA in Brazil; James G. Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY), Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio and Eunice Peregrino, head of the Division of Home Visitors of SAPS. 28. No caption.

SAPS, Gardening

box 5

folder 127

General Physical Description note: Prints: 8

Scope and Contents note

29. Senhorita Cleomar, SAPS home visitor, explains garden technique to a housewife at Natal, State of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. 30. An undergraduate of the Agnes Leith school for SAPS home visitors at Fortaleza, State of Ceara, Brazil, puts some of her learning to practical application in teaching members of a boys and girls' club how to plant a garden. 31. Boy's Planting First Club's Community Garden, Leblon, Rio. Planting a community vegetable garden in Leblon under the government's program to improve the food supply and nutrition of the working population. 32. Boys of the SAPS school in Leblon, giving final touches to a garden in which they will plant tomatoes and lettuce. 33. Boys of the SAPS school in Leblon, preparing the ground for a vegetable garden. 34. In the yard of the SAPS school in Leblon, young boys prepare the ground for a vegetable garden. Observing them are (l to r) Judite Martins, home visitor and teacher of SAPS, Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, and Eunice Peregrino, head of the Division of Home Visitors of SAPS. 35. In the yard of the SAPS school in Leblon, young boys prepare the ground for a vegetable garden. Observing them are (l to r) Judite Martins, home visitor and teacher of SAPS, Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, and Eunice Peregrino, head of the Division of Home Visitors of SAPS. 36. No caption.

SAPS, Miscellaneous

box 5

folder 128

General Physical Description note: Prints: 15

Scope and Contents note

37. A meeting of the housewives' club at Natal with Senhorita Cleomar, SAPS home visitor and club director.

38. Senhorita Cleomar with members of the SAPS housewives club at Nata. 39. Mother's Club - Leblon District - Rio. During enrollment of new members. 40. Mr. Hudgens' visit to Brazil, December 1949. 41. Children who live on Kerosene Hill gather around doorway of the nearly-finished school atop the hill. In shirtsleeves is James G. Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY), Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, Father Julius d'Esutachio, Franciscan friar who supervises the social work on the hill by the Conventual's mission. Club work at the school is to be conducted by a SAPS teacher and home visitor, whose training is guided by Miss Ortiz. 42. Residents of Kerosene Hill have to carry all their water up the hill, using ever handy oil can. Maddox and Ortiz stop to let them pass. 43. Atop the Morro de Kerosene stands the nearly completed concrete school and club building built by the Franciscan Conventuals, an American Mission near the base of the hill. To plan and carry out the club work, the friars asked the SAPS to send home a visitor, and SAPS agreed. Standing in the doorway are, l to r., Father Julius d'Esutachio, Franciscan friar, Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, James Maddox, assistant director of AIA (NY). 44. Senhorita Maria Socorro Monteiro, home visitor of SAPS (seated) inscribed two neighborhood women in a SAPS women's club at the Klabin factory, while Mrs. Peregrino looks on. 45. Mrs. Peregrino, head of the Division of Home Visitors of SAPS and Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, talk with a mother and daughter in front of their house in a shanty town in Leblon, Rio de Janeiro. The daughter is an enthusiastic member of the SAPA girls' club. 46. Mrs. Peregrino, head of the Division of Home Visitors of SAPS and Miss Virginia Ortiz, AIA nutritionist in Rio, talk with a mother and daughter in front of their house in a shant town in Leblon, Rio de Janeiro. The daughter is an enthusiastic member of the SAPS girls' club. 47. Part of the rhythm section of the band of the SAPS boys' club in Leblon, Rio de Janeiro, playing a samba for the benefit of the AIA and SAPS visitors. 48. The band of the SAPS boy's club in Leblon strikes up a samba. 49. Children playing at the SAPS kindergarten in Leblon. All the children are of poor parents. Although primary education is theoretically compulsory, none of them would expect infantile education if the SAPS kindergarten did not exist. 50. View of Favela Kerozene (slum district) where first club house will be built for 4E (4H in US) work with boys and girls. 51. No caption.

SAPS, Nutrition

box 5

folder 129

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5

Scope and Contents note

52. Members of a SAPS housewives' club at Fortaleza after cooking "tutu," a Brazilian bean dish, with eggs, and tomatoes, under the supervision of a SAPS home

visitor and club director. 53. Children of a SAPS club at Fortaleza are eating rice and tomatoes they have just cooked under the guidance of a SAPS club director. 54. Lunch time at Nursery School. 30 children, ages 3 - 6. Agnes June Leith School - Fortaleza, Ceara. 55. Young Brazilians learn some principles of nutrition, one of many activities of their club sponsored by the government's social welfare service in Rio de Janeiro. A US consultant provided by AIA helped to improve the training for personnel of this program. 56. Boy's Club - Klabin District - Rio, During Food Demonstration Membership - 20, Ages 8 to 14.

Miscellaneous, Cia T. Janer

box 5

folder 130

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

1. Warehouses - Sao Paulo. 2. Rio - Newsprint is moved by overhead crane. 3. Interior of Rio warehouse. 4. Rio - section of our store room for tool shed. 5. Rio - warehouse. 6. Rio - showrooms for marine motors - spare parts and accessories.

Miscellaneous, General

box 6

folder 131

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

1. No caption. 2. No caption.

Miscellaneous, Rio de Janeiro Slums

box 6

folder 132

General Physical Description note: Prints: 21

Scope and Contents note

1. Some of the houses of the "favela" (shanty-town) on the Morro do Kerosene (Kerosene Hill), Rio de Janeiro. 2. At the base of Kerosene Hill, Rio de Janeiro, the hill-dwellers wash their clothes and fill tin cans with water. There is no running water on the hill. 3. A small part of the "facela" on the Praia do Pinto (Pinto Beach) in Leblon, Rio de Janeiro. Many of the families in the "favela" work as handlers at the nearby horse-racing track, and many of their children belong to the SAPS clubs in Leblon. Tens of thousands of Rio's residents (total population of Rio: over two million) live in such squalor. 4. - 21. No caption.

Chile

Arrangement note

Within each subseries, the files are arranged alphabetically by folder title. Each folder contains a separate, discrete set of pictures pertaining to an area of the AIA, and included within each folder is a list of numbered captions that correspond to the penciled numbers found on the lower right-hand corner on the back of the photographs.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

See Series 1052, IBEC Photograph Collection

Title/Description	Instances	
Chile Education Program, 1963	box 6	folder 133
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 45		

Scope and Contents note

1. Parte del grupo de profesores seleccionados para las prácticas de taller. 2. Personal directivo e instructor. 3.-6. Las cuatro reas de aprendizaje. 7.-9. Area de acabado (pintura). 10.-16. Algunos aspectos de la exposicin. 17. Old School at Quino, Victoria Dept. This overcrowded building with corrugated metal sheets for roof and siding was replaced by a new modern school with a capacity for 250 pupils. 18. Las Cardas, Chile. An abrazo at the dedication of the Las Cardas school, Nov. 23, 1963. Wearing an Indian poncho just presented him is Ernest E. Maes, educational consultant for AIA, which participated in the "Plan Victoria" project under an arrangement with the RBF. The RBF-financed \$500,000 program includes the building of 14 model rural schools and the initiation of a modernization and reorientation of the rural educational system. 19. Las Cardas, Chile. The president and other members of the Las Cardas community at the dedication of their new elementary school, Nov. 23, 1963. This is one of the fourteen model rural schools being built under a program financed by the RBF. Dedication ceremonies were held in the school's large playroom, which serves also as a community hall. AIA, under an arrangement with RBF, participated in construction of the schools and a closely related program directed at modernizing and putting a vocational emphasis in the rural education system. 20. Las Cardas, Chile. Presentation of a poncho to Ernest E. Maes, education consultant, for his role in building the new community school at Las Cardas, at dedication ceremonies, Nov 23, 1963. Maes is receiving the poncho from one of the two women who wove it. 21. Las Cardas, Chile. Indian boys performing a traditional dance on the stage of the new elementary school at the dedication exercises. Nov 23, 1963. 22. School at Colo, Victoria Dept. This is the smallest of three types of model rural schools with four classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall. Capacity is 150 pupils. Building faces teachers' residence. 23. Plaque which states "The Community of Colo and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, together have constructed this building.

They dedicate it to the rural children of Chile". A similar plaque appears on all the new schools built in this project. 24. No caption. 25. No caption. 26. School at Colo, Victoria Dept. Teachers' living quarters and vocational shop buildings face the main school building containing five classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall. Apartment for married teacher and rooms for two single teachers are provided. 27. Teacher posing in her new classroom. Furniture provided according to specifications of the Chilean Ministry of Education. 28. Teacher's quarters with facilities for married teacher and two single teachers. Building faces new school with capacity for 150 pupils. 29. Classroom furniture designed and manufactured in Chile. This is the type of furniture supplied to all of the model rural schools in the project. 30. No caption. 31. View from rear of school installation showing well and water tank, school buildings with capacity for 150 pupils, and residence for two teachers. 32. Lavatories to the left, classrooms to the right. Concrete walkways and wide over-hanging roof provided to protect pupils during prolonged rainy season in this part of southern Chile. 33. Teacher with several pupils at new school. The use of blocks as a teaching aid is one of the innovations now being introduced into the rural primary education system in Chile. 34. Teachers' living quarters and vocational shop building face the main school building. Apartment for married teacher and rooms for two single teachers are provided. 35. This is the largest school in the project with a capacity of 250 pupils. Building at the right is the vocational shop. 36. View from rear of school and vocational shop building. The school is of medium size of the three types provided in the project, with a capacity of 200 pupils. There are five classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall. 37. Rear view of schoolteacher's quarters and vocational shop building. Both of these are innovations in Chile's total school system. 38. Vocational shop building and teachers' living quarters face main school building containing five classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall. This school is the medium size provided in the project with a capacity of 200 pupils. 39. This is the medium size school provided in the project with a capacity of 200 pupils. There are five classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall. Lavatories in the foreground. 40. Interior view of school showing area used for recreation and community meetings. Entrances to classrooms on the right. Schools are heated with wood stoves during the cold season of June, July, and August. Wood parquet floor, a type common in this lumber producing area. 41. This old farm house converted to a school was replaced by a modern school building with capacity for 150 pupils. 42. Teachers' living quarters and main school building. For this medium size school (200 pupil capacity), the teachers' residence provides an apartment for a married teacher and rooms for two single teachers. 43. Old school in the foreground adapted from old farmhouse. New school in

the background with capacity for 150 pupils. 44. New school building with four classrooms and combination recreation area in community meeting hall; capacity 150 pupils. Also shown is corner of teachers' living quarters. 45. No caption.

Plan Nuble

box 6

folder 134

General Physical Description note: Prints: 16

Scope and Contents note

1. Chilean entertainers at the inauguration of the Tiuquilemo rural school, Sept. 30, 1966. 2. Chilean and U.S. flags on day of inauguration (Sept. 30, 1966) of Tiuquilemo. 3. Shop teacher and pupil at Tiuquilemo rural school. 4. Teacher's living quarters at Tiuquilemo rural school. 5. Type of recognition plaque used on all rural schools in Plan Nuble. 6. Students in manual training shop class at Chilean rural normal school. 7. One of the temporary rural schools built in Nuble Province by the Chilean Government after the earthquake of 1961. 8. Inauguration ceremony at Cachapoal rural school, December 4, 1963. 9. Inauguration of Cachapoal rural school, December 4, 1965. Roberto Casaneuva, Governor ("Intendente") of Nuble Province speaking. 10. Interior of shop for making teaching materials. Chilean Rural Normal School. Sidney Weintraub, USAID Deputy Director and Robert Hechtman, Assistant Program Officer, USAID, in foreground. September 30, 1966. 11. Teacher and pupil at workbench in vocational training shop at Chilean Rural Normal School, Sept. 30, 1966. 12. Inauguration ceremony for new rural school at Tiuquilemo, September 30, 1966. Prof. Enrique Salinas (back to flagpole) speaking. 13. New rural school (left) and teachers' living quarters (front) on day of inauguration, September 30, 1966 at Tiuquilemo. 14. Inauguration ceremony for new rural school at Tiuquilemo, September 30, 1966. Prof. Enrique Salinas (back to flagpole) speaking. 15. Front of new rural school at Tiuquilemo on day of inauguration, Sept. 30, 1966. 16. Side view showing covered patio of new rural school at Tiuquilemo on day of inauguration, Sept. 30, 1966.

Plan Victoria, Administration

box 6

folder 135

General Physical Description note: Prints: 60

Scope and Contents note

1. Inauguracin fundamentos nueva Esc. "Colo". 2. Da Inauguracio Fundamentos Esc. "El Rosario". 3. No caption. 4. No caption. 6. No caption. 7. No caption. 8. No caption. 9. No caption. 10. No caption. 11. Parque Presidente Kennedy, Esc. Normal Victoria. 12. No caption. 13. El seor Ernesto Maes frente a un grupo de Profesores de las Escuelas Normales del pas. 14. No caption. 15. No caption. 16. Patio Cubierto Escuela

Normal de Victoria. 17. No caption. 18. Conferencia del Secretario Ejecutivo, seor Enrique Salinas. 19. Exposicin de Material Didctico del Plan Victoria, en Esc. Normal. 20. No caption. 21. Entrevista al seor John R. Camp. 22. Entrevista al seor Andrade. 23. Seor Andrade y seor Camp, entrevistados frente a edificio Escuela Normal. 24. No caption. 25. El Secretario Ejecutivo, seor Salinas explica un monograma. 26. No caption. 27. No caption. 28. No caption. 29. No caption. 30. Seor Domingo Valenzuela rinde homenaje a la memoria del Presidente Kennedy. 31. No caption. 32. No caption. 33. No caption. 34. No caption. 35. No caption. 36. Ministro de Educacin en Escuela Normal de Victoria (1963). 37. Seor Salinas en la Comunidad de "Colo". 38. Recinto de almacenamiento de materiales para las Escuelas del Plan. 39. Autoridades y Profesorado Esc. Normal. 40. No caption. 41. No caption. 42. No caption. 43. Concolencias al seor Maes. 44. No caption. 45. Seor Humberto Das, seor Ernesto Maes y seor Domingo Valenzuela. 46. Seor Domingo Valenzuela en su discurso. 47. Seor Ernesto Maes. 48. No caption. 49. El seor Maes y el seor Rockefeller en Escuela "El Rosario". 50. Exposicin Material Didctico. 51. Las Cardas, Chile - Two Indian women of the Las Cardas community who wove a poncho presented to Ernest E. Maes, educational consultant, for his part in the school construction program under "Plan Victoria." The occasion is the dedication ceremony held Nov. 23, 1963. 52. No caption. 53. No caption. 54. Las Cardas, Chile - An abrazo at the dedication of the Las Cardas school, Nov.23, 1963. Wearing an Indian poncho just presented him is Ernest E. Haes, educational consultant for American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA), which participated in the "Plan Victoria" project under an arrangement with the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. The RBF-financed \$500,000 program includes the building of 14 model rural schools and the initiation of a modernization and reorientation of the rural educational system. 55. Plan Victoria - Representatives of cooperating agencies in the "Plan Victoria" near Las Lilas school in May 1963. From left to right: representative of the USAID Mission to Chile; district supervisor for the Ministry of Education; Professor Enrique Salinas, Executive Secretary of the Special Commission in charge of the school building program; Professor Domingo Valenzuela, Director of Primary and Normal School Education in the Ministry of Education; Ernest Maes, AIA, in charge of rural education program; Professor Eduardo Troncoso, Director of the rural normal school at Victoria. 56. No caption. 57. No caption. 58. No caption. 59. No caption. 60. No caption.

Plan Victoria, Agriculture

box 6

folder 136

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

61. No caption. 62. No caption. 63. No caption. 64. No caption.

Plan Victoria, Construction	box 6	folder 137
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 42

Scope and Contents note

65. The Rosario rural school under construction. 66. Rosario. 67. The rural school under construction at Quino. 68. Interior view of construction of Pailahueque rural school. 69. - 106. Captions included with photographs.

Plan Victoria, Education/Schools	box 6	folder 138
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 73

Scope and Contents note

107. Nueva Escuela "Colo". 108. Antigua Escuela "Colo" sala 2 x 3,50 metros. 109. Lado Norte nueva Escuela "Las Lilas". 110. Casa Director y Talleres Escuela "Las Lilas". 111. Nueva Escuela "Las Lias" Lado Norte. 112. Nueva Esc. "Colo" interior casa Director. 113. Nueva Escuela "Colo". 114. Interior Aula Magna Escuela "Colo". 115. Lavaderos nueva Esc. "Colo". 116. Almuerzo comunidad Esc. "El Rosario". 117. Lado Norte Esc. "Colo". 118. Taller Escuela "Quino". 119. Patio Cubierto Esc. "Colo". 120. Aula Magna Esc. "Las Lilas". 121. Nios Esc. "Las Lilas". 122. No caption. 123. No caption. 124. No caption. 125. No caption. 126. No caption. 127. No caption. 128. No caption. 129. Grupo de nios, Escuela "Las Lilas". 130.-179. No caption.

Plan Victoria, Education/Schools	box 6	folder 139
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 94

Scope and Contents note

180. Escuela Las Lilas. 181. No caption. 182. No caption. 183. "Las Lilas", aula magna. 184. Casa Director Esc. "Colo". 185. No caption. 186. No caption. 187. Desarrollando una clase, Esc. Las Lilas. 188. Sala de clases "Las Lilas". 189. No caption. 190. Comedores Esc. Las Lilas. 191. Nios Escuela "Las Lilas". 192. Nios de Esc. "Colo". 193. Interior Escuela Colo. 194. No caption. 195. No caption. 196. Nios Esc. "Colo". 197.-231. No caption. 232. Lado Norte Escuela "Las Lilas". 233. School in Las Lilas - Teacher with several pupils at new school. The use of blocks as a teaching aid is one of the innovations now being introduced into the rural primary education system in Chile. 234. School in Las Lilas - Teacher with several pupils at new school. The use of blocks as a teaching aid is one of the innovations

now being introduced into the rural primary education system in Chile. 235. School at Las Lilas - Pupils in the new school using educational blocks. This kind of teaching aid is now being introduced into the rural primary education system in Chile. 236. School at Las Lilas - Primary school children with teacher in new school at Las Lilas. The use of blocks as a teaching aid is one of the innovations now being introduced into rural primary education in Chile. 237. School at San Gregorio - This school building with 4 classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall; capacity 150 pupils. Also shown is corner of teacher's living quarters. 238. Schools at San Gregorio - Old school in the foreground adapted from old farmhouse. New school in the background with capacity for 150 people. 239. Old School at San Gregorio - This old farm house converted to a school was replaced by a modern school building with capacity for 150 people. 240. School at Rosario - Teacher's living quarters and main school building. For this medium size school (200 pupil capacity), the teacher's residence provides an apartment for a married teacher and rooms for 2 single teachers. 241. Rosario. 242. School at Rosario - Interior view of school showing area used for recreation and community meetings. Entrance to classrooms on the right. Schools are heated with wood stoves during the cold season of June-August. Wood parquet floor, in this lumber producing area. 243. School at Rosario - This is the medium size school provided in the project, with capacity of 200 pupils. 5 classrooms, combination recreation area and community meeting hall. Lavatories in foreground. 244. School at Rosario - Vocational shop building and teacher's living quarter face main school building containing 5 classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall. This school is the medium size provided in the project with a capacity of 200 pupils. 245. School at Rosario - Rear view of schoolteacher's quarters and vocational shop building. Both of these are innovations in Chile's rural school system. 246. School at Rosario - View from rear of school and vocational shop building. The school is of medium size of the 3 types provided in the project, with a capacity of 200 pupils. There are 5 classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall. 247. Old School at Quino - This overcrowded building with corrugated metal sheets for roof and siding was replaced by a new modern school with a capacity for 250 pupils. 248. School at Quino - This is the largest school in the project with a capacity of 250 pupils. Building at the right is the vocational shop. 249. School at Las Lilas - Teacher's living quarters and vocational shop building face the main school building. Apartment for married teachers and rooms for two single teachers are provided. 250. School at Colo. 251. School at Colo - Lavatories to the left, classrooms to the right. Concrete walkway and under over-hanging roof is provided to protect pupils during prolonged rainy season in this part of southern Chile. 252. School at Colo - View from rear of school

installation showing well and water tank, school buildings with capacity for 150 pupils, and residence for 2 teachers. 253. 150 pupil capacity, school at Colo. 254. School at Colo - This is the smallest of three types of model rural schools with four classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall. Capacity is 150 pupils. Buildingteachers' residence. 255. School at Colo - Classroom furniture designed and manufactures in Chile. This is the type of furniture supplied to all of the model rural school in the project. 256. School at Colo - Plaque which states "The Community of Colo and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, together have constructed this building. They dedicate it to the rural children of Chile." A similar plaque appears on all the new schools build in this project. 257. School at Colo - Teacher's quarters with facilities for married teacher and two single teachers. Building faces new school with capacity for 150 pupils. 258. School at Colo, Victoria Dept. - Teacher posing in her new classroom furniture provided according to specifications of the Chilean Ministry of Education. 259. School at California, Victoria Department - Teacher's new living quarters and vocational shop building face the main school building containing five classrooms and combination recreation area and community meeting hall. Apartment for a married teacher and rooms for two single teachers are provided. 260. School garden at Colo rural school (photo taken in pouring rain). 261. Las Cardas, Chile - The president and other members of the Las Cardas community at the dedication of their new elementary school, Nov. 23, 1963. This is one of the fourteen model rural schools being built under a program financed by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Dedication ceremonies were held in the school's large playroom, which serves also as a community hall. The American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA), under an agreement with RBF, participated in construction of the schools and a closely related program directed at modernizing and putting a vocational emphasis in the rural educational system. 262. Las Cardas, Chile - Indian boys performing a traditional dance on the stage of the new elementary school at the dedication exercises, Nov. 23, 1963. 263. Las Cardas, Chile - Indian boys performing a traditional dance on the stage of the new elementary school at the dedication exercises, Nov. 23, 1963. 264. Las Cardas. 265. Main building, rural normal school. 266. California rural school. 267. California rural school. 268. Colo rural school (picture taken in pouring rain). 269. Las Cardas rural school on day of inauguration. 270. Las Lilas. 271. The Las Lilas rural school under construction. 272. Children in the California rural school. 273. Pailahueque rural school under construction with participation of members of the community.

Scope and Contents note

274. No caption. 275. No caption. 276. No caption. 277. No caption. 278. Huerto "Las Lilas". 279. No caption. 280. El seor Andrade plantando un rbol. 281. No caption. 282. Rosario school. 283. No caption. 284. Escuela Rosario, March 1966. 285. No caption. 286. No caption. 287. No caption. 288. No caption.

Plan Victoria, Miscellaneous

box 6

folder 141

General Physical Description note: Prints: 46

Scope and Contents note

289. - 299. No caption. 300. Construccin Escuela "Las Lilas". 301. No caption. 302. Danceat Las Lilas by Indian members of the community. 303. John Camp and Jim Hyde at the community of Las Lilas. 304. - 317. No caption. 318. Typical recognition plaque. 319. The Chilean countryside in the Department of Victoria, Province of Malleco - Scene of the "Plan Victoria." 320. - 333. Captions included with photographs. 334. No caption.

Plan Victoria, Reports, 19631964

box 6

folder 142

Scope and Contents note

"Rural Education Program - Chile: Victoria, Province of Malleco, May 1963."

"American International Association for Economic and Social Development: Report on Rural Education Program in Chile known as the 'Plan Victoria,' March 1964."

Venezuela

Arrangement note

Within each subseries, the files are arranged alphabetically by folder title. Each folder contains a separate, discrete set of pictures pertaining to an area of the AIA, and included within each folder is a list of numbered captions that correspond to the penciled numbers found on the lower right-hand corner on the back of the photographs.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

See Series 1052, IBEC Photograph Collection

Title/Description	Instances	
CADA, General	box 7	folder 143
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Prints: 14		

Scope and Contents note

1. CADA manager, Antonio B. Toro (right) explains how fruit and vegetables are kept fresh in cooled compartments at Minimax. 2. CADA truck loads at company warehouse at Puerto La Cruz for delivery to local retail markets. 3. 60,000 sq. ft. prefabricated building mounted by VBEC at La Arreaga district of Maracaibo houses both CADA warehouse and new milk pasteurization plant. 4. Buyers look over stock at CADA warehouse in Puerto La Cruz. 5. Typical corner grocery in Caracas contrasts sharply with modern food stores opened by CADA. 6. Cia. Anon. Distribuidora de Alimentos, Venezuela, June 1949. The 65,000 sq. ft. warehouse being constructed by the CADA subsidiary company, in south Caracas' busy industrial and commercial district will be completed in November. The construction of adequate warehouses in large marketing centers in Venezuela is part of the CADA program to stimulate the production and conservation of foodstuffs, which are often lost through spoilage at present. At least twenty percent of warehouse space, one third of which is equipped with cold storage facilities, will be made available to individual Venezuelan farmers and merchants on a rental lease basis. 7. Modern food warehouse being constructed for use by CADA in Caracas' busy industrial district, San Martin, will be terminated in November. 8. Modern food warehouse being constructed for use by CADA in Caracas' busy industrial district, San Martin, will be terminated in November. 9. Memo: Preliminary plans for Todos supermarket in Caracas on Avenida de las Mercedes. (Not for release). 10. Clearing field for warehouse - now owned by Ven. govt. 11. Clearing field for warehouse - now owned by Ven. govt. 12. No caption. 13. No caption. 14. No caption.

CADA, MiniMax

box 7

folder 144

General Physical Description note: Prints: 36

Scope and Contents note

15. CADA, Venezuela. 6/1949. MiniMax market opened in busy south Caracas trade intersection on May 2, 1949. 16. MiniMax opened for business on May 2, 1949. 17. Dr. Saverio Barbarito (right), President of the Corporacion Venezolana de Fomento, and Pedro Mancera (left), member of the Corp. board of directors, discuss milk sales with CADA manager, Antonio Toro, at the MiniMax market. 18. CADA manager, Antonio Toro, shows Dr. Saverio Barbarito (center), President of the Corporacion de Fomento, and Mr. Pedro Mancera (left), member of the Corp. board of directors, PACA chickens on sale at MiniMax market. 19. CADA. MiniMax "superette" in Caracas demonstrates efficient utilization of space in small market for customer convenience and adequate display of a wide variety of foods. May 1949. 20. R.O. Provost, manager of the Retail Foods Division of the

VBEC, talks business with William F. Coles, President of the Board of Directors of Automercado, SA. 21. CADA, Venezuela. 5/1949. Fruits and vegetables are kept fresh in cooled compartments at MiniMax. 22. CADA, Venezuela. 5/1949. MiniMax boosts Venezuelan canned goods such as Pampero products in effort to stimulate national food industry. 23. CADA, 6/1949. customers take quickly to convenient self-service system at MiniMax. 24. CADA, Prices are marked on all articles sold at MiniMax, outdating local practice of grocery store haggling. 25. MiniMax, first of series of retail food establishments to be built by CADA is an effort to modernize food merchandising in VE and effect more equitable distribution of basic foods to the public. 26. MiniMax market, the first of a series of modern food establishments to be constructed by CADA, will open under VE ownership on May 3. The 132 sq. meter store, located in the busy "La Bandera" district of Caracas, is equipped with modern food retailing facilities and will be operated according to the latest merchandising practices including self-service system. 27. View from the interior of the MiniMax market in the La Bandera section of Caracas reveals a busy commercial area and poor residential districts clustered on neighboring hillsides. The market is the first of a series of retail food establishments to be constructed by CADA in an effort to modernize food merchandizing in VE and effect more equitable distribution of basic foods to the public. The store will open under the VE company "Abastos Gaber, SA" on May 3. 28. CADA trains MiniMax employees to dispatch large numbers of customers efficiently, promptly, and courteously. 29. CADA technician Albert Bildner (left) emphasizes modern food retailing practices at MiniMax. 30. MiniMax, Valencia, VE. Soda fountain in new MiniMax store in Valencia is an added attraction for shoppers. 31. MiniMax offers from 100 to 380 more items than other retail outlets in the area, in an effort to provide the public with a complete line of foods and small household articles under one roof, thus facilitating shopping. 32. MiniMax uses modern refrigeration equipment and emphasizes cleanliness in food handling. 33. Attractive displays distinguish "vitamin row", the vegetable section of the supermarket MiniMax in Valencia, state of Carabobo, and her sister supermarket, TODOS of Maracaibo, state of Zulia. Here a clerk freshens up the beets while a woman shopper, her basket partly filled, pauses to investigate and item opposite. 34. The MiniMax soda fountain at Valencia was inaugurated 9/19/53 with society belles of the Carabobo capital treating the trade to cups of Pepsi-Cola squirted from the shiny, new taps. The soda fountain was added just three years and a month after VBEC's second supermarket and Valencia's first went into business. 35. INLACA dairy products are sold through the soda fountain at MiniMax in Valencia. 36. Pepsi-cola on the house brought a flock of customers to the new MiniMax soda fountain. The soda fountain - TODOS of Maracaibo also installed one this

year, proved a solid success, not only providing a restful interlude for busy, thirsty shoppers, but a chance for a quick lunch for working people in the district. 37. Garden stuff, fresh and dewy, is a standard attraction, appetizingly "doubled" by mirrors at MiniMax. 38. Valencia shoppers like the MiniMax system of marking prices on all items, a practice seldom followed in Venezuela grocery stores. 39. MiniMax offers from 100 to 380 more items than other retail outlets in the area, in an effort to provide the public with a complete line of foods and small household articles under one roof, thus facilitating shopping. 40. MiniMax hit the society pages when four debutantes passed out free pop to the crowd on inaugural day for the new soda fountain. Business has continued brisk at the long refreshment counter, which occupies the corner nearest the entrance of the supermarket. TODOS of Maracaibo, VBEC's first supermarket - MiniMax is the second - also has installed a soda fountain. 41. New MiniMax store in Valencia is third of a group of modern retail food stores developed by CADA to apply latest principles of food merchandising. 42. Valencia shoppers take quickly to self-service system introduced to that city by the new MiniMax supermarket. 43. The MiniMax supermarket in Valencia, owned by a subsidiary of VBEC, matches its modern exterior in its use of the latest technical devices in retail food handling. 44. The MiniMax supermarket in Valencia, owned by a subsidiary of VBEC, matches its modern exterior in its use of the latest technical devices in retail food handling. 45. Valencia's first supermarket, MiniMax, was opened by CADA August 18th, on the busy corner of Urdaneta Plaza and Bolivar Ave. Its location makes its price advantages and shopping conveniences available to some 40,000 inhabitants which make up the San Jose commercial and residential district. 46. MiniMax offers from 100 to 380 more items than other retail outlets in the area, in an effort to provide the public with a complete line of foods and small household articles under one roof, thus facilitating shopping. 47. MiniMax, VBEC's second supermarket, went into business in the heart of downtown Valencia in August of 1950. A true test of the supermarket in Venezuela, MiniMax serves an exclusively Venezuelan public and is so located that the clients represent a cross section of all economic classes in the Carabobo capital, Venezuelan fourth city. An urban landmark the "perros calientes" (hot dogs) wagon - is parked in front of the store. 48. MiniMax, VBEC's second supermarket, went into business in the heart of downtown Valencia in August of 1950. A true test of the supermarket in Venezuela, MiniMax serves an exclusively Venezuelan public and is so located that the clients represent a cross section of all economic classes in the Carabobo capital, Venezuelan fourth city. An urban landmark the "perros calientes" (hot dogs) wagon - is parked in front of the store. 49. MiniMax store recently opened in Valencia is another step forward in the rapid modernization taking place in Valencia and Carabobo State; approximately fifty per cent of the foods sold at this new market are

local produce, especially from the Carabobo region. 50. Dr. Anoldo Gabaldon (center) and Dr. Arturo Luis Berti (right), owners of the Venezuelan grocery enterprise, "Abastos Gaber, SA", sign retail franchise agreement under which they will operate the MiniMax food store in the "La Bandera" district of Caracas. The market is the first of a series to be constructed by CADA, and operated by Venezuelan grocers in an effort to modernize retail food merchandising in Venezuela and effect a more equitable distribution of basic foods to the public. Mr. AB Toro, Manager CADA, can be seen at left.

CADA, TODOS

box 7

folder 145

General Physical Description note: Prints: 16

Scope and Contents note

51. CADA. TODOS, a modern self-service supermarket, is operated by a VBEC subsidiary in Maracaibo, VE's second largest city. 52. A large variety of fresh produce, grown in the rich agricultural region of Zulia, is sold through the TODOS supermarket in Maracaibo. 53. CADA. TODOS, a modern self-service supermarket, is operated by a VBEC subsidiary in Maracaibo, VE's second largest city. 54. Customers take quickly to self-service in food store, TODOS, opened by VBEC in collaboration with Venezuelan capital in Maracaibo, rapidly-expanding capital of VE's western oil boom area. 55. TODOS, a modern self-service supermarket, is operated by a VBEC subsidiary in Maracaibo, VE's second largest city. 56. Late shoppers find it cool and convenient to visit the TODOS shopping center. On Saturday the shops remain open until 9pm. 57. Late shoppers find it cool and convenient to visit the TODOS shopping center. On Saturday the shops remain open until 9pm. 58. In Maracaibo, Venezuela's second largest city, a VBEC subsidiary operates CA TODOS, a modern US type supermarket which carries food and household articles. 59. In Maracaibo, Venezuela's second largest city, a VBEC subsidiary operates CA TODOS, a modern US type supermarket which carries food and household articles. 60. R to L : Diego Garcia, VE instructor in TODOS and Pres. Of the Board of Directors; Frank J, Rothaug, Member of Board of Directors; RO Provost, Manager of TODOS retail store, with experience in wholesale and retail food business in both the United States and Mexico, and James O'Neil, Assistant Manager of retail store. 61. TODOS, a modern self-service supermarket, is operated by a VBEC subsidiary in Maracaibo, VE's second largest city. 62. TODOS, a modern self-service supermarket, is operated by a VBEC subsidiary in Maracaibo, VE's second largest city. 63. TODOS food store offers Maracaibo public complete line of foodstuffs and small household articles under one roof, allowing one-stop marketing. Other conveniences of the new store are self-service, display of prices, arrangements for easy, rapid shopping, and pre-

cooled produce, which, familiar to housewives in the US, are innovations to many VE buyers. 64. No caption. 65. No caption. 66. No caption.

CIDEA, Administration

box 7

folder 146

General Physical Description note: Prints: 35

Scope and Contents note

1. Signing of new three year contract between the Venezuelan government and the American International Association to extend nutrition information program of CIDEA to July, 1954. Standing, left to right: Dr. Alfonso Rodrigues, legal consultant of AIA, Dr. Cesar Quiroz, legal consultant of Ministry of Public Health, Health Minister Raul Soules Baldo and John R. Camp, director of AIA in Venezuela. Seated, Dr. A. Gonzalez Puccini, director of Instituto Nacional de Nutricion, signing contract for Venezuelan government. 2. Dr. A. Gonzalez Puccini, Director General of the National Nutrition Institute, presenting first prize to Manuel Rodriguez Cardenas of "El Nacional", Caracas, for best newspaper article on National Nutrition Day. 3. Executive Board of CIDEA holds first meeting. Venezuelan board members, l. to r., Dr. A. Valero Hostos of Ministry of Education, Profesor Juan Jose Pacheco, director of Venezuelan public schools for Ministry of Education, Dr. Demetrio Castillo, chief of Sanitation Education of Ministry of Health, Dr. Jose Ignacio Baldo, chief of division of tuberculosis of Ministry of Health, and Dr. A. Gonzalez Puccini, President of the Board and Director of Venezuelan National Nutrition Institute. 4. With a graphic display of CIDEA nutrition information activities as background, Dr. Armando Gonzales Puccini, President of the Executive Committee, invites representatives of the Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture to study the CIDEA experimental Centers at San Casimiro and Cantaura with a view self perpetuation. Seated at Dr. Gonzales' left is Dr. Demetrio Castillo health, and Chairman of the Study Commission. 5. See back of photo. 6. See back of photo. 7. No caption. 8. No caption. 9. No caption. 10. See back of photo. 11. See back of photo. 12. See back of photo. 13. See back of photo. 14. Signing agreements for programs of international cooperation sponsored jointly by the American International Association and the government of Venezuela. Right to left: Dr. Amando Gonzalez Puccini, Director of the National Nutrition Institute of Venezuela; Dr. Raul Soules Baldo, Venezuelan Minister of Health and Social Welfare; John R. Camp, Director of A.I.A. in Venezuela; Dr. Cesar Quiros, Juridical Counselor of the Venezuelan Ministry of Health; Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez, A.I.A. August 28 1951. 15. Signing of agreements for programs of international cooperation sponsored jointly by the American International Association and the government of Venezuela. Right to left: John R. Camp, Director of A.I.A. in Venezuela; Dr. Pedro Jose Lara

Pena, Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Eduardo Ibarra Ruiz, Director of Agriculture of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture. August 28, 1951 16. See back of photo. 17. See back of photo. 18. Signing of agreements for programs of international cooperation sponsored jointly by the American International Association and the government of Venezuela. Right to left: John R. Camp, Director of A.I.A. in Venezuela; Dr. Pedro Jose Lara Pena, Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Eduardo Ibarra Ruiz, Director of Agriculture of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture; Dr. Antonio J. Betancourt, Section Chief in the Office of Agricultural Economy, Ministry of Agriculture. August 28, 1951 19. Signing of agreements for program of international cooperation sponsored jointly by the American International Association and the Venezuelan government. Seated: Dr. Raul Soules Baldo, Venezuelan Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Standing: (Right to Left) Dr. Amando Gonzalez Puccini, Director of the National Nutrition Institute of Venezuela; Dr. Quiros, Juridical Counselor of the Venezuelan Ministry of Health; Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez, A.I.A. August 28, 1951. 20. Signing of agreements for programs of international cooperation sponsored jointly by the American International Association and the government of Venezuela. Right to left: John R. Camp, Director of A.I.A. in Venezuela; Dr. Raul Soules Baldo, Venezuelan Minister of Health and Social Welfare; Dr. Amando Gonzalez Puccini, Director of the National Nutrition Institute of Venezuela; Dr. Cesar Quiros, Juridical Counselor of the Venezuelan Ministry of Health; Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez, A.I.A. August 28 1951. 21. Signing of agreements for program of international cooperation sponsored jointly by the American International Association and the Venezuelan government. Right to left: Dr. Pedro Jose Lara Pena, Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture; John R. Camp, Director of A.I.A. in Venezuela; Dr. Antonio J. Betancourt, Section Chief of Agricultural Economy Division of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture; Dr. Eduardo Ibarra Ruiz, Director of Agriculture of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture. August 28 1951 22. BELLA VISTA MARKET, CARACAS-Officials of CIDEA headed by Dr. Rangel Lamus, Minister of Agriculture (right center), are photographed as they observe the facts of a cooperative CIDEA- MAC Program of informing early morning marketers about basic nutrition facts while they purchase their week's supply of food. Others in the picture are left to right, Sr. Juan Pable Conde, Director of Mercados Libres, Sra. Stella Vasquez, Cidea Dietitian and Nutrition Information Specialist, and Dr. Pausolino Lopez Cardenas, Jefe de Division de Distribucion de Economia Agricola. 23. BELLA VISTA MARKET, CARACAS-The Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Rangel Lamus, looks over some of the CIDEA literature and graphics distributed by Nutrition Specialist, Hilda Vasquez, left, and other CIDEA officials at the opening of the new Mercado Libre at Bella Vista. Looking on is Dr. Daniel Uzcategui

Ramirez, Director de Economia Agricola, who worked directly with CIDEA to develop patterns of cooperation whereby people purchasing their supply of foods at the Mercados Libres in Venezuela will at the same time receive basic information concerning the nutritional values of foods. 24. Edward Stuntz, Director of C.I.D.E.A., discusses plans for the San Casimiro program with Venezuelan Ministry of Health officials in Maracay. Left to right are: Dr. Jose Maria Bengoa, of the National Public Nutrition Institute; Dr. Armando Castillo Plaza, Director of the Aragua State Sanitary Zone; Dr. Rodrigo Varo, Sub-Director of the Zone; Edward Stuntz; and Dr. Bernal Jimenez, San Casimiro doctor. 25. C.I.D.E.A. Director, A. Edward Stuntz (center) tours San Casimiro's hillside farms and visits rural families in an effort to fit the program of the local Center into the everyday problems of the community. Accompanying him is Dr. Jose Maria Bengoa (right), of the National Nutrition Institute; Dr. Bernal Jimenez (left), San Casimiro's rural doctor; and two of the town's citizens who were cooperating with the C.I.D.E.A. activities. 26. Left to Right: Edward Stuntz, Director of C.I.D.E.A.; Napoleon Arriaz, Sportswriter "El Nacional"; Elba Arriaz, C.I.D.E.A., seated: Carmen Guevara Partidas "Dona Barabara" 27. No caption. 28. No caption. 29. No caption. 30. Venezuela's Minister of Public Health, Dr. Raul Soules Baldo, gives interview for CIDEA press service to Martin R. Reynolds, director of CIDEA, and Raul Torres Gamez, chief of press service. 31. November 18, 1951. Minister of Public Health, Raul Souls Bald addressing school groups on Nutrition Day. 32. November 18, 1951. Dr. Gonzalez Puccini, Director of Instituto Nacional de Nutricion; Dr. Raul Souls Bald, Minister of Public Health, and Dr. Simon Beccera, Minister of Education at Nutrition Day festivities, Teatro Nacional. 33. Cabinet ministers cooperate in CIDEA radio campaign. Minister of Agriculture Pedro Jose Lara Pena records a greeting to farmers throughout Venezuela on the occasion of National Nutrition Day, November 18, 1951. 34. Dr. Simon Becerra, Minister of Education, in Nutrition Day address at Teatro Nacional, Caracas, Venezuela, November 18, 1951. 35. No caption.

CIDEA, Agriculture

box 7

folder 147

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

36. New pig pen completed.

CIDEA, CIDEA Presentation

box 7

folder 148

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

37. CIDEA staff workers and representatives of the Caracas press, discuss the graphic presentation of the

CIDEA program at the Centro Venezolano Americano. 38. The nutrition demonstration-information community centers of Sam Casimiro and Cantaura are explained in detail by Mrs. Stella Marietta, Supervisor (standing right) to technicians of the Venezuelan Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Education. 39. CIDEA's nutrition education program in the schools of Venezuela is explained to Venezuelan Government representatives by Dr. Bartolome Oliver, professor of the University of Caracas and CIDEA education consultant. Through school clubs and regular nutrition classes and exercises CIDEA takes knowledge of balanced diet to the nation's young. 40. A. Edward Stuntz, director, uses graphic presentations of the twelve CIDEA nutrition information and education projects, to define and describe the complete program to representatives of the Venezuelan Government. 41. The idea of CIDEA as a processing machine for scientific facts on food and nutrition for the ultimate information of the Venezuelan citizen is explained to news men by CIDEA director Stuntz. 42. News writers and nutritionists show, interest in the media corner of CIDEA's graphic display of its national nutrition information program.

CIDEA, Educational Films

box 7

folder 149

General Physical Description note: Prints: 79

Scope and Contents note

43. CIDEA mobile unit operators get assistance from young men at "La Charneca" district of Caracas as they prepare for an evening showing of nutrition movies in the neighborhood school yard. 44. CIDEA's audience in Turiba, State of Turchira, stands under a tree to watch a health film. Tariba has no theater. 45. Typical crowd at CIDEA mobile unit showing in Barquisimeto, State of Lara. 46. No caption. 47. CIDEA mobile units, July 1950. Spectators at the showing of an informative movie. 48. CIDEA mobile units. Villagers of Peribeca, in the Andes Mountains, start for home after showing of CIDEA movies. 49. CIDEA mobile units, July 1950. CIDEA mobile unit showing movies on nutrition draws large crowd in churchyard at Pampatar, Margarita Island. 50. CIDEA mobile units, July 1950. CIDEA mobile unit showing movies on nutrition draws large crowd in churchyard at Pampatar, Margarita Island. 51. Besides regular mobile projection and information units, CIDEA operates a small kitchen trailer, which passes on regular schedule through small towns and villages in eastern Venezuela with open-air road shows in cooking and nutrition. 52. School boys of Santa Lucia, Venezuela "take over" when the mobile motion picture unit run by the joint AIA-Venezuelan Nutrition Education Program comes to town. 53. Small patrons settle along school yard stairway to wait for 8 p.m. showing of nutrition movies by CIDEA in "La Charneca" district of Caracas. 54. Families gather along school yard stairway for good view of nutrition

movies shown by CIDEA mobile unit at "La Charneca" district of Caracas. 55. The CIDEA mobile unit parked in Marin, State of Yaracuy; the screen is hung on an improvised prop, and the audience gathers on foot for a health film. 56. A movie is rare experience for the children of Marin in the State of Yaracuy. They appear engrossed with the health film shown by CIDEA. 57. No caption. 58. No caption. 59. No caption. 60. No caption. 61. No caption. 62. No caption. 63. No caption. 64. No caption. 65. No caption. 66. No caption. 67. Families from densely populated "La Charneca" neighborhood of Caracas turn out for 8 p.m. showing of nutrition movies by CIDEA at the Urdaneta Grammar School grounds. 68. No caption. 69. No caption. 70. No caption. 71. No caption. 72. No caption. 73. Families from densely populated "Catia" district of Caracas turn out for an evening showing of nutrition movies by CIDEA at the Miguel Antonio Caro normal school grounds, May 17, 1951. 74. No caption.

"Cooking Hygiene" 75. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - garbage basket. 76. No caption. 77. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - family having lunch. 78. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - little boy feeding himself. 79. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - garbage can. 80. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - flies in the meat? 81. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - sink for cleaning the dishes. 82. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - sink for cleaning the dishes. 83. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - washing their hands. 84. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - box for clean dishes. 85. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - vegetables and fresh fruit out of the reach of insects. 86. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - food out of reach of insects. 87. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - family having lunch. 88. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - building a table. 89. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - kerosene kitchen. 90. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - chimney smoking. 91. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - children learning to prepare food. 92. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - Venezuelan housewife has learned to prepare better and more hygienic meal under CIDEA supervision. 93. From film "Cooking Hygiene" - picture shows Venezuelan housewife making a stew.

"The Home Food Supply" 94. From film "The Home Food Supply" - new door is being made to prevent the chicken and the pigs entering the house. 95. No caption. 96. From film "The Home Food Supply" - free market. 97. From film "The Home Food Supply" - free market. 98. From film "The Home Food Supply" - Venezuelan women learning to preserve food. 99. From film "The Home Food Supply" - the chickens are being taken care of. 100. From film "The Home Food Supply" - free market. 101. From film "The Home Food Supply" - the burial of the garbage. 102. From film "The Home Food Supply" - taking care of the orchard. 103. From film "The Home Food Supply" - Taking care of the orchard. 104. From film "The Home Food Supply" - Making a trough. 105. From film "The

Home Food Supply" - house gets new washtub. 106. From film "The Home Food Supply" - the rabbits are being taken care of. 107. From film "The Home Food Supply" - building a chair. 108. From film "The Home Food Supply" - bowling. 109. From film "The Home Food Supply" - disinfection of latrines. 110. From film "The Home Food Supply" - food being smoked. 111. From film "The Home Food Supply" - the rabbits are being taken care of. 112. From film "The Home Food Supply" - boxes for cans of sugar, salt, etc. 113. From film "The Home Food Supply" - bowling. 114. From film "The Home Food Supply" - food drying in the sun. 115. From film "The Home Food Supply" - food drying in the sun. 116. From film "The Home Food Supply" - food drying in the sun. 117. From film "The Home Food Supply" - Venezuelan women learning to preserve food. 118. From film "The Home Food Supply" - in order to be strong and healthy like the man in the picture, one has to eat well. 119. From film "The Home Food Supply" - a window is being cut so the house will get more light and sun. 120. From film "The Home Food Supply" - man building new pig pen. 121. From film "The Home Food Supply" - little boy feeding the animals via the new trough.

CIDEA, Gardening

box 7

folder 150

General Physical Description note: Prints: 8

Scope and Contents note

122. San Casimiro girls enrolled in CIDEA's home economics and gardening classes transform the backyard of the CIDEA Center from weed-beds and brush into neat rows of beans, peas, carrots, and onions. Under the enthusiastic campaigning of the girls in the community, 72 San Casimiro families are clearing plots of ground and beginning to plant home gardens. 123. School garden fomented by CIDEA in San Casimiro, State of Aragua. 124. School group in Republic of Bolivia school preparing garden. 125. No caption. 126. No caption. 127. As one effective way to assure more nourishing food on San Casimiro dinner tables, CIDEA is campaigning for a board home gardening program in the community. With the help of nineteen young girls graduated from CIDEA's gardening classes, seventy-two San Casimiro families are beginning to plant vegetables on small plots of ground around their houses. 128. No caption. 129. Children of the Experimental School in Caracas work daily in their vegetable garden, May 1953.

CIDEA, General

box 7

folder 151

General Physical Description note: Prints: 43

Scope and Contents note

130. Another view of the village. 131. March 28, 1949, CIDEA. A dwelling, one of the poorest type in this

town of El Tigrito. 132. Beach at Puerto La Cruz. 133. Village, or poor quarter of the town. 134. Dwellings for laborers. 135. Dwellings for laborers. 136. Outskirts of El Tigrito. 137. No caption. 138. CIDEA's exhibit at the year end graduation exercise and general exhibit, August 12, 1950. 139. CIDEA's exhibit at the year end student's graduation exercise and general exhibit, August 12, 1950. 140. CIDEA's exhibit at the year end student's graduation exercise and general exhibit, August 12, 1950. 141. CIDEA's exhibit at the year end student's graduation exercise and general exhibit, August 12, 1950. 142. No caption. 143. No caption. 144. CIDEA's exhibit at the year end student's graduation exercise and general exhibit, August 12, 1950. 145. Group receiving CIDEA literature in the Puerto La Cruz market - 1950. 146. Note stand for spoons, etc. Through our work in the carpenter shops in each center we are showing them how to make suitable and sanitary stands for their dishes, etc. 147. No caption. 148. CIDEA posters in the main market in Puerto La Cruz, 1950. 149. No caption. 150. No caption. 151. No caption. 152. No caption. 153. No caption. 154. Jos L. - art and publications. 155. Ministry of Health Building, Caracas. 156. No caption. 157. CIDEA exhibit, Barquisimeto Fair, Sept. 1952. 158. No caption. 159. No caption. 160. No caption. 161. No caption. 162. No caption. 163. No caption. 164. No caption. 165. No caption. 166. No caption. 167. No caption. 168. No caption. 169. CIDEA in rural medical centers. 170. Turen, Ven. 171. No caption. 172. No caption.

CIDEA, Nelson A. Rockefeller

box 7

folder 152

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

173. Nelson A. Rockefeller in Chirgua, Venezuela.

CIDEA, Nutrition

box 7

folder 153

General Physical Description note: Prints: 84

Scope and Contents note

174. No caption. 175. Young Venezuelan girl eating a banana. 176. "Chico" Carrasquel gives batting pointers to young Venezuelan admirer. Carrasquel, sports idol of Venezuela, also cooperates in CIDEA campaign combining baseball tips with nutrition advice to thousands of youngsters in Venezuela. 177. Carmen Saturna Gomez, 113 years old, chats with CIDEA reporter Raul Torres Gamez. Medical records at the Old Folks Home in Caracas describe Sra. Gomez as the oldest living Venezuelan. She avers she owes her long life to iron in her diet. 178. CIDEA Mobile Units Miss Denise Collard of CIDEA prepares for an open air cooking demonstration in mobile kitchen, which covers some fifteen towns monthly in the eastern oil camp district of Venezuela. 179.

Three Cantaura citizens drop in at CIDEA Center. 180. Demonstration in the San Tome Camp, Edo. Anzategui, Maria Olivero, Demonstrator, under Miss Denise Collard's supervision. 181. Demonstration in the Santa Ana oil camp, Anzoategui. 182. CIDEA's exhibit at the INDN year-end students' graduation exercise and general exhibit, August 12, 1950. 183. Bella Vista Market, Caracas, Venezuela (April 1950) WHAT ARE YOU EATING? CIDEA posters and verbal advice over the loud speakers at the Bella Vista Market inform early morning purchasers about balanced diet as food vendors offer the packaged goods. This program of cooperation between CIDEA and the Ministry of Agriculture will be offered the other Mercados Libres of Venezuela as a public service as soon as the most practical measures of cooperation are worked out. 184. CIDEA Mobile Unit May 1950 Miss Denise Collard of CIDEA prepares for open air cooking demonstration in mobile kitchen, which covers some fifteen towns monthly in the eastern oil camp district of Venezuela. 185. BELLA VISTA MARKET, CARACAS- Mercados Libres in Venezuela soon will offer the people benefiting by this Department of Agriculture food-purveying program, nutrition information to go with low cost basic foods. Here Sr. Samuel Rojas, CIDEA Mobile Units Officer distributes basic information on balanced diets to early morning marketers in Bella Vista Market. The pattern adopted here will be extended to other regions of Venezuela as soon as possible. 186. CIDEA Mobile Unit May 1950 Miss Denise Collard of CIDEA prepares for open air cooking demonstration in mobile kitchen, which covers some fifteen towns monthly in the eastern oil amp district of Venezuela. 187. CIDEA Mobile Unit May 1950 Miss Denise Collard of CIDEA prepares for open air cooking demonstration in mobile kitchen, which covers some fifteen towns monthly in the eastern oil amp district of Venezuela. 188. CIDEA Mobile Unit May 1950 Miss Denise Collard of CIDEA prepares for open air cooking demonstration in mobile kitchen, which covers some fifteen towns monthly in the eastern oil amp district of Venezuela. 189. Mobile Kitchen- Group of students at a cooking demonstration given by Hilda de Perez in the CIDEA center at Cantaura, Edo. Anzoategui. May 1950. 190. Demonstration in the Jusepin kitchen (School) Maria Olivero-demonstrator under Miss Collard's supervision. (1950) 191. Children and other "curiosos" at a demonstration in Puerto La Cruz, Anzoategui. (1950) 192. Hilda de Perez, CIDEA trainee giving a demonstration in the CIDEA Center, Cantaura, Edo. Anzoategui. May 1950 193. CIDEA's mobile kitchen draws crowd of girls and housewives for open-air cooking demonstration in San Joaquin village in eastern Venezuela. San Joaquin, Venezuela, November 1950 194. CIDEA poster 195. CIDEA Mobile Units May 1950 Miss Denise Collard of CIDEA prepares for an open air cooking demonstration in mobile kitchen which covers some fifteen towns monthly in the eastern oil camp district of Venezuela. 196. As one effective way to assure

more nourishing food on San Casimiro dinner tables, C.I.D.E.A. is campaigning for a broad home gardening program in the community. With the help of the nineteen young girls graduated from C.I.D.E.A.'s gardening classes, seventy-two San Casimiro families are beginning to plant vegetables on small plots of ground around their houses.

197. Nutrition Day, Teatro Nacional Nov. 18, 1951 198. Alfonso "Chico" Carrasquel, star Venezuelan shortstop of the Chicago White Sox, who joined wholeheartedly in the CIDEA campaign to stamp out malnutrition in his homeland. 199. Caracas, Venezuela Nutrition Day, Nov. 18 1951 200. Caracas, Nutrition Day, Teatro Nacional Nov. 18, 1951 201. Caracas school children attending Nutrition Day celebration at Teatro Nacional Nov. 18, 1951 202. Alfonso "Chico" Carraquel, sports idol of Venezuela, has joined wholeheartedly in the CIDEA nutrition campaign. 203. Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 18, 1951 Choral group of Miguel Caro school in first public presentation of the "Himo Escolar a la Alimentacion" 204. Children of the grade school in town of Santa Teresa, Venezuela examine posters they have made as part of the AIA nutrition education program, run jointly with the Venezuela government. 205. May 1950 Miss Denise Collard prepares an open air cooking demonstration under a nutrition information program brought to Venezuelans in a mobile kitchen under the American International Association for Economic and Social Development. A forerunner of Point-4, the AIA, is currently fulfilling two American policies, the Good Neighbor and Point-4 in developing backward areas of the Americas fro the advancement of world peace and mankind's future welfare by increasing the productive output of indigenous people through their own active participation. Headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, the program was initiated in July 1946 in Brazil and Venezuela. 206. No caption. 207. "Anthony drinks milk". Venezuelan school children are taught nutrition along with their ABC's as part of a nutrition information program run jointly by the American International Association and the Venezuelan Ministry of Health. 208. Enthusiastic members of the newly - formed C.I.D.E.A. Nutrition Club of the Experimental School of Venezuela show fellow students a few basic facts about vitamins at the club's inauguration on April 7. 209. Federal school inauguration of Nutrition Club. 210. Kitchen Demonstration in a Venezuelan village under the supervision of Miss Denise Collard. 211. Kitchen demonstration in the Jusepin Camp, Eastern Oil Camps. 212. CIDEA's mobile kitchen trailer holds folding table, kerosene stove and other cooking equipment with which a sample meal is prepared fro local audiences with running lecture on balanced diet, preservation of food values, and meal budgeting. San Joaquin, Venezuela, November 1950 213. Bella Vista Market, Caracas, Venezuela (April 1950) WHAT TO EAT AND WHEN? By posters, the grouping of price lists and literature explaining under which basic food groups Free Market produce falls, CIDEA is informing the public concerning the elements of popular

diet. This trial cooperative program marked the opening of the new Mercado Libre, at Bella Vista. The pattern will be used for other Mercados Libres of Venezuela.

214. Bella Vista Market, Caracas, Venezuela (April 1950) Mercados Libres in Venezuela soon will offer the people benefiting by this Department of Agriculture food purveying programs, nutrition information to go with low cost basic foods. Here Sr, Samuel Rojas, CIDEA Mobile Units Officer, distributes basic information on balanced diets to early morning marketers in Bella Vista Market. The pattern adopted here will be extended to other regions of Venezuela as soon as possible. 215. Teenagers from the Anaco Oil Camp who are enrolled in the C.I.D.E.A. home economics classes, entertained guests at the official inauguration of the Cantuara Experimental Center April 27, 1949 with a skit on the seven basic foods of a good diet. 216. C.I.D.E.A's classes in cooking and child care have drawn a present enrollment of 106 wives and mothers from the oil town of Cantaura who are eager to learn how to improve the diet and health of their families. Class attendance and visits grow as Cantaura women come to consider the C.I.D.E.A. center as a place to find some of the solutions to their daily home problems. 217. Nutrition Club Convention June 1954 218. CIDEA traveling instructor explains details of nutrition charts to children outside a rural schoolhouse in Carabobo state. 219. CIDEA traveling instructor explains details of nutrition charts to children outside a rural schoolhouse in Carabobo state. 220. CIDEA traveling instructor explains details of nutrition charts to children outside a rural schoolhouse in Yaracuy state. 221. CIDEA instructor explains health and nutrition charts to inhabitants of a small Carabobo state village. Charts are posted outside the local school. 222. A CIDEA-sponsored nutrition club in a Caracas school learns to identify leafy and root vegetables. 223. Julio C. Rivas, CIDEA mobile unit operation. 224. Girls and housewives from village in eastern Venezuela take part in the outdoor cooking demonstration given by CIDEA. 225. San Casimiro girls and women enrolled in the CIDEA Nutrition Class under the supervision of Mrs. Vivian de Seijas, agent of the "Demonstracion del Hogar Campesino", can green beans in the Center's kitchen. Classes are based on orienting the women to a balanced diet, daily budgets, preparation and conservation of foods, canning of juices, and the study of nutritive values of food most available in the community. The students shop for the foods they prepare in the classes, in the local market in order to learn about prices and quality of foods and to acquire knowledge of what products can be obtained at the different seasons of the year. 226. CIDEA radio staff. 227. No caption. 228. CIDEA citizen's committee for San Felipe, Yaracuy. Volunteer committees to carry out CIDEA work are often headed by mayor of city, with local doctors, teachers, priest and businessmen making up remainder of committee. 229. CIDEA radio studio - recording new program. 230. No caption. 231. No caption. 232. No caption. 233. No caption. 234. CIDEA letters.

235. No caption. 236. No caption. 237. No caption. 238. No caption. 239. No caption. 240. Venezuelan grade school children act out a nutrition play at the Teatro Nacional in Caracas as part of festivities celebrating Venezuela's first National Nutrition Day, 11/18/51. 241. Nutrition Day, Teatro Nacional, Caracas, Venezuela. November 18, 1951. 242. Nutrition Day, Teatro Nacional, Caracas, Venezuela. November 18, 1951. 243. Dr. Ali Romero Briceno, Assistant Director of CIDEA, pins nutrition club badges on members of new group formed at Francisco de Miranda public school in Caracas. 244. Republic of Boliva school group - balanced meal served after course on nutrition principles.

Barquisimeto Agricultural and Industrial Fair 245. Barquisimeto, Lara - Sept. 1952, Venezuela's Bishop ofjoins in CIDEA campaign of nutrition education. 246. Barquisimeto, Lara - Sept. 1952, CIDEA distributes thousands of publications at its exhibit at Barquisimeto Fair. 247. CIDEA exhibit, Barquisimeto Fair, Sept. 1952. 248. CIDEA exhibit, Barquisimeto Fair, Sept. 1952. 249. Aviation exhibit at Barquisimeto Fair, Sept. 1952. 250. General view of Barquisimeto Agricultural and Industrial Fair, Sept. 1952. 251. Barquisimeto, Venezuela. The President of Venezuela's government Junta and other members of the Junta visit CIDEA exhibit at Barquisimeto Agricultural and Industrial Fair commemorating the 400th anniversary of the founding of the Venezuelan city, 9/13/52. Pres. German Suarez Flamerich, extreme right, Colonel Marcos Perez Jimenez, Minister of Defense and Junta member, Dr. Miguel Moreno, Secretary of the Junta, read publications of Consejo Informativo de Educacion Alimenticia as CIDEA Director and Assistant Director look on. 252. CIDEA exhibit, Barquisimeto Fair, Sept. 1952. 253. Officials of the National Institute of Nutrition and of CIDEA congratulate teachers from throughout the nation who have completed the nutrition education course. 254. CIDEA exhibit of public schools students work on nutrition themes. Barquisimeto Fair, Sept. 1952. 255. Officials of the National Institute of Nutrition and CIDEA congratulate the only woman teacher to attend the CIDEA nutrition education course; she was representative of the state of Bolivar and returned to be appointed by the Governor of the state as the special nutrition education director for the Bolivar schools. 256. CIDEA's Sub-Director, Dr. Ali Romero and Program Director for Schools, Dr. Bartolome Oliver, address a Nutrition Club meeting at the Republic of Ecuador School. 257. Government dignitaries gathered for the inauguration of the Nutrition Congress in November, 1953. President Marcos Perez Jimenez is seated third from right.

Scope and Contents note

258. - 275. CIDEA Press Release Report, Caracas, Venezuela (captions included with photographs). 276. - 283. CIDEA Press Release Report, Caracas, Venezuela, March 1951 (captions included with photographs).

CIDEA, Schools

box 8

folder 155

General Physical Description note: Prints: 21

Scope and Contents note

284. No caption. 285. No caption. 286. No caption. 287. No caption. 288. No caption. 289. No caption. 290. No caption. 291. No caption. 292. Kitchen Demonstration - Demonstration in the Jusepin School of the Eastern Oil Camps by Denise Collard and Maria Olivero. (1950) 293. Primary school children from the Experimental School of Venezuela gather in school patio for a musical and dramatic show on "daily diet". The program was given by student members of the C.I.D.E.A. Nutrition Club at it inauguration ceremonies April 7. 1949. 294. C.I.D.E.A. Director, Edward Stuntz, explains to 1,400 primary school children of the Experimental School of Venezuela how they can take part in the Nutrition Club inaugurated in their school on April 7 1949. 295. Dr. Armando Castillo Plaza, Director of the Aragua State Sanitary Zone, present leaders of the "Health Battalion" with a flag at the inauguration of C.I.D.E.A.'s Experimental Center in San Casimiro on April 9. The first duty of the 120 schoolboys, who make up the battalion for better health and sanitation, is to turn up at the C.I.D.E.A. center each afternoon for their daily glass of milk. 296. After eight weeks of cooking, sewing and gardening, nineteen girls from the village of San Casimiro in the mountains of southern Aragua State received certificates of completion of C.I.D.E.A.'s elementary home economics classes. Diplomas were awarded at the official inauguration of the organization's San Casimiro Center, which was attended by city and state government officials and representatives of the Ministry of Health and the National Public Nutrition Institute. 297. C.I.D.E.A. Director, Edward Stuntz, explains to 1,400 primary school children of the Experimental School of Venezuela how they can take part in the Nutrition Club in their school on April 7, 1943 298. No caption. 299. No caption. 300. No caption. 301. A mango tree, Venezuelan favorite which produces an abundance of both fruit and shade, is planted in the yard of the Republic of Ecuador School on "Arbor Day." 302. No caption. 303. No caption. 304. No caption.

CBR, Administration

box 8

folder 156

General Physical Description note: Prints: 34

Scope and Contents note

1. No caption. 2. No caption. 3. No caption. 4. Edgardo Mondolfi (left) and Bernardo Jofre (right) look on as John Camp signs CBR agreement for AIA, Ministry of Agriculture conference room, August 2, 1960. 5. Jofre, Camp, and Howard Law before signing. 6. Freddie Rondon. 7. Ag. Minister Victor Gimenez Landinez speaks at the meeting. 8. No caption. 9. CBR technician Juan Bolivar, 5-V boys at Juan Alvarado's beekeeping project, San Francisco de Asia. 10. Concrete house sold by government on easy terms to small farmer in IAN project, Maracay area. 11. One of two poultry houses belonging to the farmer. 12. House of farm family resettled by IAN, Maracay area. 13. Denise Drabowski and Lionel Hernandez of CBR, Maracay. 14. Dr. Carlos Medina Sanchez, Director of Agriculture, examining one of the maps in the Yaracuy Soils Study with the CBR Director, Howard Law. The Yaracuy report contains a comprehensive soil study as well as a complete botanical classification of plant life in the state. 15. CBR Director Howard Lay presents the first copy of the Yaracuy Soils Study to Dr. Carlos Medina Sanchez, Director of Agriculture and Chairman of the CBR Board of Directors. The Yaracuy report contains a comprehensive soil study as well as a complete botanical classification of plant life in the state. 16. Dr. Carlos Medina Sanchez, Director of Agriculture, examining one of the maps in the Yaracuy Soils Study with the CBR Director, Howard Law. The Yaracuy report contains a comprehensive soil study as well as a complete botanical classification of plant life in the state. 17. Mr. W. Harrison, AIA president, speaks to a luncheon group of government officials and other dignitaries on the occasion of his visit to VE last Nov. Dr. Armando Tamayo Suarez, Minister of Agri., is at his left, and Dr. Jose Loreto Arismendi, Minister of Ed, is at his right. 18. Dr. Armando Tamayo Suarez, Minister of Agri., speaks at luncheon at the Hotel Avila on the occasion of the visit of W. Harrison, AIA president, to VE last Nov, 1953. 19. - 34. No caption.

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1. The only Venezuelan wheat is grown on the temperate Andean slopes, and CBR economists have found that it seldom is a moneymaking crop. The farmers usually consume the flour themselves, paying for having it ground at primitive mills, such as the one shown, with a portion of the crop. 2. Brick and tile kilns are of various types and shapes as they exist in areas where clay products are fired in the Andes. Pictured is a relatively large kiln with fire box below the area where brick and tile are placed. 3. Generation of electricity has increased in the

Andes during recent years. But most of the increase has been accomplished in small motor driven plants few of which are as large as the plant shown here at Valera. 4. A drug store located on the main street of the town of Santo Domingo, in the State of Merida is shown in this picture. In this store are sold not only medicinal products but also other articles of basic necessities. This lack of commercial specialization is characteristic of the small business establishments which are the predominant type in the Andean region. 5. Vegetables can be grown in the Andes in some areas and especially where irrigation water is available with a good comparative advantage over low tropical areas as far as quality and quantity of production is concerned. The better valley bottom soils could well be used for this purpose with good possibilities of reasonable economic return for the high labor and other cost input required for vegetables. 6. An illegal distillery of rudimentary construction, which was confiscated by the National Guards near Banco de Barinas in the southeast part of Tachira is shown in this picture. In the Andean region there are foreigners who try to augment their income through this illegal activity. In 1952, in the State of Tachira only, 836 illegal distilleries were discovered with an estimated average production of 40 meters per unit. 7. Pasture maintenance practices in many areas of the Andes still call for annual burning of old grasses as shown here above Palmira in Tachira. Considerable work is necessary in carrying out experiments in technological methods and in demonstrating improved practices to farmers so that unit productivity can be increased and destructive resource use diminished. 8. Very careful soil conservational practices are needed, including contour planting, strip cropping with permanent sod crops and other practices, for safe use of land with 30% slope as that pictured in the left hand side of this photo. An annual crop of field peas is shown. 9. Vegetable farming methods in the Andes still call for the use of the wooden plow and oxen for plowing. This field in Tachira in which a crop of cabbage and cauliflower had already been produced during the year was being prepared for a second crop of tomatoes and carrots. Some farmers attempt triple cropping during a season in this area. 10. The hand tools typically used in annual crop farm areas as well as most other types of farming are shown here. Notice the heavy "palas" leaned up against the box which are used both for digging and hoeing. The wedge shaped piece of metal on the box to the right of the shovel handle is an iron plow tip for use on the wooden plows. A few farmers use such tips but most plows are all wood. Notice the absence of the light type garden hoe which is easier to use than the heavy hoes and palas pictured for many hand operations in tilling crops. 11. Production of sugar cane on steep hillside areas in the Andes is common. However, most agronomists and cost conscious farmers believe that such production is uneconomic because of low yields and extra expenses of land preparation and harvesting on slope areas. Sugar cane does best on the level riverside

areas where irrigation water is available and some mechanization of field operations can be accomplished.

12. Annual crops planted regularly on slopes as steep as that shown for the corn in this picture can do little else than destroy the top soil available. This slope is about 80 percent and it is common to see such steep slopes used for annual crops in the Andes.

13. Old style vertically mounted presses for extracting sugar cane juice are still found in use, especially on farms where the juice is used for guarapo rather than panels. Commercial producers of sugar cane usually have machine powered trapiches available.

14. Part of the dwellings are utilized for the limited processing of annual crops as shown here for tobacco. Seldom are special sheds facilities constructed for better control of the processing operations for any annual crops.

15. Livestock farmers ordinarily have to deliver their cattle for sale at central market areas. Buyers seldom come to the ranch to complete sales. Cattle are shown here en route over a jungle trail to a highway where they will be trucked to San Cristobal for sale.

16. The straight type "pala" is used most frequently for the hoeing vegetables. Shown here is a farmer hoeing and hilling up onions in the Flor Marin area of Tachira.

17. The wooden plow as pictured here is still used almost exclusively on annual crop farms and vegetable farms throughout the Andes. These plows will last two or three years when used for plowing three or four hectares per year. Two oxen are used to pull them. The steep slopes cultivated by Andean farmers preclude the use of any buy hand-wielded implements.

18. The Andean area is dependent on the Llanos areas for most of the livestock fattened or kept for dairy cows in the mountain areas. The picture shows a herd of cattle being driven through the Uribante valley en route to fattening zones in Tachira.

19. Planting sticks (coas) are used most frequently for planting corn and beans and some other crops on annual crop farms. Shown here is a man planting beans. Often two men work at planting. The first makes the hole with the stick and the second places the seeds and steps on the hole to cover them.

20. Cana Imperial is another improved soilage type grass which appears to do well in some livestock areas of the Andes as shown here near San Cristobal in Tachira. Greater use of improved pastures appears to be desirable development in many areas now used for annual crops but more information on cultural methods practical for the ecological conditions in the Andes is necessary.

21. After the burning process which was previously pictured the land is planted, in this case to corn, without further soil tilling in the shifting cultivation system of farming. The men in the picture are preparing to plant with a planning stick and a mattock for use in the steeper areas.

22. One of the few areas where small, one family livestock farms are prevalent in the Andes is located in the "caserio" of Sabana Grande in the State of Tachira. Pasture production in such high valley areas constitutes a more reasonable land use than annual crop production customary in many other zones with similar land resources.

23. After boiling

down the sugar cane juice in from three to five vats the remaining sugar and molasses is molded in square cakes weighing about one pound as shown here. For shipping the panela is wrapped in banana or wild plantain type leaves usually with 96 cakes per pack or "bulto". Two of these packs make a "carga" for mule transport. 24. The outside view of a typical sugar cane trapiche used in the Andean area shows the heavy smokestack and the pile of bagasse which is used as fuel along with wood in the furnace heating the boiling vats. 25. The most frequently used sugar cane trapiche in the Andes is the three roller press pictured here. The sugar cane juice which can be seen coming out of the side of the machine passes through a tube to an adjoining room where the boiling vats are located which reduce the juice to panela. 26. Corn is usually dried before shelling at the house either by hanging the ears on racks as shown or spreading on the ground or hung with the husks on under eaves of houses. 27. Special drying facilities or mechanical shellers are very scarce in the Andes. Livestock care practices on farms are minimal in the Andes and one sees often animals badly infested with "nuche" as that shown here. Inexpensive contrails are known for the flies and the grubs which infest the animals but very few livestock farmers use such control methods and consequently both quality and quantity of livestock and livestock products suffer. 28. In areas where tree and brush growth is old one butting and burning does not clear the land and it must be done a second time. The unburned sticks have been stacked for better drying and the grass has been cut with machetes preparing for a second burning. 29. Planting of improved pasture grasses has been accomplished in several livestock farms in the Andes as illustrated by this field of Guinea Grass in Tachira. However, continuous experimentation to determine and demonstrate best cultural practices and varieties is not being accomplished now. 30. No caption. 31. Exploitation of lumber resources in the Andes is not of great economic importance at the present time. There are a few saw mills that are pictured either in the piedmont areas or some areas in the State of Merida at high altitudes. 32. Coal deposits near Lobatera are utilized to a limited extent by strip mining methods. Very few of the old hand operated mines are operating today. 33. A recently constructed cement plant between Palmira and Lobatera in Tachira is one of the largest industrial plants in the Andes. 34. Tile manufacturing plants with few exceptions are small businesses scattered in rural areas. Some farm people obtain off-farm employment in such plants as pictured here. 35. Andean miller grinds the wheat crop of Chachopo in Merida. The motif of the cross on the primitive apparatus is typical of this extremely religious community. 36. An Andean housewife prepares a meal much in the manner of her primitive forebears. This kitchen of Aristides Cardenas in the village of Flor Marin, is more elaborate than many in rural Venezuela where housewives do the cooking over simple "fogones", wood fires encircled by stones. 37. Skills are passed from

one generation to another with the family. 38. Tobacco was one of the first well known export crops from the Andes as far back as the 16th Century when colonization first started in the area. It is not of major importance economically for the region now but is still grown and processed in much the same way as it was done in colonial times. It is dried under the eaves of houses as shown in the photograph taken in the dry Chama Valley area below Merida. 39. The thatched roof and festoons of drying; tobacco give this Andean cottage a particularly shaggy look. 40. Coloncita is a typical village of the plains area of Tachira, below the Andes which rise sharply a bit farther west. It is located on the new Panamerican highway between La Fria and El Vigia, virgin territory which is being colonized rapidly since it's opening by the road. 41. A convite near San Miguel, locally organized for the purpose of building a camino vicinal. 42. The most frequent pattern of this distribution of the rural population in the Andes is the grouping of small houses into communities. The houses are grouped in the bottom of a valley, on the sides, or on the crest of a mountain and generally constitute a social community. In this photo we see, in the high Chama valley, some houses grouped on an alluvial fan, a very frequent location for the scattered communities of the high valleys of the Andes. 43. The photo shows an example of so-called "nomad farming", a practice common in the Venezuelan Andes. The farmer, who seldom own the lands and merely squats or share-crops, move from land where the soil is leached to another patch and allows that which he formerly farmed to lie fallow for a period. 44. No caption. 45. Demonstration of practices for the conservation of soil at Mucuchies. 46. Of the three crops universally raised by Andean farmers on their rugged, eroded slopes: corn, wheat and potatoes, CBR agricultural economist Louis Heaton says only potatoes yield a return, and it is neither secure nor rewarding. 47. Life is hard; the land is poor and the days are cold for the mountain dwellers in the high Venezuelan Andes. CBR economist knows that many of these farmers who crop their poor soil should turn their land to pasture and raise animals, but such conversion requires credit and technical training. 48. Farming is intensive and divided into small plots in the Merida mountain valley of Apartaderos. 49. This woman, another rope factory worker, twists the cords at one end while the young girl (whose photo is also included) winds it with a wheel. 50. A demonstrational supervised credit program has been carried on in Tachira with the Banco Agricola y Pecuario collaborating with CBR this week. Shown in the picture is a CBR supervisor discussing with a farmer production and marketing problems as a follow-up on the annual farm and home plan which has been prepared by the farmer with the aid of the technician.

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51. The central market locations in the Andean area have not developed special facilities for parking or loading platform spaces so truck drivers are forced to use congested street areas for loading and unloading agricultural products brought to the market area either for local sale or transshipment to other market areas. The picture shows a street near the Municipal market in San Cristobal. 52. A commercial dry goods store typical of the area and located in a town in the State of Tachira is shown in this picture. Most of the stores in the Andean region are made up on small establishments usually "one-man businesses" characterized by their limited use of capital and the lack of specialization in the commercial and retail functions. 53. The small "pulperia" is the retail outlet me frequently found in the Andes. These stores sell dried me frequently found in the Andes. These stores sell dried and canned foods, hardware, and clothing, tobacco, and numerous other items. These usually have limited stocks and are run by one family. 54. This Mucuchies sheep farmer is carrying his prize to market while his wife leads two others. 55. An Andean street scene in the town of Santo Domingo, high in the mountains of the state of Merida. 56. The millers of Chachopo is a versatile citizen; he spins and weaves the tough fabric for making the familiar Venezuelan "alpargato" or sandal which is worn throughout the country as a sideline to grinding the wheat of his neighbors. 57. This is an old sugar mill still operating at Mendoz Fria in the state of Trijillo. 58. No caption. 59. Among the present Andean huts constructed by the farmers of this high valley of the state of Merida, many are similar to those built by the old Timotes Indians. In spite of strong Spanish influence and the total disappearance of the Indian in the Andes, the pre-Colombian cultural characteristics still maintained in the region are quite noticeable. 60. Clay is also utilized for making vases by hand methods. The photograph shows one of these rudimentary home industries located at La Ovejera, one of the most arid and eroded zones in the Andes, in the Capacho District, State of Tachira. 61. The "unchanging" Andes. 62. Roads have been improved a great deal in the Andes in recent years. However, access roads to many farm areas are still not available so dependence on expensive mule transportation is still necessary. A "recua" of mules laden with coffee and panela are shown entering Bailadores after a day and a half trip from Southern Merida. 63. The Agricultural and Livestock Bank (BAP) is one of the official organizations whose object is to finance farmers through the concession of credit under liberal terms and in adequate amounts required for agricultural production. This photo shows the entrance to a branch of this institution which is established in San Cristobal. 64. At Escaguey on the Chama River above Merida, is located the largest flour mill in the Andes which is a private business engaged in the manufacture of

macaroni products in addition to milling flour. 65. Hides are processed into leather at a fairly well mechanized tannery at San Cristobal. The men are shown selecting the finished tanned hides which will be rolled up and sold to various leather working shops mostly in the Andean Area. 66. Slaughter of beef is usually done in Municipio owned slaughter houses. However, in the small villages slaughter for community use is done without any special facilities as show here. As pictured here, the beef was killed, dressed, cut up and sold on the ground with the hide serving as the table and sales counter. All that was left when the picture was taken was the hide and the offal which the owner carried back to his farm. 67. Home conveniences are few in most Andean homes both in the Tropical Valleys in the piedmont areas and in the high cold areas. Pictured are the kitchen facilities in a home in the Uribante Valley area which is not unusual. Many women in all areas of the Andes have to cook over open fires on the floor. Others have a stone platform on which the open fire is built. Others have kerosene stoves whose use has increased in recent years. 68. The minifundial system perpetuates a low level of living. This choza is located on the Loma of San Miguel in Turjillo. 69. On farm marketing is seldom possible on Andean annual crop farms and a great deal of time is expended in taking small lots of products to towns for sale usually to merchants. Pictured is a burro loaded with yucca and corn with two members of farm family going to market. It required a full day for these two persons to market less than Bs 30 worth of product. 70. On farm marketing of vegetables is not practiced to any great extent in the Andes. Mules are used most frequently to carry products to the town markets for sale. Pictured are a group of farmers each with one mule and a load of onions going to the free market at Independencia, Tachira. 71. No caption. 72. A critical need still exists for more access roads from the through trunk highways to farm areas. Pictured is short section of road built by the cooperative action of a group of farmers in Tachira who by the joint expenditure of labor and some funds to construct less than a kilometer of access road were able to reduce greatly the number of mules they had to maintain on their small farms to haul coffee and other products to market. It also made it possible for more of the children in the area to go to school and participate in other community affairs. 73. View of the railroad station at La Fria on the railroad between Encontrados and Estacion Tachira. Even though the value of cargo transported by railroad of the region was important in the past, the competition of trucks has substantially reduced the traffic of merchandize and passengers by this means of transportation. Already the railroad between La Ceiba and Motatan in the State of Trujillo has been paralyzed and abandoned. 74. Due to the opening of new communication routes and the improvement and increase in the number of automotive vehicles, there has been a considerable decrease in freight rates on the roads in the Andean region. However, the lack of total access roads still makes it necessary to

transport the agricultural products from many areas by muleback. This reduces and in some cases nullifies the advantages of the Andean economy represented by the progress in ways and means of road transportation. 75. The tannery plant at San Cristobal as shown in this interior view has machinery and vats for handling a significant volume of hides. 76. No caption. 77. Long use of steep slope lands for annual crops has brought about erosion problems which have attracted government programs for control. Pictured are contour stone fences constructed under government sponsorship in a demonstration area near Mucuchies, Merida. Strip cropping with permanent sod crops are usually necessary for soil conservation on slope lands used for annual crops but such is seldom practiced in the Andes. 78. In the foreground to the left may be seen an example of erosion frequently found in the Andean farmland. CBR economists consider that much land now cropped should be turned to pasture, but such conversion requires technical advice and credit. 79. A large number of the rural Andean population still moves about on foot or muleback and continues to use the old roads and bridges which are usually in bad condition. In such a rugged region as the Andes, where roads are still undeveloped and the population scattered through the mountains, mule trails continue to be the most frequent means of communication, although slow and expensive. 80. A primitive Andean bridge crosses a mountain stream near Mucuraba in Merida. 81. Each populated zone in the Andean region has stimulated the development of an urban agglomeration which functions as the political, commercial, and cultural center of the area. The capitals of Tachira and Merida, for example, are together with Valera in Trujillo, the main focus of their own states and the other important populated zones which exist within each state area are secondary center of a part of the State. Tovar, seen in this photo, is a typical example of a secondary urban center which in this case serves as the focus of the western section of the state of Merida. 82. Tovar is a typical Andean town, tile-roofed and clustered around a central plaza with a handsome colonial cathedral. 83. The Free Market at Tachira. Tachira is a busy place on the one day a week it operates. Such free markets are located at nine other locations in the Andes and are sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture. 84. Road improvements along main routes are shortening the transportation time between the Andes and the large cities in Venezuela. The new road along the Llanos states of Cojedes, Portuguesa and Barinas with a tie-in road to the Transandean highway through Barinitas and Santo Domingo in Merida as shown in this picture is very helpful in this respect. 85. Newly cut roads in steep mountain country are difficult to maintain because of slides and washouts. The section pictured on the Barinitas - Santo Domingo road in Merida paralyzes traffic occasionally creating problems of spoilage of perishable agricultural products. 86. The Transportation highway has been widened and improved in many areas in recent years but the spectacular switchbacks are still

necessary on both sides of the high paramo areas. 87. A policy of price and support is operative for a few products in the Andes charged to the Banco Agrícola y Pecuario. The illustrated notice was well distributed in areas where Bank agencies were functioning. However, in the case of corn for the 1952 and 1953 crops the Bank was unable to buy all the corn offered because of lack of facilities to handle the corn and many farmers had to take prices almost half the support price to get rid of their crop. 88. Half of the Andean region is still covered with forest and even within the populated areas large extensions of land with little population remain. This aerial photograph of a zone between La Fundación and Los Naranjos, along the Uribante river, represents one of the typical populated areas of low density where the scattered "conucos" and "potreros" leave to the forest at least 50% of the land. 89. In the valley of the Motatan river, near Chachopo, Mérida, there are three wheat mills at work. They are rudimentary and of small capacity and this is where the farmers transform their cereal into whole wheat flour before selling it. In payment for their service, the mills take a share of the wheat equivalent to 80% of the total wheat milled (4kgs out of each 50kgs). The photograph shows the primitive stone wheel turned by water power which is used as the grinding device in these mills. 90. The "frailejon" plant is identified with the Andean Paramo areas. Its bunches of silvery white leaves can be seen for great distances. Other plants growing at these high altitudes are all stunted type shrubs and convey the impression of the high areas above 3000 meters altitude and often describe a large part of the Andean area based on this impression. 91. Towns and villages constitute a different type of rural agglomeration but are not too frequent in the Andes. Outside of the municipio capitals these agglomerations are generally few. Situated at strategic points they serve as focus for the farmers who live in the immediate surroundings. As in Peribeca, small village in the Capacho district which appears in this photo, a grouping of this type includes a church, a school, a dispensary and some small commercial establishments. 92. The construction of a road into the San Camilo forest in the southern part of the State of Tachira recently caused a heavy migration of Andean farm families towards these plains at the foot of the mountain range. Begun 10 years ago this road was continued in 1952 and 1953 and it was then that it produced its attraction. As one can see, in the two comparative drawings in Map #11, the farmers construct their houses along the new road and rapidly deforest the land. 93. The alluvial terraces constitute together with the riverside areas most of the level land existing in the Andes. These mesas composed in part by materials of glacial origin are sometimes fertile and cultivatable even though they are rocky. The land near Timotes, which appears in this photo, is generally utilized for the production of annual field crops and vegetables and also for pasture. From the bed of the River Motatan one can see the successive terraces raising like giant stairways.

94. A shifting cultivation farm is pictured here in the Santo Domingo river valley, Merida, showing the small patch of corn and the various other patches of abandoned land with brush growth from two to fifteen years of age which will be cleared in succession for later crops. 95. Part of the land preparation for planting on a shifting cultivation form is shown here. The brush and trees have been previously cut after an expenditure of many days of human labor and the area is being burned to remove the dried brush and trees as well as much of the organic layer developed on the soil by the plant growth over a period of several years. 96. Where fairly large stumps are left which are difficult to cut out by hand the crop is planted among the stumps as shown in this picture for a shifting cultivation farm. 97. Small areas in the Capacho district of Tachira are devoted to the production of vegetables. Pictured here in the foreground is cabbage and on the mesa farther back are beds of onions and garlic. 98. The excessive fragmentation of annual crop farms can be seen in this picture. Five farm families are dependent on about 6 hectares of crop land for their livelihood in this scene in the Capacho district of Tachira. 99. While scientific seed selection to develop varieties of annual crops adapted for Andean conditions are not being continuously carried on a natural selection has developed a dwarf type of corn which is produced in some of the higher altitude areas where other cricolla varieties will not produce. Pictured are a few plants of this dwarf variety near Bailadores, Merida. 100. Annual crop farms in the lower altitude areas, as that shown here for a farm in the Capacho District of Tachira, usually use a larger portion of the total land area each year than do such farms at higher altitudes. The period of land rest between crops is less at the lower and warmer altitudes. The pictured farm is using about one-half of the available crop land each year.

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101. Corn and bean are often inter-planted as shown here on annual crop farms in the Andes. A volunteer squash plant also shows in this picture which got into this field by accident. 102. In a few locations in the Andes as shown here for a farm near Tovar, Merida, pasture production has already replaced steep slope annual crop farming. On slopes as abrupt as those shown a permanent type crop is much desirable than crops requiring annual plowing which the pictured area was previously subjected to. 103. The better sugar cane production areas in the perennial cash crop system of farming are located in the more level valley bottoms where irrigation water can be used. Pictured is the Momboy river valley from La Puerta looking down valley toward Mendoza Fria and Valera which is one of the larger and most intensive sugar cane

producing areas in the Andes. 104. Systematic pruning of coffee plants to control the size of the plant and encourage new week growth which bears the crop is seldom done in the Andes. Pictured is a typical grove in which the coffee plants have never been pruned and volunteer plants between the original plantings have been allowed to grow making weeding and harvesting operations more difficult and expensive. 105. Shifting cultivation of annual crops is carried on usually in relatively inaccessible areas where land is at a minimum. It can be recognized by the patchy appearance as shown in the accompanying photo. Actual crop areas are small and the abandoned land shows brush at various stages of growth indicating the shifting use and the long time land rotation use practiced. 106. The trend of gradual withdrawal of some land from cropping use in the Andes is most dramatically seen in the old Capacho area in the State of Tachira. The slopes in the distance formerly were used for cropping and pastures but today have been completely abandoned because continual cropping to soil depleting crops and erosion have destroyed its productivity. 107. Attempts to grow coffee, the most important perennial cash crop in the Andes, without shade have generally proved unsuccessful. Pictured are coffee plants which made good initial growth in an area with high incidence of cloudy days but failed to withstand the direct rays of the sun for a few extended periods and had to be abandoned. 108. Today there is still a great lack of secondary and rural access roads to connect the whole rural Andean population with the main roads and cities of the region. Construction of such access roads is difficult in view of the ruggedness of the Andes but it is indispensable in order to integrate into the Andean economy the numerous isolated agricultural zones which still exist in the area. In the southeastern part of Tachira and southwestern part of Merida, for example, there are some 55,000 inhabitants in urgent need of secondary and rural access roads. 109. There are two modern refrigerated storage plants in the Andes belonging to the Agricultural and Livestock Bank. However, there are not utilized in an efficient manner. Even then the markets are really flooded and products are spoiling the refrigerated storage space goes unutilized. The market gluts which occur indicate the need for storage facilities to stabilize prices by equaling supply and demand but so far the facilities available have not been made to work. 110. Many vegetable farmers carry their products to market in sacks and boxes utilizing the autobuses that travel the main roads. Pictured is a bus with vegetables and other crops loaded on top going to Merida. The products on top belonged to nine different farmers all of whom were inside the bus taking a full day to market their small lots of products. 111. The Panamerican Highway, in the western part of VE, has been constructed at the very foot of the Andes. It runs along through the low lands which extend from the mountains towards the Lake of Maracaibo. This modern highway will reduce to almost half the time required to travel from many Andean zones to Maracaibo, Barquisimeto or

Caracas. The above photo shows one of the solid bridges which were being constructed over the numerous rivers this road must cross. 112. If it is difficult to construct and maintain roads in the mountain area of the Andes, their construction at the foot of these mountains is also complicated. Numerous rivers, many of them very wide, flow from the mountain range and in the rainy season they swell and become very dangerous. The construction of the Panamerican Highway on the northern part of the Andes has to face these problems. Here, at the south end of the VE Andes, we see a bridge over the Chururu River which was destroyed by a flood. 113. Until some 30 years ago roads had not penetrated the Andes. The mule and the horse were since the Conquest the only fast means of transportation available. The traveler needed then nearly a full week to cross the Andes from one end to the other. 114. The Transandean highway was constructed over 20 years ago and has been considerably improved during recent years. However, because of the rough terrain of the area there are still many switchbacks and steep grades as pictured here which, are a trial to travelers, especially to truck drivers who continually pass over this road. 115. The high altitude wheat growing area around Apartaderos in Merida is characterized by the very limited bush and tree vegetation and the solid stone walls built with rocks as they were cleared from the fields. Wheat has been grown in many of these areas for almost 400 years and the rock and pressed earth wall construction of the houses in the area give an impression of permanence achieved through hard work by the people residing there. The darker colored patches in the photograph are potato fields. 116. The boundary line between the states of Trujillo and Merida as it exists today in the Motatan River valley just above the town of La Mesa de Renujaque shown here was set long before the present state areas were established. It was in 1559 that Maldonado leading the expedition for the province of Nueva Granada and Captain Francisco Ruiz representing the old province of VE met in the area shown in the photograph. The point at which they met was agreed upon was a dividing line between the two old provinces and it was reestablished as the boundary between Trujillo and Merida in 1899. 117. Valera is one of the more recent cities founded in the Andes but it has grown rapidly and is now one of the three largest cities in the region. It was founded in 1817 and is now the largest market and service area for Trujillo. The photograph shows the city as it is located at the junction of the Motatan and Momboy Rivers which then flow on into Lake Maracaibo. 118. Production of annual crops are carried on even on steep slopes in the Andes without use of soil protecting practices. In spite of this some areas, as that shown in the photograph for valley above Bailadores in Merida have continued with this type of production, but with generally reducing yields for many years. 119. During the glacial periods of the Pleistocene the summits of the VE Andes were covered by glaciers. The sharp peaks, the extensive rock surfaces, the lakes, the U-shaped valley, the moraines and the erratic material that

we observe today in the paramos are the products of this old glacial activity. As we can see in this photo of Pico Bolivar, such activity has been beneficial because of the great beauty it has given to the Andean landscape. 120. In the western part of Tachira the Andes suddenly lose their extremely abrupt topography to become a region of low mountains which rarely rise above 2,000 meters. Known as the "depression de Tachira" this densely populated zone is characterized by softer relief and gentler slopes than most of the Andean region. 121. The great longitudinal valleys of the Andes are one of the major characteristics of the region. The Momboy valley, seen in the photo above, runs in a straight line parallel to the Motatan valley, directed toward Valera. Its bottom is quite flat and has a fertile soil which is almost entirely occupied by sugar cane. La Puerta and Mendoza Fria are the only two and ancient towns which exist in this picturesque valley. 122. The Caparo River, which serves as boundary between the states of Barinas, Merida, and Tachira, receives the waters of an extensive region at the southeastern part of Merida. The Aricagua, Mucupati, Mucuchachi, Guaimaral, and Camburito Rivers are the largest tributaries which feed the Caparo river in the Andes before it slides slowly through the Llanos in search of the Apure. In this photo we see the imposing Caparo River across from Canton, in the extreme southeastern side of Tachira, near the spot where the new highway goes through to Guasdalito. 123. The Upper Chama Valley is flanked by the "Sierra Nevada" on the south and the "Sierra del Norte" on the north. These two ridges rise with crests over 4,000 meters whose serrated peaks sprout from the "paramo" among hundred of lakes. Here we see, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, the town of Apartaderos, at 3,310 meters altitude, whose population is chiefly dedicated to planting wheat and potatoes. 124. The Chama Valley transforms itself, below Ejido, into a true desert which extends over 30 kilometers as far as Estanques. The very dry climate, the xerophytic vegetation, the extremely eroded and desiccated lands of this part of the Chama Valley are characteristic of what man's activities have originated and the goats have worsened. 125. The Motatan River has its source at the Paramo de Mucuchies and runs through a narrow and straight valley before it leaves the mountains near the city of Valera. Here we note the high valley of the Motatan, in the vicinity of Chachopo and La Venta, where the impetuous waters of the river descend by jumps, while alongside it the Transandean Highway rises slowly towards the "Paso del Aguila". 126. The Andes present great contrast in climate and vegetation, not only vertically but also horizontally. In the midst of this humid area, suddenly appear dry and very dry valleys whose scarce xerophytic vegetation contrasts with the dense tropical forests found in the vicinity. Such arid islands appear generally because the winds from the Lake of Maracaibo and the Llanos lost their humidity as they pass the first mountains and as they reach these valleys they cannot produce rain and, besides, may have a drying effect. It can

be estimated that valleys of this type have a dry season of about 7 months or more. 127. The flat and gently sloping lands are very scarce in the Andes. They are usually found at the bottom of longitudinal valleys, in the vegas, terraces, and alluvial fans. The upper Chama Valley that we see in this photograph is one of the few Andean valleys that have an extensive gently sloping bottom. 128. San Cristobal, seen in this photo, was founded in the year 1561. After three centuries of existence this colonial city was still not bigger than a town of 3,000 inhabitants: less important in Tachira than La Grita and Lobatera. Its commercial and industrial development, accelerated by the construction of railroads, and especially by the Transandean highway, caused and continue to cause rapid growth of the population of the capital of Tachira. San Cristobal, in 1950, had 56,073 inhabitants, having by then reached the category of the most important urban center of the Andean region. 129. The humid tropical forests of the Andes extend chiefly through the piedmont and lower valleys of the north and southwestern part of the region. The humid, westerly winds from the plains, strike the mountains in these parts and are forced upward where condensation occurs and heavy rainfalls are frequent. The annual rainfall in these zones varies between 2,000 and 4,000 mm, but the rains are interrupted almost completely during the three-month dry season. The palm trees (*Maximiliana* sp.) are the clearest indication of these wet tropical forest formations which are made up of more than 100 species in the better soil areas. 130. From the ancient and extensive alluvial terraces of Santo Domingo, in the southeastern part of Tachira, there is a beautiful panoramic view over the Uribante plains which unfolds at the foot of the Andes. Further down from Santo Domingo there plains are still almost totally covered by the San Camilo forest, which extends towards the east for more than 80Kms before it makes way for the savannahs of Barinas and Apure. 131. Manufacture of ceramics is still a part of home industry. 132. A cash economy brings with it the beginning of a laboring class in the Andes. 133. The Bocono valley has a humid, subtropical climate sure to its altitude and position. This climatic factor has had great influence in the development of local coffee industry which makes the place one of the most important coffee centers of the Andes. The town of Bocono is found within this zone. Found in 1763, Bocono, shown in this photo, now has a population of 5,600 inhabitants. 134. No caption. 135. Members of a household in the high Andes. 136. Vegetable production is not carried out in large areas in the Andes but constitutes an intensive land use which can utilize the small irregular shaped patches of good soil encountered in valley bottoms in the area. With proper production methods vegetables yield a good return for the high labor expenditure required and the Andean region has some ecological advantages for vegetable crops over many of the lower tropical areas in VE. 137. Cattle production is the preponderant livestock industry in the Andes and other types of livestock have little economic importance now.

Pictured is a herd of Llanos cattle which were brought to a farm in Tachira for grass fattening before going to market. 138. Production of bananas and platanos is carried on extensively in the Andes, especially in the tropical valleys at low altitudes leading from the mountains. Loading of platanos in the vicinity of La Fria for shipment to San Cristobal is pictured. 139. The Trans-Andean highway has made the Andes more accessible to the outside world. 140. The extolling of commercial products leads to greater confusions and frustrations. 141. This miller in Chachopo also weaves bindings for alpargatas. 142. Some were sought by Heaven as angelitos. 143. Barbering is done at home. 144. The parish priest speaks with pride of los Andinos Fanaticos. 145. Child with a charm against mal de ojo. 146. Arepa de trigo, the basic food item of the Andes. 147. A horse in the Andes is a sign of wealth. 148. Anti bodies are administered indiscriminately by untrained persons. 149. Taking produce to market. 150. Distances formerly measured in terms of mule-days are now measured in hours.

CBR, Andean Study

box 8

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General Physical Description note: Prints: 50

Scope and Contents note

151. "Se ganan algunas lochas por la familia". 152. Old stone wheel coffee mills for thrashing coffee which has been dried with the pulp on are used in many areas where "parapara" coffee is still produced. The more acceptable processing method where the coffee is de-pulped and washed before drying has been adopted rapidly in the limited areas where the Campana Cafeteria has been operating. 153. Local looming of the ruanas has virtually come to a standstill. 154. Firewood offered for sale in Egidio, Merida. 155. Farm operations are very rudimentary in many sections of the Andes. Pictured is a thrashing floor where wheat is trampled out by the horses, the straw is tossed aside with forks and then the chaff is separated by tossing the wheat and chaff into the air where breezes blow the chaff to the side and the wheat falls back to the thrashing floor. 156. Homes of newly arrived Andeans in the lowlands adjoining the Rio Burgua, Apure. 157. The cutting of a new road will be followed in a matter of days by Andean settlers. 158. The world of the selva has not only its intriguing aspects but its frightening ones too. This shelter, occupied for only three weeks, is near the Rio Nula. 159. "La Linea" between Bocono and Camp Elias. 160. Conuco planted in newly planted cafetal. 161. Man bringing a pig to market in Campo Elias to be exchanged for household necessities. 162. A farmland in the lowlands. 163. Selling milk from truck in Trujillo. 164. Evidence of disease is found everywhere in the Andes. 165. A school in the open country, lowland region. 166. Comparatively speaking, this rural school is well equipped. 167. Better facilities are found in federal

schools, such as the Grupo Escolar at Bramon. 168. A lowland school situated near a dense rural population. 169. The society of the Andes is primarily a peasant society. 170. This farmer grows cash crops for the urban market. 171. That which is unknown is feared and even seen as dangerous. 172. Members of the gentry do not engage in manual labor and indeed regard it with considerable disdain. 173. Only a high death rate for the region has prevented a more rapid rise in the population. 174. This comerciante is a leader in community affairs. 175. The parents of these children assert a conviction that their children must receive an education, though the nearest school is now 15 kilometers away. 176. Poverty of environment limits the aspiration levels of Andeans. 177. A newly cleared field. 178. The new village of Jordon sprang up in 1952. It is settled by Tachirans primarily from the Andes, and migrating Colombians. 179. Few precautions are taken by settlers themselves in controlling potential breeding places of the anopheles mosquito. 180. La Bodega serves as informal social centre for the community. 181. "Those who live beyond their tenth year here are strong. They have to be to have survived." 182. A convite at San Miguel, Trujillo, for the purpose of building a jeep road. 183. Greetings usually take the form of a murmured "God be with you", or merely warm recognition by feature or facial sign. 184. Despite the fact that local streams teem with trout, the only fish intake at Chachopo is that of sardines. 185. Today the Andean youth is beginning to question the old ways of doing things. 186. Thatch covered houses blend with the terrain. 187. Gastroenteritis and respiratory infections are widespread among the children. 188. Medicatura Rural in Timotes. 189. An urban slum. 190. Composite air photo of La Fria and vicinity was taken in 1940 and 1952, showing the dramatic expansion of agricultural settlement in one of the more accessible and productive portions of the northwestern piedmont plain of the Andes. Most of the new settlers have migrated spontaneously from the Andean highlands; a small portion came from Colombia. 191. Composite air photo of La Fria and vicinity was taken in 1940 and 1952, showing the dramatic expansion of agricultural settlement in one of the more accessible and productive portions of the northwestern piedmont plain of the Andes. Most of the new settlers have migrated spontaneously from the Andean highlands; a small portion came from Colombia. 192. No caption. 193. No caption. 194. Mantas are colored with local dyestuffs. 195. Types of houses contribute to the conception of the Andes as a culture area. 196. A young man assisted by his future brother-in-law constructing a new home near Capacho, Tachira. 197. The large, young family of the well-to-do operator of a beneficio del caf. 198. Construction of a plow. 199. Wife of a pisatario in Bramon preparing a

meal. 200. Commercially prepared soaps are rare and expensive. Housewives usually use jabon de tierra.

CBR, Andean Study

box 8

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General Physical Description note: Prints: 37

Scope and Contents note

201. This five year old enjoys her chores. 202. Young girl with olla. 203. Some young men still play the cuatro. 204. A house in the highlands constructed of stone and bahareque with a thatched roof. 205. A farmstead kitchen in the locality of Rio Burgua. 206. Washing dishes at the community pluma creates problems of sanitation. 207. A caneria bringing the farm family's water supply. 208. Detail of thatching in a lowland house. 209. At convites food and aguardiente are served. 210. Venezuela's first rural experimental school, named for the celebrated Indian chieftan "Charaima", is seen across the children's playground. 211. A modern rural school in Aragua is this one which CEV's Ernest Maes visited in Guarnito. 212. These cattle are bred by the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture for experimental purposes at its farm near La Encrucijada in the state of Aragua. 213. CEV's Ernest Maes found a more modern, better-built and arranged school at Guerito, Aragua. 214. This is a typical rural school, found in the state of Aragua at Orope, near San Mateo. 215. The classroom at El Conejo school in Aragua is light and airy, although some what improvised. It formerly was the home of a wealthy "hacendero". 216. CBR poster displayed at the Second Convention of Agronomy Engineers in Maracay, October, 1954. The convention was attended by Louis Heaton, J.B. Acosta and Fernando Rondon of CBR. The poster lists CBR's patrons; under the Venezuelan government, there are the Ministry of Agriculture (MAC); the National Agrarian Institute (IAN); the Banco Agricola (BAP); and under the American International Association, Shell, Creole, Mene Grande, International and Socony oil companies. Under programs, it mentions 1) supervised credit; 2) agricultural extension; 3) home economics; 4) special studies; 5) agricultural training. Under objectives, it lists 1) improvement of the standard of living; training and education; 3) increase in agricultural production. 217. The new office of the Consejo de Bienstar Rural in Maracay, Aragua. 218. The social worker associated with the experimental school "Cacique Charaima" visits a poor home in the community. 219. Mrs. Denise de Dabrowska, home economist of CBR, instructs a group of nurses aides in rudimentary carpentry, part of a four-week home improvement course given in Maracay by CBR at the suggestion of the director of the Aragua Health zone, Dr. Raul Martinez Vera. 220. This is the group of nurses aides enrolled in the home improvement course offered by home economists of CBR in Aragua. In the last row (far left) is CBR's Elda Marquina. 221. CBR's home

demonstration training director, Elba Velez, explains to the cooking and dewing teachers (first and second to the left) and the social worker attached to the school staff (third left, next to Miss Velez) how to organize a daily program of activities for adults in the Palo Negro community. 222. Cooking classes are offered in this part of the up-to-date vocational plant of the rural experimental school "Cacique Charaima" at Palo Negro in Aragua. 223. The twenty nurses aides enrolled in the four-week home improvement course, offered by home economists of CBR in Maracay, demonstrate some of their projects. In the clothing course they learned to adapt available materials (feed sacks etc.) to family needs and, in due course, will instruct rural housewives to do the same. Bits of scrap lumber and tin cans, brightly-painted, make effective playthings for small children. Even the most rudimentary cupboard or container, if screened and covered, is superior to the widespread rural practice of leaving foods about in open vessels, often placed on the floor. 224. Part of a four-week home improvement course offered by home economists of CBR to a group of twenty nurses' aides employed by Aragua State Health Services includes simple instructions to be conveyed to rural housewives on the care of the sick. Scrap lumber can be utilized in the construction of household medical kits. Cardboard cartons can be adapted to serve as bed trays and bed desks. The course also includes instruction in the care of pregnant and nursing mothers and of the newly-born. 225. One of the classrooms (sewing) in the vocational wing of the experimental school "Cacique Charaima". CBR's home demonstration training director, Elba Velez, was asked to help organize adult education courses and community participation activities at the school. 226. Women of the Palo Negro in Aragua assemble pieces of scrap lumber for use in constructing rudimentary furniture for their homes in the carpentry class offered by the experimental school "Cacique Charaima". 227. This picture, taken near the Aragua crossroads village La Encrucijada, shows the poor state of pastureland in the area, even this owned by the Ministry of Agriculture. 228. In addition to farming, students at the "Escuela Granja" in Macaro, Aragua, receive instruction in rudimentary carpentry, mechanics, handicrafts, and shopwork. 229. Learning is a serious, and uncomfortable, business for these students at the "Escuela Unitaria" (centralized school) in Orope, Aragua. 230. The single room school is crowded and facilities few at Orope, Aragua, one of a series of rural schools visited by CEV Director Ernest Maes. 231. Students at the Guerito school in Aragua spend part of their free time gardening and provide a supply of fresh vegetables for the school lunch. Many of them have started similar gardens at home. 232. Students at work in the shop of the experimental school "Cacique Charaima" in Palo Negro, Aragua. 233.

No caption. 234. No caption. 235. No caption. 236. No caption. 237. No caption.

CBR, Aragua, Administration

box 9

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General Physical Description note: Prints: 7

Scope and Contents note

1. Dr. Armondo Tamayo, Minister of Agriculture, examines CBE exhibit at second convention of Agronomy Engineers. Next to exhibit is CBE President Carlos Medina Sanchez, Director of Agriculture. 2. CBR Farm Economist Louis Heaton delivered a paper and four other CBR agronomists served on committees at the Second Convention of Agronomy Engineers held in Maracay in October. 3. Dr. Armondo Tomayo, Minister of Agriculture, addressing the Second Convention of Agronomy Engineers held in Maracay. At his right is Dr. Paul Chalbaud, President of the College of Engineers. 4. Delegates to the Second Convention of Agronomy Engineers held in Maracay hear the principal address from Dr. Armondo Tomayo. L to R: Sr. Pedro Ruiz, Governor of Aragua; Dr. Ramon Pinto Salvatierra, Director of the National Agrarian Institute; Sr. Enrique Pimentel Parilli, Director of Banco Agricola y Pecuario; Sr. Carlos Medina Sanchez, Director of the Dept. of Agriculture for the Ministry of Agriculture. 5. Sr. Pedro Ruiz, Governor of Aragua addresses Second Convention of Agronomy Engineers held in Maracay. 6. No caption. 7. No caption.

CBR, Aragua, Agricultural Schools - Escuela-Granja, Escuela Estadal, Cacique Charima

box 9

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General Physical Description note: Prints: 16

Scope and Contents note

8. Visual education has proved adaptable to most of CBR's community education activity. Elba Velez shows the young staff of the "Cacique Charaima" school how to adapt to their needs. 9. No caption. 10. Opening song of 5-V members at Palo Negro. 11. Dr. J.J. Loreto Jefe of Agricultural Extension Division of MAC, in his opening address at the Achievement Day of Palo Negro 5-V club. 12. Dr. Diego Serpa, Agricultural Agent at Palo Negro accompanying Juan Vicente Gomez Lugo, 14 years old; 5-V club at Palo Negro. 13. Practical farming is taught to youngsters attending the "Escuela-Granja" in Macaro, state of Aragua, one of several organized and in the process of organization by the Venezuelan government to "reclaim" rural youth. 14. Youngsters at the "Escuela-Granja" in Macaro are clearing ground. Even the smallest does his share. 15. There are young farmers and potential farmers studying at the "Escuela-Granja" (farm school) in Macaro, state of Aragua. 16. Worst of all the schools which Ernest Maes, CEV Director, visited in Aragua is this shack at Macuayita. 17. Agricultural students at the

"Cacique Charaima" experimental school in Palo Negro provide much of the food for the school lunches. The fine, modern water tower in the background was contributed by the government; behind it is a machinery shed which can be converted into a theater for public performances. 18. Students at the "Cacique Charaima" experimental school in Palo Negro, Aragua, receive courses in agriculture and learn to farm by farming. They also work with a school tractor and various implement attachments. In addition to agriculture, they receive vocational training in shop work. Their sisters are taught sewing, cooking and carpentry, and the same courses are offered to their parents. 19. Children live, work and study at the "Escuela-Granja" (farm school) of Macaro in the state Aragua. The school was visited by Ernest Maes, director of the newly-organized Consejo de Educacion Vocacional, an AIA program. 20. Construction of useful household objects from waste material - the two girls painting a garbage container made from a discarded oil tin - and household furniture from scrap lumber long has been a part of the CBR home demonstration. 21. Juan B. Acosta lectures on aviary cholera and its control in a class on bee keeping. 22. In this milking shed, students of dairy husbandry learn milking, feeding care, disease control, etc. of dairy cattle. 23. Farmers are laying this canal themselves. They obtained supervised credit loans to buy the material and plant fruit. This is taking place at Agrarian Reform settlement Cachipo, Agagua, Venezuela, 1963.

CBR, Aragua, Agricultural Schools - Gonzalito Training Center
for Home Farm Agents

box 9

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General Physical Description note: Prints: 26

Scope and Contents note

24. Guest speaker at the graduation exercises of the Training Center for Farm Home Agents and the Practical School of Agriculture was Dr. Carlos Medina Sanchez, Director of Agriculture for the Ministry of Agriculture. 25. Howard Law, director of CBR and Dr. Carlos Medina Sanchez, Director of Agriculture for the Ministry of Agriculture, join in presenting her diploma to a graduate of the Training Center for Farm Home Agents. 26. Viewing an exhibit prepared by graduating student of the Centro de Capacitacion de Agentes del Hogar Campesino (Training Center for Home Farm Agents) are (left to right) Howard Law, director of the Consejo de Bienstar Rural; Mrs. Arminda Crespo, director of the training center; Dr. Carlos Medina Sanchez, director of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture; and Mrs. Ludmila Prosdoci, CBR home economics director and consultant at the training center. 27. After a day's work in the practice field, students return to their living quarters by Ministry of Agriculture bus. 28. Students at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents prepare the mixture for fabricating earth-cement blocks for construction. 29. Students learn

to make blocks of earth-cement to be used in simple construction as part of their training to become Farm Home Agents. 30. Students learn to make blocks of earth-cement to be used in simple construction as part of their training to become Farm Home Agents. 31. Students at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents learn to make simple, essential pieces of household furniture, such as the chairs they are constructing. 32. A student at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents learns how to construct a garbage can from an old oil can. Proper garbage disposal units, which can be readily and cheaply obtained, are a great need in rural Venezuela. 33. A student at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents learns how to construct a garbage can from an old oil can. Proper garbage disposal units, which can be readily and cheaply obtained, are a great need in rural Venezuela. 34. In one of their farm management courses, the students learn how to care for domestic rabbits in household type hutches. The future Farm Home Agents can then direct farm wives throughout the country in the care of this useful animal. 35. Students of the Training Center for Farm Home Agents in Gonzalito, state of Aragua, are enrolled in all regular home economics courses, such as this sewing class, in addition to carpentry and farm management courses. 36. Home Economist Mrs. Josefina Olivares of the Training Center for Farm Home Agents in Gonzalito, state of Aragua, looks over the platano harvest at the school's practice farm. 37. Mrs. Ludmila Prodocimi, CBR consultant, assists with a classroom demonstration of canning tomato sauce at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents in Gonzalito, state of Aragua. 38. Mrs. Arminda de Crespo, director of the Centro de Capacitacion de Agentes del Hogar Cempesino (Training Center for Farm Home Agents) in Gonzalito, state of Aragua. 39. Mrs. Ludmila Prodocimi, CBR consultant, discusses classroom procedure with a teacher at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents in Gonzalito, state of Aragua. Mrs. Prodocimi is affiliated with the Aragua center as a consultant. 40. Professors of the Training Center for Farm Home Agents learn to use a movie machine as part of the adaptation of visual aids to teaching. 41. This is a typical classroom scene at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents in Gonzalito, state of Aragua. 42. Mrs. Ludmila Prodocimi, CBR consultant, has her office in this building on the school grounds at Gonzalito, state of Aragua. 43. This is a typical classroom scene at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents in Gonzalito, state of Aragua. 44. Students at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents travel by Ministry of Agriculture bus from their classrooms to the practice field. 45. Students at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents select tomatoes for making sauce. 46. Students at the Training Center for Farm Home Agents select tomatoes for making sauce. 47. Mrs. Ludmila Prodocimi, CBR consultant, inspects a stalk of bananas grown on the experimental farm of the Training Center for Farm Home Agents in Gonzalito, state of Aragua. 48. Students

at the farm harvest tomatoes under the supervision of Mrs. Ludmila Prodocimi, CBR consultant. 49. Students at the farm harvest tomatoes under the supervision of Mrs. Ludmila Prodocimi, CBR consultant.

CBR, Aragua, Agricultural Schools - Providencia - Escuela Practica de Agricultura

box 9

folder 165

General Physical Description note: Prints: 27

Scope and Contents note

50. This is the graduating class picture of students from both the Training Center for Farm Home Agents and the Escuela Practica de Agricultura (Practical School of Agriculture), who received their diplomas in a joint ceremony in Yaracay, capital of the state of Aragua. 51. Howard Law, director of the CBR, congratulates a graduate of the Practical School of Agriculture. 52. A student of the Practical School in Providencia, state of Aragua, performs a vaccination on poultry as a classroom demonstration. 53. Juan B. Acosta, consultant at the Practical School and extension specialist of the CBR joins with a teacher at the school in preparing classroom material. 54. This meeting among teachers of the Practical School in Providencia and CBR staff members took place to discuss a consultant contract between the two groups. Seated at the desk is the director of the school, Dr. Ricardo Araque, at his left CBR's Juan B. Acosta and at his right Ernest Maes, director of the vocational educational program of the American International Association of which CBR is also an affiliate. To the right of Maes is CBR's Dr. Alberto Fernandez. 55. A Ministry of Agriculture bus hauls students at the Practical School of Agriculture to their classes. 56. Professors at the Practical School discuss classroom procedure with CBR consultant Juan B. Acosta. 57. A student at the Practical School learns how to care for rabbits, valuable as small area food animals. 58. A student learns to raise hogs. 59. Professor J. Bolivar conducts a class in agriculture at the Practical School of Agriculture in Providencia, state of Aragua. 60. A student marks the eggs of each hen to determine their fowl production in a course in poultry management at the Practical School. 61. Students learn to vaccinate fowls against Newcastle disease in the poultry management course. 62. Students arrive at CBR center in Palo Negro for a visit. 63. CBR's Juan B. Acosta observes a class determining milk sedimentation. 64. Teachers meet with CBR consultant Juan B. Acosta, third from left; Ernest Maes, vocational education director of the AIA, second from left. Director Ricardo Araque, dean of the school, is fourth from the left. 65. Students climb aboard the Ministry of Agriculture climb bus for a trip to the practice field. 66. Conferring (left to right) are CBR's Juan B. Acosta, Dr. Ricardo Araque, director of the Practical School and CBR's Dr. Alberto Fernandez Yopez. 67. CBR consultant Juan B. Acosta is shown here with one of

his classes at the Practical School. 68. In this agriculture class at the Practical School in Providencia, Aragua, students are shown how to open hives properly. 69. This is an aerial view of the agricultural fields. 70. In this milking shed, students of dairy husbandry learn milking, feeding care, disease control, etc. of dairy cattle. 71. A student is learning to control mastitis in dairy cattle. 72. Under the supervision of CBR consultant Juan B. Acosta, a student explains to his fellows the aspects of aviary disease. 73. Foto de una reunion mensual del Club 5-V de San Francisco. Un social ejctua una demonstracion saber injerto de citricas. 74. Andres observa atentamente pasos de una demonstracion de metoda sobre alambrado de colmenai ejctutada par un campenero de Club. 75. El Segundo de Izquierda a derecha es Andes junto alas colmenas construidas para ayudar a companeros de Club en lo proyecto de production de mile. 76. A la derecha de la iota se observe a Andes tarazona trabajahndo con un companero de club en construccion de conej eras.

CCBR, Aragua, Carpentry

box 9

folder 166

General Physical Description note: Prints: 7

Scope and Contents note

77. Home improvement, through the adaptation of materials and means at hand, is being taught to nurses' aides of the state of Aragua in a four-week course offered by home economists of the Consejo de Bienstar Rural in Maracay. Part of the course offered the young women, all employs of rural health units in Aragua, concerns the construction of rudimentary furniture from packing crates, etc. 78. Home improvement, through the adaptation of materials and means at hand, is being taught to nurses' aides of the state of Aragua in a four-week course offered by home economists of the Consejo de Bienstar Rural in Maracay. Part of the course offered the young women, all employs of rural health units in Aragua, concerns the construction of rudimentary furniture from packing crates etc. 79. Learning to wield a saw in a class for constructing rudimentary furniture is only one part of the extensive home improvement course, offered to nurses' aides of the Aragua State Health Service by home economists of the Consejo de Bienstar Rural. The girls also are taught sewing and the adaptation of feed sacks and other readily available materials to the family clothing needs; cooking and preserving of food and arrangement of proper diets and community organization, including the founding of women's and girl's clubs. 80. Construction of useful household objects from waste material-the two girls are painting a garbage container made from a discarded oil tin-and household furniture from scrap lumber long has been a part of the CBR home demonstration program. The young staff of the "Cacique Charaima" school want to incorporate it in their community education program and secured the aid of CBR home demonstration training

director Elba Velez to establish such a course. 81. CBR home demonstration training director, Elba Velez, nails metal slats in place on a bed built by women of the Palo Negro community as one of the initial projects in the carpentry course Miss Velez helped initiate at the experimental school "Cacique Charaima". 82. No caption. 83. No caption.

CBR, Aragua, Gardening

box 9

folder 167

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

84. School children cultivate fruit and vegetable gardens to add to the CBR-initiated school luncheons.

CBR, Aragua, Schools

box 9

folder 168

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

85. The classroom is sufficiently roomy and properly illuminated at the Guanarito rural school in Aragua. 86. A big yellow bus for those children who attend school from neighboring communities. Other youngsters live in Palo Negro, a rural village in the state of Aragua. Adults receive the same combination of formal and vocational education at night as is offered their children during the day. 87. Quarters in the Macuayita school in Aragua are crowded and unsanitary, and facilities are critically limited. However, the order in which the pitiful one-room plant is kept indicates that the teacher is doing her utmost. 88. This school at El Concejo in Aragua is held in the former hacienda house of a property which reverted to the state. The fine old trees and garden are unusual adornment for the children's playground.

CBR, Barinas, Agriculture

box 9

folder 169

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

1. In a CBR test field, the results of fertilizing a corn patch are dramatically demonstrated; the fertilized crop at right is more than twice the size of the unfertilized crop.

CBR, Barinas, Carpentry

box 9

folder 170

General Physical Description note: Prints: 8

Scope and Contents note

2. Women of Barinas construct toys in provisional home shops under supervision of CBR home demonstration staff. They also made rudimentary furniture. 3. This Barinas baby is enjoying one of the first strong, safe

cribs to appear in the neighborhood where he lives. It was built by his mother from scrap lumber with CBR supervision. Note the mosquito bar suspended above the crib. 4. Mother and child try out the table and chairs which the former constructed in a carpentry class offered by CBR home demonstration workers in Barinas. 5. Women of Barinas add to their limited household furnishings by constructing simple furniture from scrap lumber with direction from the CBR home demonstration staff. These cabinets are especially useful in protecting the family food supply from insects and rodents. 6. Christmas 1953 was the gayest ever for the little rural community of Sabaneta in Barinas. Parents constructed simple toys for their children in the carpentry shop at the CBR neighborhood center and distributed them at a Christmas party. 7. This little girl is delighted with the roller toy which her mother made in a CBR carpentry class at the neighborhood center in Sabaneta, rural community in the state of Barinas. 8. The CBR neighborhood center Christmas party in Sabaneta, Barinas, was a decided success. Guests are leaving, after refreshments and distribution of gifts, toys constructed in the carpentry shop at the center. 9. In this simple shop of the CBR neighborhood center at Sabaneta, state of Barinas, members of the community construct simple furniture and other domestic needs. The man in the photo is at work on one of the toys distributed to children of the community at Christmas.

CBR, Barinas, Community Center - Caja de Agua

box 9

folder 171

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

10. Once the governor has laid the corner stone, work proceeds rapidly on the Caja de Agua neighborhood center building. 11. The governor of the state of Barinas (left with child), director of the Barinas Health Unit (center) and Mrs. Lilian Fernandez, CBR home demonstration director for the region (right), followed by the people of the Caja de Agua community, approach the site of the new neighborhood center to be built from materials contributed by the state and organized by CBR.

CBR, Barinas, Crafts

box 9

folder 172

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

12. CBR home demonstration agent Graciela Escalona gives sewing course to Barinas women and girls. 13. CBR home demonstration director Lilian Fernandez directs activities of a girls' Home Economics Club in Barinas. 14. Barinas women and girls learn to make cloth toys under the supervision of a home demonstration staff.

CBR, Barinas, Gardening

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

box 9

folder 173

Scope and Contents note

15. This Barinas woman has quite an onion crop. Hers is among several family garden projects supervised by CBR. 16. Children and grown-ups share in the chores of the community garden in the school yard of the Barinas community of Obispo. There was a severe shortage of fresh fruit and vegetables in Barinas before CVR undertook its gardening campaign. The only such foodstuff available was trucked in from the Andes and the prices were prohibitive to the average consumer. 17. CBR home demonstration workers instruct Barinas residents in the use of a garden tractor as part of a state-wide home gardening campaign. Surveys by Mrs. Lilian Fernandez, the home economics program supervisor, revealed that the average low income diet was dangerously deficient in necessary proteins, vitamins and minerals. Here school children of the Barinas mountain community of Barinitas are shown at work in one of the community gardens established in the state. 18. The state of Barinas was without home grown fresh vegetables and imported ones were prohibitively expensive until the Consejo de Bienstar Rural undertook a state-wide home gardening campaign. Surveys by Mrs. Lilian Fernandez, the home economics program supervisor, revealed that the average low income diet was dangerously deficient in necessary proteins, vitamins and minerals. Here school children of the Barinas mountain community of Barinitas are shown at work in one of the community gardens established in the state. 19. This Barinas family garden is yielding a good eggplant crop. Seed was distributed through CBR; and CBR home demonstration agents and extension workers advised the novice gardeners. 20. Parents and children work side by side in the community garden, sponsored by CBR in Barinitas, Barinas.

CBR, Barinas, Home Improvement

box 9

folder 174

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5**Scope and Contents note**

21. Several thatched roofs have given way to the CBR campaign. The roof-raising drive also has led to further improvements in many of the dwellings. 22. Barinas is a capital with the largest population in the state, yet most of the homes are roofed in straw. CBR home demonstration director, Mrs. Lilian Fernandez, with government approval, has been waging a steady and prolonged campaign for replacing this unsanitary and dangerous roofing. 23. This sanitary latrine was constructed as a demonstration project by the Barinas CBR home demonstration staff. Thereafter, others were built on private initiative with CBR supervision. The government

provided the necessary cement. 24. Here is a new bridge over the Bocono River, linking the southwest with the rest of the nation. Former bridges over this treacherous stream, which swells greatly during the rainy season, have washed out, leaving southwest Barinas isolated. 25. A typical rural dwelling in the Guanare-Barinas region.

CBR, Barinas, Miscellaneous

box 9

folder 175

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

26. This Barinas woman is extracting juices from sugar cane in the same manner as her forebears. 27. Family and friends join in the task of twisting the cane; the youngsters like to suck the sweet, crushed stalks. 28. No caption.

CBR, Barinas, Nutrition

box 9

folder 176

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

29. Fruit salad delights the children of Sabaneta at the Christmas party given in the CBR neighborhood center. 30. Before the construction of the new Caja de Agua neighborhood center, milk and cereal were served daily to pre-school age children of the Barinas area in a provisional center supplied from a CBR mobile unit. 31. On the day he laid the corner stone for the new Caja de Agua neighborhood center, the governor visited the provisional center where milk, buns, and bananas brought by the CBR mobile unit were served to pre-school age children. 32. The governor of the state of Barinas lays the corner stone for the new building which will serve as a neighborhood center and milk station for the impoverished Caja de Agua section of the city. Mrs. Lilian Fernandez, CBR home demonstration director for the Barinas area, is far right.

CBR, Carabobo, Agriculture

box 9

folder 177

General Physical Description note: Prints: 33

Scope and Contents note

1. Carabobo - Guacara, Venezuela. CBR training farm. Insect and weed control. 2. CBR supervised credit enabled this immigrant farmer to buy a small tractor. Here, his wife fills the radiator before he starts out for the day's work. 3. CBR- Jean Martin installed this electrically-operated pump to irrigate his land in Las Garcitas, state of Carabobo, with funds borrowed from the Banco Agricola y Pecuaria under CBR supervision. 4. This Padre, an agronomy engineer who instructs at the Aalesian school in Valencia, and some of his students, look on as Dr. Diego Serpa, CBR citrus specialist, plants a young orange tree on the Portachuelo farm near San Diego, Carabobo. Dr.

Serpa offers a one-hour course weekly at the Salesian school s a special CBR service. (Padre Frisso) 5. Dr. Diego Serpa, CBR citrus specialist, shows farmer how to treat gomosis which has attacked most of the trees on the La Lopera orange plantation near San Diego, heart of VE's orange producing country in Carabobo. 6. Dr. Diego Serpa, CBR citrus specialist, shows farmer how to treat gomosis which has attacked most of the trees on the La Lopera orange plantation near San Diego, heart of VE's orange producing country in Carabobo. 7. Formerly landless farmers proudly display tractors bought with profits earned during their participation in CBR's supervised credit program. 8. Arthur Otis, North American farm technician of CBR supervises sacking of VE farmer's cotton crop. CBR (Rural Welfare Council) is a joint program in rural rehabilitation run by the VE Government and the American International Assoc. 9. September 22, 1950 Guacara, Carabobo-CBR training farm. Fumigation by plane of cotton fields with toxaphene to destroy the boll weevil. 10. Students at CBR's tractor driving school practice on a field near San Felipe. Graduates raise their own standard of living and help out their neighbors. 11. Arthur Ortiz, North American farm technician of CBR gives Bernardo Vera, Venezuelan farmer advice on tractor operation. CBR (Rural Welfare Council) is a joint program in rural rehabilitation run by the Venezuelan government and the American International Association. 12. CBR technicians check over mechanical equipment purchased by the farmer through supervised credit. 13. Agricultural students at CBR training school watch the technician demonstrate how to prepare a seed bed. 14. Dr. Diego Serpa, director of the Valencia office of the Consejo de Bienestar Rural, demonstrates the preparation of a seed bed for orange plants on the Portachuelo farm near San Diego, heart of the famous "Valencia orange" country, in the state of Carabobo. 15. Agricultural students attending the school of the Salesian fathers in Valencia, Carabobo, take noted as CBR's Dr. Diego Serpa demonstrates how to prepare a citrus seed bed. 16. Venezuelan "parcelero" bags his first cotton crop cultivated under the CBR supervised credit program at Saman Mocho, Carabobo State. 17. CBR instructor teaches operation of the hand insecticide sprayer. 18. How to graft an avocado plant is demonstrated by a CBR technician to agricultural agents and students. CBR this year changed its emphasis from direct field work to training technicians. 19. Eliseo Rodriguez and Harold Christ look over the beau crop of Bernardo Munoz, Spanish immigrant farmer, who receives supervised credit in the operation of his irrigated valley farm in Las Carcitas, Carabobo. CBR farm agents assist Munoz in seed selection and advice on cultivation, harvesting and marketing. 20. Eliseo Rodriguez and Bernardo Munoz check mechanized equipment purchased by Munoz, a Spanish immigrant farmer through supervised credit. 21. Supervised credit and counseling on fertilization and insect elimination have helped this farmer raise the

fine crop pictured here. 22. Now Guillermo Pimentel has purchased irrigation equipment, including a motor-driven pump, by means of CBR supervised credit. 23. This barren field shows the damage caused by the Alabama worm, a troublesome and costly plant enemy found in Guacara, Carabobo, in the heart of one of Venezuela's most productive farm regions. 24. The Alabama worm is damaging plants in Guaraca and the CBR is helping farmers combat this and other plagues. 25. The Alabama worm has attached this plant in a field near Guaraca. One of CBR's responsibilities is to help farmers fight this and other plant pests. 26. Farm laborers apply fertilizer to an orange grove near San Diego in northern Carabobo as part of regional test by CBR. 27. This farm laborer is applying fertilizer to a test grove of orange trees near San Diego in northern Carabobo. CBR supervised several such tests. 28. The effect of fertilization on corn yield is shown in the contrast of the two patches near San Diego in the state of Carabobo. 29. Corn grows higher and the yield is greater on fertilized land, this Carabobo field attests. 30. No caption. 31. No caption. 32. No caption. 33. Formerly Guillermo Pimentel, of Las Garcitas in the state of Carabobo, irrigated his arid land by arduously drawing water from a well.

CBR, Carabobo, Agriculture, Seed Selection Program

box 9

folder 178

General Physical Description note: Prints: 17

Scope and Contents note

34. - 50. No caption.

CBR, Carabobo, Carpentry

box 9

folder 179

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5

Scope and Contents note

51. Improvised furniture, such as the couch of native cane shown, has been constructed by a group of young Catholic matrons to equip Bejuma (Carabobo) neighborhood center they founded with CBR technical supervision. 52. Mothers in rural communities near Valencia learn to make baby beds from wooden boxes and corn husks for mattresses at the CBR community centers. 53. CBR home management technician at Los Jarales community center demonstrates to a neighboring family how low cost beds can be made to furnish barren homes for greater comfort and pleasantness. 54. Mothers in rural communities near Valencia learn to make baby beds from wooden boxes and corn husks for mattresses at the CBR community centers. Most babies and children in general have no adequate place to sleep in their poor farm houses. 55. Young mother from the farm village of Guacara takes home new baby bed she made

at the CBR center with wooden boxes and corn husks for mattress.

CBR, Carabobo, Community Center

box 9

folder 180

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

56. Youngsters assist with landscaping the yard in front of the community center, established by CBR in the Carabobo village Yagua.

CBR, Carabobo, Crafts

box 10

folder 181

General Physical Description note: Prints: 7

Scope and Contents note

57. Young women study sewing at a community center started on their own initiative, under CBR supervision. 58. Rural housewives and girls learn to sew at the community center at Los Jarales, Carabobo state. 59. These two pretty little girls, Flor and Antonia, daughters of Eugenio Carillo, who received CBR supervised credit and was able to purchase this sewing machine as well as needed farm equipment and to make various improvements on his property. These girls learned to sew at the CBR home demonstration center in Guacara, Carabobo. 60. Guacara children learn to make their own clothes at CBR community center. 61. No caption. 62. No caption. 63. No caption.

CBR, Carabobo, General

box 10

folder 182

General Physical Description note: Prints: 37

Scope and Contents note

64. CBR community centers become an important part of rural life. 65. Classes in elementary sewing are given for school girls at center. 66. Older girls learn to make their own clothes under CBR instruction. 67. CBR home technician supervises fitting. 68. CBR home technician administers injections to villagers under doctor's instructions. 69. Children gather on the porch of CBR center to enjoy games and songs. 70. Recreation is an important factor in the milk stations' program. 71. as washing hands, combing hair 72. Youngster stands in line for cod liver oil. 73. Child gets first taste of cereal. 74. Front room of center is decorated pleasantly but simply. 75. Sofa was made of packing boxes and excelsior. 76. Demonstration kitchen at CBR center stresses cleanliness and efficiency. 77. Cupboards were built of discarded boxes in girls' carpentry class. 78. Rural housewife makes and installs kitchen cupboard in her home. 79. Thirty kitchen cupboards have been made for home at the centers. 80. A gardening program accompanied CBR's home improvement plans. 81. Some

250 home gardens were planted under CBR's gardening campaign. 82. Home gardens mean better nutrition for rural families whose diets lack fresh vegetables. 83. Home gardens also mean an important saving in money to low-income families. 84. CBR established a farm mechanization program on 1,650 hectares in Carabobo. 85. New machinery was purchased and old machinery was put into good running order. 86. Farmer trained under CBR receives parcel of land. 87. CBR technicians closely supervise all phases of production on parcels. 88. On small farms in the Andes, CBR tackled problems such as irrigation 89. and insect control, aiming for higher production levels. 90. Demonstrations by CBR in improved sugar cane cultivation interest Lara farmers. 91. Margarita farmer begins poultry and egg program under CBR supervision. 92. CBR program in Bolivar state is focused on rehabilitation of cattle raising. 93. Hydroelectric power possibilities may mark Bolivar as an important production and industrial center in future. 94. Engineer Morris points out mule trail which is the site for the first rural road. 95. Angledozer begins construction of road through mountainous land. 96. Children who attend the milk station of the El Toco (Carabobo) community center enjoy a game of ball after their mid-morning serving of milk, cereal and dose of cod liver oil. 97. North American and VE Red Cross women from Caracas attend a cooking demonstration for rural housewives at the CBR community center at Los Jarales, Carabobo state. 98. Rural housewife from Los Jarales, VE, shows supply of canned goods put up at the CBR community center with fruit and vegetables grown in CBR-planned home garden. Cupboard to protect foods was made of wooden boxes and screen wire at the center. 99. Another view of the Poultry Installation financed by BAP-AID-CBR's Supervised Credit program, Chirgua, Carabobo, 1965. 100. Potatoes grown with BAP's Supervised Credit Program, Chirgua, Carabobo, 1965. 101. Sucking insects are the basic problem of the citrics grown in Nirgua, Carabobo. Juan Hernandez, CBR's fruitgrafters at Mayurupi is seen here showing the leaf infects, 1965. 102. Cleanup campaign sparked by CBR in Guarico, Carabobo. 103. Farm family enjoys newly decorated living room. Sons built home-made furniture and plastered and whitewashed walls; mother sewed new couch cover and mounted pictures cut from magazines under supervision in CBR center. Few farm families can afford to buy furniture for modest homes. 104. - 111. No caption.

CBR, Carabobo, Home Improvement

box 10

folder 183

General Physical Description note: Prints: 9

Scope and Contents note

112. Under the CBR home improvement program in Carabobo, farm families are adding new bedrooms, kitchens and verandas to their modest farm houses. Tiles

for roofing and cement for floors are getting furnished free by the VE government; the families themselves do most of the building work. 113. Most farm families have long ago outgrown small cane and mud houses. Under CBR planning, these families are now adding extra rooms, building new kitchens, cutting out windows and making other improvements for greater health and comfort. 114. CBR sponsored clean-up campaign gets underway in Guacara. 115. Most farm families have long ago outgrown small cane and mud houses. Under CBR planning, these families are now adding extra rooms, building new kitchens, cutting out windows and making other home improvements for greater health and comfort. 116. Eliseo Rodriguez and Harold Christ look over the beau crop of Bernardo Munoz, Spanish immigrant farmer, who receives supervised credit in the operation of his irrigated valley farm in Las Carcitas, Carabobo. CBR farm agents assist Munoz in seed selection and advice on cultivation, harvesting and marketing. 117. With the aid of CBR supervised credit, Heriberto Gil, shown here with his family, was able to construct this new farm house in Los Jarales, Carabobo. 118. No caption. 119. Traditional bedroom of Venezuelan farm family. 120. Walls plastered over and whitewashed, window cut out, and use of clean bed linen transform stuffy, unsanitary bedrooms into healthful sleeping quarters in farm house. These home improvements are being planned and carried out under CBR supervision.

CBR, Carabobo, Hygiene

box 10

folder 184

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

121. Children at a community center learn personal hygiene. Many are introduced for the first time to toothbrush and comb. 122. This wide-eyed youngster is learning proper care of his teeth at the community center organized by CBR in Yagua, state of Carabobo. 123. At the breakfast station in Yagua, Carabobo, pre-school children spruce up as they learn daily personal hygiene habits. Station is operated by an agency representing AIA and the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture. 124. At the breakfast station in Yagua, Carabobo, pre-school children spruce up as they learn daily personal hygiene habits. Station is operated by an agency representing AIA and the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture. 125. Children at the Yagua community center learn habits of personal hygiene; each of the preschool age youngsters who attend the daily milk station is given his glass and toothbrush, comb, and towel. 126. Venezuelan youngsters learn cleanliness before eating at a breakfast station run by CBR, a joint enterprise of the National Agrarian Institute of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture and Nelson Rockefeller's American International Association, a non-

profit organization which operated rural rehabilitation programs.

CBR, Carabobo, Nutrition

box 10

folder 185

General Physical Description note: Prints: 17

Scope and Contents note

127. Winthrop Rockefeller visit to milk station. 128. Children help themselves at the Yagua community center milk station. Volunteer mothers prepare the food, donated by the state, for serving fifty children daily. 129. After CBR technicians introduced shelves and sink, they showed the family how to make a simple oven. CBR is a joint project of the American International Association for Economic and Social Development and the Venezuelan government. 130. Children's weight and height are checked regularly at the community center in Yagua, state of Carabobo. These preschool age youngsters from underprivileged homes receive a mid-morning serving of milk and cereal plus daily dosage of cod liver oil five days a week at the center. 131. A volunteer worker at the El Toce Community Center, established by CBR, is mixing pablum for serving preschool age youngsters at the daily milk station. 132. Local mother administers cod liver oil followed by cereal and glass of milk. 133. Rural housewives learn to prepare new dishes, with emphasis on conservation of food values, at the cooking demonstrations at the CBR community center at Los Jarales, Carabobo state. 134. Rural housewife from Los Jarales, VE, shows supply of canned goods put up at the CBR community center with fruit and vegetables grown in CBR-planned home garden. Cupboard to protect foods was made of wooden boxes and screen wire at the center. 135. Students from the National Nutrition Institute in Caracas attend a cooking demonstration for rural housewives at the CBR center at Los Jarales, Carabobo. 136. Yagua mothers show great interest in the breakfast station and ten of them are coming in regularly on assigned days to assist CBR technicians to handle the large number of children. In this way mothers not only contribute to the center, but are learning important facts and practices in nutrition and health, and how to prepare foods properly for children. Meetings and classes are held for these mothers with emphasis on child care. 137. North American and Venezuelan Red Cross women from Caracas visit the breakfast station for farm children operated in the CBR community center at Yagua, Carabobo. 138. CBR technician in charge of the Yagua home management program, Mrs. Lydia Kleczynski, supervises local mothers in the proper preparation of milk and cereal at the breakfast station. Special emphasis is given to strict cleanliness and the boiling of all water used for drinking purposes. 139. The CBR miniature dining room at Yagua means better health for 81 children between the ages of two and seven.

Most of these youngsters have neither milk nor cereal available in their homes. 140. CBR home technician, Mrs. Aurea Rivera, demonstrates to farm women of Los Jarales, Carabobo how to cure meat. Class takes place in the kitchen of the CBR community center there. 141. Yagua children enjoy the playground equipment available at the neighborhood center established by CBR. They receive a mid-morning serving of milk and cereal and a daily dosage of cod liver oil before the play period. Plans are underway for the Carabobo state government to assume the operation of Yagua and other community centers. 142. Children who attend the milk station of the El Toco (Carabobo) community center enjoy a game of ball after their mid-morning serving of milk, cereal and dose of cod liver oil. 143. Among the Bejuma Damas de Accion Catolica are specialists in cooking, such as Sra. Tovar, shown offering a class in food preparation to a group of women of the community, and in dressmaking, painting and music. Each serves as instructor of her specialty. These young women, under the technical supervision of a CBR regional home economics director, established and equipped a neighborhood center they found in the western Carabobo community.

CBR, Carabobo, Sanitation

box 10

folder 186

General Physical Description note: Prints: 8

Scope and Contents note

144. Yagua housewife shows off her newly neat and sanitary kitchen which she fixed up under supervisions of a CBR home demonstrator. 145. A rural housewife makes arepas on a traditional tile hearth. 146. Demonstration kitchens set up in CBR community center are simple models of cleanliness and convenience which can be copies by rural families. 147. Picture taken before walls were plastered and whitewashed, before window was cut out, and before this farmer had learned home improvements, which are now being planned and carried out under CBR supervision. 148. Eliseo Rodriguez and Bernardo Munoz check mechanized equipment purchased by Munoz, a Spanish immigrant farmer through supervised credit. 149. Clean up campaign in Guacara, Carabobo initiated by CBR. 150. Before: most kitchens in rural areas are similar - cooking on open fire, no utensils. 151. After: the improved kitchen.

CBR, Carabobo, Schools

box 10

folder 187

General Physical Description note: Prints: 27

Scope and Contents note

152. AIA Venezuela: pre-school children in the farm village of Yagya, Carabobo state, gather on the porch of the community center (financed jointly by AIA and the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture) for songs and

games before breakfast. The program is designed to bring not only important foods into the daily diets of these children, but also recreation and the practice of community living. 153. Children play with improvised toys at the breakfast station opened by CBR at the El Toco rural school in Carabobo state. 154. Farm youngster learns daily health habits at the breakfast station opened by CBR at the El Toco primary school. 155. Graduation day for student vocational teachers attending the vacation short course at the Industrial Experimental School in Valencia, state of Carabobo. After the brief ceremony for presentation of diplomas, there was a social period with students, teachers, government officials and sponsors, to discuss the future of vocational training in Venezuela. Gathered here (facing camera) are Prof. Louis B. Beres, director of the Experimental School; John Camp, director of AIA, and Prof. Antonio Ermini Imery, director of Special Education for the Ministry of Education. 156. Prof. Louis B. Beres, director of new Experimental Industrial School, contracted by AIA, is shown with a class of vocational education teachers attending the first summer refresher course to be offered at the school in Valencia, state of Carabobo. 157. Dr. Angel Ginorio Gorbea, Puerto Rican authority on trade school education, is shown giving a class to a group of vocational education teachers during the vacation seminar. 158. Dr. Angel Ginorio Gorbea, Puerto Rican authority on trade school education, is shown giving a class to a group of vocational education teachers during the vacation seminar. 159. Ernest Maes, AIA education director and head of the Consejo de Educacion Vocacional, confers with Prof. Louis B. Beres, director of the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia, state of Carabobo. 160. Prof. Louis B. Beres, director of the Experimental Industrial School, was contracted by AIA. He is shown offering a class to a group of vocational school teachers during refresher course. 161. John R. Camp, AIA director, addresses student vocational teachers who completed the first vacation short course for instructors at the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia, state of Carabobo. 162. This is the unfinished interior of the new auto-mechanics shop at the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia, state of Carabobo. 163. New construction is more than doubling the shop space at the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia, state of Carabobo. 164. Construction moves ahead rapidly on new shops built to accommodate students and student teachers at the new Experimental Industrial School in Valencia, state of Carabobo. 165. Finishing touches are put on the remodeling of the main building of the new Experimental Industrial School in Valencia, state of Carabobo. Formerly the Carabobo Trade School for training vocational education students, the plant was expanded by the Ministry of Education with the cooperation of the state of Carabobo and the new experimental school, which includes teacher training, established with the technical cooperation of AIA. 166. Juan Jose Churion, machine shop director of the

Barquisimeto Trade School, was contracted as shop director for the new Experimental Industrial School in Valencia and is shown here designing his own shop. 167. Seated at the luncheon table on the occasion of a farewell courtesy for Prof. Antonio Erminy Imery (second from left, facing camera), director of the Division of Special Education of the Ministry of Education, are: Ernest E. Maes, director of American International Association industrial education training program; Prof. Erminy; John R. Camp, director of AIA; Dr. Neftali Duque Mendez, assistant to Prof. Erminy; Cayetano Anibal Midolo, AIA liaison secretary at the Ministry of Education offices; Prof. Miguel Angel Colmenares, national supervisor of Special Education; Louis B. Beres, former AIA technical supervisor of the teacher training program in Valencia, new consultant to the Ministry of Education, and Prof. J. Ernesto Fuentes, national supervisor of Special Education (sic.). 168. As a farewell courtesy for Prof. Antonio Erminy Imery, director of the Division of Special Education of the Ministry of Education, who currently is touring the United States and Europe to study industrial education methods, the American International Association offered a luncheon at the Tamanaco Hotel. In a discussion in the hotel lounge, before lunch was served, are (left to right) Prof. Erminy (profile with mustache); John R. Camp, AIA Director; Prof Miguel Angel Colmenares, national supervisor of Special Education; Prof. J. Ernesto Fuentes, national supervisor of Special Education (sic.); Dr. Neftali Duque Mendez, assistant director of the Division of Special Education; Louis B. Beres, former AIA technical supervisor of teacher training program in Valencia, now consultant to the Ministry of Education; Cayetane Anibal Midolo, AIA liaison secretary at the Ministry of Education offices and Ernest E. Maes, director of the AIA education training programs. 169. As a farewell courtesy for Prof. Antonio Erminy Imery, director of the Division of Special Education of the Ministry of Education, who currently is touring the United States and Europe to study industrial education methods, the American International Association offered a luncheon at the Tamanaco Hotel. In a discussion in the hotel lounge, before lunch was served, are (left to right) Prof. Erminy (profile with mustache); John R. Camp, AIA Director; Prof Miguel Angel Colmenares, national supervisor of Special Education; Prof. J. Ernesto Fuentes, national supervisor of Special Education (sic.); Dr. Neftali Duque Mendez, assistant director of the Division of Special Education; Louis B. Beres, former AIA technical supervisor of teacher training program in Valencia, now consultant to the Ministry of Education; Cayetane Anibal Midolo, AIA liaison secretary at the Ministry of Education offices and Ernest E. Maes, director of the AIA education training programs. 170. Seated at the luncheon table on the occasion of a farewell courtesy for Prof. Antonio Erminy Imery (second from left, facing camera), director of the Division of Special Education of the Ministry of Education, are: Ernest E. Maes, director of

American International Association industrial education training program: Prof. Erminy: John R. Camp, director of AIA; Dr. Neftali Duque Mendez, assistant to Prof. Erminy; Cayetano Anibal Midolo, AIA liaison secretary at the Ministry of Education offices; Prof. Miguel Angel Colmenares, national supervisor of Special Education; Louis B. Beres, former AIA technical supervisor of the teacher training program in Valencia, new consultant to the Ministry of Education, and Prof. J. Ernesto Fuentes, national supervisor of Special Education (sic.). 171. No caption. 172. Carabobo - Guacara, CBR training farm. Insect and weed control. 173. Carabobo - Guacara, CBR training farm. Insect and weed control. 174. Carabobo - Guacara, CBR training farm. Insect and weed control. 175. Carabobo - Guacara, CBR training farm. Insect and weed control. 176. Carabobo - Guacara, CBR training farm. Insect and weed control. 177. Carabobo - Guacara, CBR training farm. Insect and weed control. 178. Carabobo - Guacara, CBR Training Farm. Sample of normal growth of corn.

CBR, Carabobo, Supervised Credit: Landaeta Family

box 10

folder 188

General Physical Description note: Prints: 37

Scope and Contents note

179. No caption. 180. Venezuelan farmer's wife prepares meals in dark, cluttered kitchen. 181. Home renovations, including whitewash and home-built furniture, were made under CBR supervision. 182. Daniel Landaeta shows off the inhabitant of his new pig pen, which he made himself of cheap, easily available materials under direction of CBR technicians. 183. Drapes and spreads were made at Los Jarales, community center in Carabobo, one of the 10 community centers operated by CBR. 184. No caption. 185. No caption. 186. No caption. 187. No caption. 188. No caption. 189. No caption. 190. No caption. 191. Enjoying the home improvements they have made themselves under CBR guidance this VE family exemplifies the purpose of AIA - to give people the tools to help themselves. 192. CBR technician taught Daniel Landaeta how to make his own adobe bricks and mortar so that he could rebuild his mud thatch home. 193. Members of the Daniel Landaetas family pitch into repairs on their home at Las Jarales, Carabobo, under the supervision of a CBR technician. 194. CBR technician directs repairs on VE farm home. 195. - 216. No caption.

CBR, Carabobo, Union of Women's Catholic Action - Bejuma Community

box 10

folder 189

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5

Scope and Contents note

217. These plaques on the wall of the Bejuma Community Center signify that it is a home economic center

established by the Union of Women's Catholic Action. 218. The Bejuma (Carabobo) priest, Padre Falcon, meets with his Damas de Accion Catolica (UDAC) in the community center they established and equipped under the CBR technical supervision. 219. Under CBR technical guidance of UDAC of Bejuma constructed this screen-partition of the native cane "cana brava" which grows profusely in the area. This is only one of the handsome useful pieces of furniture built by the young Catholic matrons to equip the neighborhood center they founded in the western Carabobo community. 220. Women of the Bejuma community in Carabobo receive classes in sewing at the neighborhood center established by a group of young Catholic matrons of the area with CBR technical supervision. 221. A group of young matrons, members of UDAC, established a neighborhood center in Bejuma, Carabobo, and offer classes in sewing, cooking, painting, and music. The center was organized under the technical supervision of Mrs. Denise Dabrowska, former CBR home demonstration director for the state of Carabobo.

CBR, Guarico, Agriculture

box 10

folder 190

General Physical Description note: Prints: 42

Scope and Contents note

1. This Guarico farmer is clearing the sperture into the "bacaquero" (ant hill) in preparation for filling it with the chlorodane spray. Such any hills are found frequently in corn fields near Calabozo. 2. This Guarico farmer applies the spray directly into the opening of the ant hill, thereby effectively eliminating a large number of the destructive red ants which infest his corn field near Calabozo. 3. This Guarico farmer applies the spray directly into the opening of the ant hill, thereby effectively eliminating a large number of the destructive red ants which infest his corn field near Calabozo. 4. A Ministry of Agriculture demonstrator sets out for a Guarico corn field with a can of chlorodane spray packed on his back. His job is to show farmers of the Calabozo area in Guarico how to spray the bachacos (red ants) which attack their crops. 5. This farmer had bought a supply if insecticide from the Guarico office of Banco Agricola & Pecuaria in Calabozo and is paying for his purchase. 6. Farmers attending the course in operation of equipment offered by CBR technicians in Guarico learn to care for the expensive machines they handle. 7. This Guarico farmer has drenched the "bachaqueros" (ant hills) inhabited by the destructive VE red ants; now he is dousing the "roads" which they have built from the ant hills to the corn plants. 8. The famous VE bachacos (red ants) destroyed one-tenth of this corn crop on a farm near Calabozo in Guarico. 9. A pair of bachacos are having themselves a feast on this corn leaf in a field near Calabozo. 10. Here the camera of Paul Meyn has penetrated the privacy of a bachaco road, leading from the any hill to the corn field on a farm near Calabozo, state

of Guarico. 12. Those VE bachacos have a formidable appetite. Look at what they have done to a tree trunk on a farm near Calabozo, Guarico. 13. This is the bachaquero where a large community of the marauding red ants of Guarico have established headquarters. This shot was taken on a farm near Calabozo. This indicates just how large the bachaqueros really are. The photo was taken on a farm near Calabozo. 14. Here is a queen bachaco leaving the nest to celebrate her nuptials. This photo was taken on a farm near Calabozo. 15. This shows just how large the bachaco queen is. She still had her wings which she will lose shortly after breeding. The photo was taken on a farm near Calabozo. 16. Here is a male bachaco of the class dedicated to breeding. The photo was taken on a farm near Calabozo. 17. Here is a male breeder and two "soldier" bachacos. The former is a dilettante, and the latter do the work. 18. Here is a sampling of the entire bachacos family: in the foreground is an unbred queen - she still has her wings; behind her is her more experienced, wingless sister; the second winged apt is the breeding male; beside him is a dead, wingless male; the largest ant is a "soldier", and the two small ants are "slaves". The photo was taken on a farm near Calabozo, Guarico. 19. The regional branches of Banco Agricola y Pecuaria (Farmers and Stockmen's Bank) stock insecticides for exterminating the bachaco. Here an agent is discussing the product with a prospective buyer in Calabozo. 20. This farmer has bought a supply of insecticide from the Guarico office of Banco Agricola y Pecuaria in Calabozo and is paying for his purchase. 21. The chlorodane liquid is shot directly into the "bachaquero", headquarters of a marauding band of red ants which attack the corn fields in the region of Calabozo. 22. In addition to spraying directly into the opening of the ant hill, it was recommended to the farmers that they also spray the area around each "bachaquero", as the farmer is shown doing here in his corn field near Calabozo. 23. Another chlorodane bath is given the bachacos which infest the corn fields near Calabozo. 24. Guarico farm worker sign up for the course in the operation of farm equipment at the office of the Ministry of Agriculture veterinarian in Calabozo. 25. The central shop of the tractor-training course established at Galpon in Guarico is equipped with a full set of mechanics tools in the event a piece of training equipment needs repair. CBR technicians are assisting the Ministry of Agriculture in offering the course. 26. Maintenance of the machinery is a primary concern of students attending the course in operation of farm equipment offered by CBR technicians in Guarico. 27. This student is taking a hose to the disk attachment for his tractor. Part of the course in operation of farm equipment offered by CBR technicians in the state of Guarico consists in learning systematic methods for care and maintenance of the machinery. 28. This "tractorista" is checking the motor of his vehicle before giving it a practice run on the field at Galpon, Guarica. 29. CBR technicians and students look on while one budding "tractorista" takes his turn for

a trial operation of the machine. The course was offered at Galpon in Guarico. 30. Dr. Sanchez Medina, Director of Agriculture for the Ministry of Agriculture (right) and Capt. Navarro, representative of the state of Guarico, officiate at the presentation of diplomas to the first class of tractor operators to be graduate from the Agricultural Training Center operated by CBR technicians for the Ministry. 31. Howard Law, CBR technician, delivers a diploma to one of the first group to complete the course in this operation of farm machinery offered at Galpon in Guarico. 32. On the truck bed are officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Guarico government representatives and CBR technicians, all participants in the presentation of diplomas to the first group of farmers to complete the course offered in the operation of farm equipment at Galpon, Guarico. 33. This is a field in the state of Guarico during the rainy season. In the dry season, this same field is parched and cracked. To eliminate such extremes, the VE government is building the giant Guarico dam. 34. This is a typical field near Calabozo. The big Guarico River dam, which the VE government now is constructing will provide a reservoir for collecting such water as run-off and will store it until the subsequent dry season, when such fields as the one shown become parched and cracked from lack of moisture. 35. This is a Guarico rice field. 36. Heavy rains have caused extensive erosion in this Guarico field. 37. This corn field has suffered greatly from an infestation of the army worm. 38. Considerable stirring is necessary to mix the chlorodane powder with water to be used as a spray against the ravenous bachacos which infest the corn fields of Guarico. 39. If a mechanical sprayer is unobtainable, the Guarico farmer can resort to a good-sized tin can with holes punched in the bottom. Such an improvised sprayer is demonstrated by this farmer in ridding his corn field near Calabozo of the destructive "bachacos". 40. Here the farmer is preparing chlorodane mixture for spraying his field against the bachaco. The photo was taken at a farm home near Calabozo in Guarico. 41. This Guarico farmer now has a diploma which states that he is qualified to operate a tractor and the various attachments used with it. He was among the first group to complete the farm equipment operation course offered by CBR technicians for the Ministry of Agriculture. 42. Children help themselves at the Yagua community center milk station. Volunteer mothers prepare the food, donated by the state, for serving fifty children daily.

CBR, Guarico, Western Guarico Report

box 10

folder 191

General Physical Description note: Prints: 52

Scope and Contents note

43. - 94. No caption.

CBR, Lara/Margarita, Agriculture

box 10

folder 192

General Physical Description note: Prints: 24

Scope and Contents note

1. The cut forage is poured into the newly-completed trench on the Hacienda Bocaro near Arenales, in Lara. 2. Work is underway on a trench silo designed to store the surplus rainy season forage, so that cattle of the state of Lara may be assured of a cheap, year-round food supply, and the milk production of the area, which fluctuated greatly from season to season, may be stabilized. 3. Following up the tractor, which spread and tamped the forage dumped into the new trench silo at the hacienda Bocaro in Lara, these two obreros with pitchforks complete the leveling process. 4. Laborers on the Bocaro Hacienda in Lara are cutting forage to fill the trench silo constructed by CBR as a measure toward a year-round food supply for cattle in this key dairy region. 5. No caption. 6. A bulldozer goes to work for CBR building the first trench silo at the dairy farm "El Papelon" in the Torres district of Lara. 7. Livestock specialist, Dr. Edgardo Monolfu, in boots, is supervising the lining of a trench silo constructed on the Hacienda Bocaro at Arenales in Lara. 8. A tractor tamps the dry season silage dumped into the trench silo, constructed by CBR on the Hacienda Bocaro near Arenales, state of Lara, as a measure toward a year - round food supply for cattle of the region and stabilization of the region's greatly fluctuating milk production. 9. CBR's home gardening program is making an important contribution to the balancing of diets of farm families. 10. Following up the tractor, which spread and tamped the forage dumped into the new trench silo at the Hacienda Bocaro in Lara, these two obreros with pitchforks complete the leveling process. 11. No caption. 12. This pair of oxen at the Hacienda Bocaro near Arenales, Lara, is hauling forage to be chopped for storing in the newly constructed trench silo. 13. This steer appears to be well satisfied with the meal of ensilage served him from the trench silo constructed by CBR at Hacienda Bocaro. 14. Walls of inexpensive trench silos require a certain slant. Workmen are careful to see that the trench silo project at "el Papelon" dairy farm in Lara is prepared properly. 15. This grader raises a lot of dust as it planes down the trench silo built at "El Papelon" dairy farm in Lara as a demonstration of how to beat the seasonal food shortage which causes sharp fluctuation in milk production of that key area. 16. Sudan grass grows high during the rainy season in the Torres district of Lara, and dairy production is double that of the preceding dry season. CBR hopes to help stabilize the situation by storing some of this verdant forage in trench silos. 17. Cows munch forage in the modern stable at the "el Papelon" dairy in the Torres district of Lara, one of VE's key dairy-producing regions. 18. This is where dairy farm "el Papelon" in the Torres district of Lara where CBR conducted its first trench silo demonstration for the benefit of cattlemen who are faced with a feed shortage during

the dry season when the grass withers and disappears.

19. Erosion, one of VE's worst plagues, has rutted this hillside in Lara. 20. A trench silo, constructed by CBR at Hacienda Boacro near Arenales, is lined with waterproof material. 21. A bulldozer goes to work for CBR building the first test trench silo at the dairy farm "el Papelon" in the Torres district of Lara. 22. Farmers of the area, agricultural experts and government officials were among the many visitors who flocked to the Bocaro Hacienda last January to watch the filling of the first trench silo in their area and the first many of them ever had seen. 23. CBR's assistant Director Fernando Rondon, left, and visitors to the Hacienda Bocaro, watch the "historic" filling of the first trench silo in the region, constructed near Arenales, Lara, heart of one of VE's chief dairy producing areas. 24. No caption.

CBR, Lara/Margarita, General

box 11

folder 193

General Physical Description note: Prints: 28

Scope and Contents note

25. - 48. No caption. 49. El Tocuyo after the earthquake of August 3, 1950. 50. No caption. 51. Radio broadcast. 52. Radio broadcast.

CBR, Lara/Margarita, Nutrition

box 11

folder 194

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

53. A milk station where children from two to five years old are served a free glass of milk daily was inaugurated last week at La Fuente, Margarita Island in the Community Center opened there this spring by CBR.

CBR, Merida, Farm-to-Market Road

box 11

folder 195

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

1. Road in Merida is one of the 28 farm-to-market road projects pioneered by CBR in 11 Venezuelan states. 2. CBR-engineered farm-to-market roads wind through foothills in Merida. 3. CBR-engineered farm-to-market roads wind through foothills in Merida.

CBR, Peribeca, Crafts

box 11

folder 196

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

1. Housewives come to CBR center at Peribeca for all afternoon sewing class each Thursday. 2. Small girls from

Tachira learn elementary sewing at CBR community center at Peribeca.

CBR, Tachira, Agriculture

box 11

folder 197

General Physical Description note: Prints: 46

Scope and Contents note

1. Plots sown laterally to minimize erosion, on Tachira hillsides show the growing acceptance of CBR advice. 2. Great gulches have been dug by erosion in the Libertad area of the Andean State of Tachira. CBR programs of soil conservation are badly needed. 3. CBR technician Fernando Rodon gives pointers to a worker on the Juan Domador farm in the EL Porvenir community of the Sta. of Tachira concerning the care of tomatoes, one of Domador's principal crops. The worker at Rondon's suggestion is adding an extra brace to support the heavy plants. 4. CBR supervised credit in the Peribeca area of the Sta. of Tachira has facilitated this carefully sown onion crop, divided by a drainage ditch. 5. On the upland farm of Antonio M. Cardenas of the La Laja community in Tachira, CBR supervised credit has helped with the production of a good crop of peas. 6. American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) March, 1950-CBR technician directs maintenance work on sugar-cane machinery. 7. This Andean farmer applies new practices learned at CBR demonstrations to his fields on the slopes of Libertad Village. Technicians visit farmers regularly to inspect crops and give follow-up instruction and supervision. 8. Andean farmer utilizes new insecticide sprayer purchased through CBR supervised credit on cabbage fields. Venezuela, March 1950. 9. Sr. Alcidez Ramirez, recipient of CBR supervised credit in El Paramo, State of Tachira, grows corn and keeps bees. 10. Bulldozer pushes through corn field to open up way from farming area to marketing centers, under CBR's rural road construction program. These rural roads are of great economic importance to farmers who have been forced to take produce to market over mule trails. 11. Laborers spray tomato plants to control insect pests, according to CBR prescription, on the hillside farm of Juan Domador in the El Porvenir vicinity in the Andean State of Tachira. 12. Pedro Celestino received CBR supervised credit on the strength of his flourishing tobacco crop at Peribeca in the State of Tachira. 13. US Forest Service Engineer, Edward Morris, and machine mechanic Gordon Privett point out trail over which produce is transported to market in rough Andes Mountain region in Western VE. 14. Sixteen ton bulldozers push through corn fields in Andes Mountain region in Western VE to open up gravel road which will help solve farm-to-market transportation. 15. Many farmers in the area bring their products to the Free Market in Tariba, Tachira, scene of early morning activity. 16. The hillside farm of Juan Domador in the

Community of El Porvenir, State of Tachira, is planted half to garlic (foreground) and half to tomatoes. Laborers are working with the latter group. Domador is one of the farmers with whom CBR is working through supervised credit. 17. Fidel Contramaestre of Pueblito in the State of Tachira, a recipient of CBR supervised credit, has a mechanized sugar mill. Here his workers apply some manual labor to get the machine started. 18. A worker at the Fidel Contramaestre sugar mill in Pueblito stacks blocks of brown sugar for marketing. This product (papelón) is universally consumed throughout Venezuela. Contramaestre is a recipient of CBR supervised credit. 19. Leaves of tobacco are strung up to dry in a shed on the Pedro Celestino farm in Peribeca, Tachira. Celestino is a recipient of CBR supervised credit. 20. Pioneer Cardenas farmers are planting corn in an uncleared field. The territory just has been opened for cultivation. CBR technicians can show them how to clear the field and greatly augment their production. 21. Here, the pioneer Cardenas farmer has planted a haphazard mixture of corn and rice in his eagerness to get production under way. CBR agents can explain to the farmer why this practice is ineffective and what he can do to improve his yield. 22. Agent and "credit" - CBR's Fernando Rondon and coffee farmer Placido Mendez of the Pueblito community in Tachira - study the berry formation on a coffee plant. 23. CBR's Fernando Rondon inspects coffee berries with Placido Mendez on the latter's farm in the Pueblito vicinity of the State of Tachira. Mendez has received supervised credit on his coffee shop. 24. CBR agents have explained to Jose Cardenas that he must care for his onions while they are in storage. He is turning the onions to avoid their becoming damp and rotted. 25. Jose Cardena and his wife sort their onion crop, selecting the choice ones for seed and putting others in baskets for marketing. Cardenas, who farms in the Independencia vicinity, has received advice concerning seed selection by CBR agents with whom he is working through supervised credit. 26. Soil conservation through terracing is practiced successfully at Belandria, Tachira. 27. This view of Libertad community in Tachira vividly exposes the difference between eroded sections and those which have been subjected to contour planting. 28. This Capacho District Hillside in Tachira shows a patchwork of cultivation. CBR technicians are at work with farmers in this area, helping them with terracing problems and the selection of crops. 29. CBR supervised credit enabled Antonio M. Cardenas of La Laja in Tachira to build this sturdy modern poultry shed. 30. Poultry are penned securely on Antonio Cardenas' farm at La Laja in the Andean State of Tachira, thanks to suggestions he has received from CBR agents as means for straightening his flock and increasing his egg and meat yield. 31. Pedro Parra's cow takes salt from a cement container, built with funds squired through CBR supervised credit. The Parra farm is in El Llanito community of Tachira. 32. Cows rest securely behind fences on the Tachira farm of Pedro Parra, recipient of

CBR supervised credit. 33. Andean farmer utilizes new insecticide sprayer, purchased through CBR supervised credit on cabbage fields. 34. CBR technician makes regular visit to fields of Andean farmer cultivating under the supervised credit program. 35. Angel Maria Huerfano feeds sugar cane into a press. A CBR- supervised credit enabled him to replace the press's donkey power with a gas engine, increasing his yearly production, brown sugar loaves, by ten times. 36. Traffic is heavy the year round on new "farm-to-market" road constructed as a CBR experimental project last year in the VE Andes state, Tachira. The success of the low-cost road, which connects four farming communities, has resulted in a broad program with CBR technical supervision under which eleven additional states have entered contracts for the construction of a network of rural roads. 37. Erosion presents a serious problem in mountainous Tachira state. CBR technicians can show the farmer how to conserve his soil by terracing, contour planting, proper selection of crops and other scientific control methods. They are shown in the vicinity of Libertad. 38. A pioneer's pasture clearing in the newly-settled region of Cardenas reveals the VE's urgency to start farming. CBR hopes to help him and his neighbors. 39. Tachira onion growers pack their product by burro to market. These three have set out from the community of La Laja. 40. - 46. No caption.

CBR, Tachira, Crafts

box 11

folder 198

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

47. At the CBR Community Center in El Valle, State of Tachira, young girls learn handcrafts. Here they are intent upon some needlework. 48. Home management technician Miss Idea Reboyras, supervises fitting in sewing class at CBR center in Peribeca, Andes. 49. CBR home technicians lend a hand to local schools in the Andes, giving weekly sewing and gardening sessions in three schools in the area.

CBR, Tachira, Education

box 11

folder 199

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

50. Here is the provisional Puerto Nuevo School, "Casa Maria Miranda," built of cane poles and thatched. The town recently was settled in a pioneer section of Tachira.

CBR, Tachira, Farm-to-Market Road

box 11

folder 200

General Physical Description note: Prints: 15

Scope and Contents note

51. Edward E. Morris, US Forest Service engineer, who surveyed area and laid out route of new road. Mr. Morris is shown using a simple surveying instrument with which he maintained inclines at seven per cent maximum. 52. Edward E. Morris indicates route of present burro train to E. Gordon Privett, also of US Forest Service, who is supervising training and operations of Venezuela student tractor drivers building new road. 53. Showing character of fertile agriculture area serviced by new farm-to-market road in Tachira, near San Cristobal. 54. Tortuous path of burro trail, seen from elevation of clearing for new farm-to-market road near San Cristobal, Tachira. 55. Student tractorist working on fill to widen curve. At this high point, road makes sharpest turn of entire route. 56. Bulldozer powered by TD-18 heavy tractor clearing heavily wooded section for farm-to-market all duty road. 57. TD-18 tractor with bulldozer making fill at sharpest curve on farm-to-market road near San Cristobal. Roadway here is widened to accommodate passing vehicles. 58. TD-18 tractor at highest point of farm to market road under construction near San Cristobal, Tachira. 59. Youthful student driver uses TD-18 tractor with bulldozer to clear route of new farm-to-market road near San Cristobal. 60. Showing completed stretch of farm-to-market road. Gravel and rock from nearby riverbed form surface of road, which now accommodates heavy trucks and passenger buses. Month before, only burros carried cargoes to and from this point. 61. Completed section of farm-to-market road near San Cristobal, showing one of deep cuts made to maintain maximum inclination of seven per cent. 62. E. Gordon Privett with student tractor drivers. These young Venezuelans are first of corps of technicians who will carry through road building program in Tachira. 63. Motor patrol ditches stretch of rural road being constructed through 14 miles of rich cattle country in Portuguesa State under CBR farm to market road program in VE. 64. New rural road being constructed under CBR technical supervision connects isolated farming regions with main highway leading into market centers. 65. No caption.

CBR, Tachira, Gardening

box 11

folder 201

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

66. Women and children work in the demonstration garden at the CBR Community Center in Peribeca, Tachira.

CBR, Tachira, General

box 11

folder 202

General Physical Description note: Prints: 16

Scope and Contents note

67. "Grandes y Pequeños" - big folks and little - turn out for a piata party at the La Laja community center of CBR in the Andes of Tachira. The piata, a crepe-paper contraption, is filled with treats; it must be broken by a blind-folded hitter wielding a sturdy stick. 68. The rich Uribante River Valley in Tachira invites cultivation. CBR is working in this area with supervised credit and extension programs. 69. Much of the work is done by hand at this typical sugar mill of Canton in Tachira, one of the small industries of the area in which CBR is working with the farmers. 70. The vegetation of Cardenas, in Tachira, is lush, indicating the fertility of the soil. 71. The fertile area of Cardenas in Tachia State can increase its productivity with CBR help. 72. The people of Puerto Nuevo, predominately Indian, live much as their ancestors have for generations, fishing and washing their clothes along the river banks and paddle about in their dugout canoes, this one transporting canoes. 73. The Capare River flows serenely through an Andean valley in the State of Tachira where CBR is helping the farmers obtain the maximum return from their fertile soil. 74. The Andes rise sharply from the Uribante, State of Tachira, and part of the new area where CBR is beginning operations. 75. This cement watering trough was built with funds acquired through CBR supervised credit on the Tachira farm of Pedro Parrs. 76. A small rancher, Pedro Parra of El Llanito, Tachira State, employed CBR supervised credit in improving his dairy herd. He also fenced his pastures. 77. The cattle of VE lose weight as they walk great distances down cow paths like this one, leading from Cardenas to San Cristobal in Tachira. This is an acute problem of meat production in the nation. 78. It is about time for the CBR movie to start. The crowd has gathered in a plaza at the La Zorca in the state of Tachira. 79. Puerto Nuevo is a pioneer Tachira village in a newly settled area where CBR is extending its supervised credit and extension programs. 80. Young Venezuelan road builders, being trained in handling of heavy road equipment by U.S. Forest Service technician, pushes bulldozer through woods and brush to make way for new "farm-to-market" road in Venezuelan Andes region. 81. An audience of all ages sits entranced before the CBE movie at La Zorca, a village in Tachira. 82. One of the scenic mountain villages which dot the Andean landscape is Independencia. The handsome cathedral rises in the left background. Independencia is the center of an area in which CBR is working with supervised credit and extension programs.

CBR, Tachira, Home Improvement

box 11

folder 203

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

83. With the aid of CBR supervised credit, Placido Mendea, a coffee farmer of Pueblito community in Tachira, has constructed a spacious new house. The newly-constructed cement-lined brick tanks are in the foreground. 84. With his supervised credit loan, Antonio M. Cardenas of La Laja in the state of Tachira has built this cement reservoir for retaining rain water. 85. Side by side two houses of La Laja in the Andean state of Tachira, inviting a before and after comparison of the results of CBR supervised credit. 86. This Cardenas farmer has built a new house of tile with a corrugated tin roof. His old house of cane poles and thatched roof stands next door.

CBR, Tachira, Hygiene

box 11

folder 204

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

87. CBR supervised credit enabled Antonio M. Cardenas of La Laja, Tachira State, to construct this outdoor shower, which makes cleanliness next to fun for his children.

CBR, Tachira, Nutrition

box 11

folder 205

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

88. CBR helpers feed milk and cereal to 81 preschool children. Most of these youngsters have neither milk nor cereals available in their homes. 89. This is an average family of the Cardenas area in the Andean state of Tachira. CBR home demonstration agents have noted a high incidence of malnutrition, evidenced by the swollen belly and spindly legs, among the infants of this undeveloped rural region. 90. Volunteer women workers prepare milk for serving to undernourished children at the CBR community center in Peribeca, Tachira.

CBR, Valencia, Agriculture

box 11

folder 206

General Physical Description note: Prints: 70

Scope and Contents note

1. No caption. 2. No caption. 3. No caption. 4. No caption. 5. No caption. 6. No caption. 7. MAC machinery repair Headquarters at Boca del Rio, near Maracay. 8. ITIC poorly equipped machinery repair station in Guacara. 9. ITIC machinery repair station in Guacara. 10. Erosion caused by flooding river. 11. Erosion of cotton of San Joaquin, looking towards corn of San Joaquin. 12. ITIC idle and worn out machinery at Los Jarales. 13. Criollo sow and litter of one, belonging to one of Saman

Mocho families. 14. Young criollo boar, belonging to one of Guacara families. 15. Planting cotton by hand. 16. Showing sink holes in soil making use of machinery difficult; hence present use for platano appears wise. Note snail shells. 17. Otiz examining bind-weed that is shaking out corn in Los Jarales No. 1 farm. This area is interplanted with beans. 18. "Grupo" farm yields and income are low because of the kind of neglect shown in this field. Corn in background belongs to "Sindicato" member. 19. Intercropping of Corn and Beans on one of "Grupo" farms near Guacara. 20. Saman Macho. Grupo Cooperativo. Broom straw and squash ready for sale. 21. Farmer being trained on the CBR demonstration farm operated mechanical sesame harvester. Trainees who show ability in handling farm machinery and in farm management are selected to receive parcels under CBR supervised credit program in cooperation with the VE government. 22. No caption. 23. Mechanical corn harvest on 1500 hectares of Guacara farm land closed the first year's operation of a CBR experimental project demonstrating the transition of the average VE farmer from tradition hand labor to complete mechanization of all phases of agriculture. 24. No caption. 25. John Heilman, CBR farm management specialist, moves power duster out to Guaraca corn fields. 26. Three CBR technicians check young corn shoots on Guaraca "Cooperative Groups" fields for signs of the destructive work of the army worm. A constant battle, with mechanical dusters and sprayers, is kept going on the Guaraca area to keep the threat to corn farmers under control. Left to right are Rafael Rivero, Mariano Montoya, and John Heilman. 27. Hand dusting with DDT for control of "cogolleros" (Army worms) on sector IV. 28. Planting corn on sector IV. Man riding on back of corn planter to see that planter operates properly. 29. May 1949 - Assistant field technician Chacon, dissolving 2 - 4- D preparatory to applying pre-emergence weed control spray on sector IV. 30. Getting power duster ready to be taken to sector IV. 31. View of part of sector IV looking north. Tractor on left preparing land for planting corn. 32. View of part of sector IV looking north. 2 tractors preparing land for corn planting. Implement storage shed for sector in left center of picture. 33. Load of DDT and Power duster ready to leave machinery center for sector IV. 34. Dusting with power duster using DDT for control of "Cogolleros" (Army worms) on sector IV. 35. Young corn plant affected by "Cogolleros". 36. ITIC Machinery center at Guacara. 37. Heilman showing tractor driver how to make turns at end of row with corn planter. 38. Carpenters in machinery center at Guaraca building wagon bed. 39. Preparation of land immediately before planting corn. 40. Farm machinery being brought into Guacara is given careful maintenance under CBR guidance in the new ITIC machinery center in the zone. Since many efforts to mechanize agriculture in VE have failed through improper handling and care of machinery, CBR is strongly emphasizing this aspect of the program. Farmers being trained by the technicians in

tractor driving are taught to check oil, gasoline, and water before beginning work, to regularly grease machinery, and to handle tractors properly to avoid unnecessary wear and damage. 41. CBR training farm. Fumigation by plane of cotton fields with toxaphene to destroy the boll weevil. 42. No caption. 43. No caption. 44. Getting hand dusters ready for applying DDT for Control of "cogolleros". 45. No caption. 46. No caption. 47. No caption. 48. No caption. 49. No caption. 50. Venezuelan farmer Eugenio Carillo listens to a suggestion from a CBR technician. 51. CBR farm technician gives Bernardo Vera advice on a tractor operation. CBR is a joint program in rural rehabilitation of the VE government and AIA. 52. CBR farm management specialist, John Heilman, demonstrates to Guaraca farmer how mechanical corn planter is rapidly turned around at end of row. 53. Seedlings from a CBR nursery are given away or sold to VE farmers. 54. Formerly landless farmers proudly display tractors bought with profits earned during their participation in CBR's supervised credit program. 55. "Parceleros", formerly landless farmers who have been settled by CBR on parcels of land they have bought from the government, proudly display tractors they have bought with profits from their first year's crops. (CBR is a joint council of AIA and the VE government.) 56. Formerly landless farmers proudly display tractors bought with profits earned during their participation in CBR's supervised credit program. 57. "Parceleros", formerly landless farmers who have been settled by CBR on parcels of land they have bought from the government, proudly display tractors they have bought with profits from their first year's crops. (CBR is a joint council of AIA and the VE government.) 58. CBR training farm. Cotton field. 59. CBR training farm. Cotton field. 60. CBR training farm. Cotton field. 61. CBR training farm. Cotton field. 62. CBR training farm. Cotton field. 63. CBR training farm. Cotton field. 64. CBR training farm. Cotton field. 65. CBR training farm. Cotton field. 66. River crossing at entrance to Toco I, Sector VII. 67. "Caporal" going to Toco, Sector VII. 68. Road from Guacara to sector VII. 69. US farm, technician, James Owens (left), and Venezuelan technical assistant, Anastacio Cardenas, inspect new tractor at Guacara in Carabobo. Young Venezuelans, trained in farm and home management, work side by side with CBR experts to gain practical experience and effective rural rehabilitation techniques which will prepare them to take over the CBR projects eventually and expand them into other zones. 70. CBR farm technicians Juan B. Acosta and Marion Gutierrez check on available farm machinery in Guacara as large-scale mechanized corn planting gets underway in the "Sector Farms".

Scope and Contents note

71. Mothers in rural communities near Valencia learn to make baby beds from wooden boxes and corn husks for mattresses at the CBR community centers. Most babies and children in general have no adequate place to sleep in poor farm homes.

CBR, Valencia, Education/Schools

box 11

folder 208

General Physical Description note: Prints: 8

Scope and Contents note

72. Lunch time has arrived, and the student teachers at the second annual vacation course in the Experimental Industrial School of Valencia line up at the kitchen counter to have their plates filled. Board, room and spending money are supplied the teachers attending the course through a special fund allocated by the Ministry of Education. 73. His face protected from flying sawdust, this student teacher, enrolled in the vacation training course at the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia, operates a wood-cutting machine. He is one of sixty industrial school teachers from all sections of Venezuela enrolled in the second annual vacation course, offered by the Ministry of Education with technical supervision provided by the AIA. 74. Two student teachers enrolled in the vacation course of the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia operate a lathe, the one explaining to the other the details of the process, for part of the course involves training the teachers methods as well as perfecting their shop skills. Sixty teachers are enrolled in the four-week vacation course offered at the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia by the Ministry of Education with the technical supervision provided by AIA. 75. Shop practice is included in the vacation training of industrial school teachers at the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia. Here three of the sixty teachers enrolled in the annual vacation course, offered by the Ministry of Agriculture with the collaboration of AIA, cut a gear on the tool-making machine. 76. The industrial school student teachers also receive a certain period of shop instruction during the school week of the vacation training course at the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia. Here three student teachers are cutting a gear at the tool making machine. 77. Industrial school student teachers observe attentively as one of their number conducts a practice class, demonstrating the principle of levers in the operation of an extensive group of tools. Sixty of the teachers from the various industrial schools throughout Venezuela are enrolled in the annual vacation course offered by the Ministry of Education with the collaboration of AIA. 78. The role of levers in the operation of a variety of tools is explained to a class of student-teachers at the annual vacation course of the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia by one of

their number. Practice teaching is part of the classroom experience of the group of sixty trade school teachers enrolled in the vacation course, directed by consultants, contracted by AIA. All expenses of the course and of the teachers attending are paid by the Ministry of Education. 79. The principle of levers and their role in simple and complex tool design is demonstrated by this student teacher, one of sixty enrolled in the annual vacation training course for industrial school teachers offered at the Experimental Industrial School in Valencia. Luis B. Eres, technical supervisor of the school; contracted by AIA, observes while the student teacher conducts his practice class.

CBR, Valencia, Gardening

box 11

folder 209

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

80. CBR home gardening program has direct influence on health of farm families. Few families were eating fresh vegetables before this program got underway. 81. Home Gardens - Valencia, October 1949. 82. Home Gardens - Valencia, October 1949. 83. Home Gardens - Valencia, October 1949. 84. Home Gardens - Valencia, October 1949. 85. Home Gardens - Valencia, October 1949.

CBR, Valencia, General

box 11

folder 210

General Physical Description note: Prints: 24

Scope and Contents note

86. Washing clothes. 87. Washing clothes. 88. Grupo member's wife with home-made broom. 89. Wife of Grupo leader making "arepas" in kitchen of her new house. 90. Finishing touches are applied in the remodeling of a building of Vocational Teacher Training Center in Valencia operated by the Ministry of Education with the technical cooperation of AIA. 91. One of the students at a recent short course at the Vocational Teacher Training Center in Valencia, a machine shop director at the Barquisimeto Trade School, learned out to redesign the layout of his shop. 92. River crossing at entrance to TOCO I on Section VII. 93. Experimental School. 94. Some Grupo members spend as much as two hours walking to or from work. These are machete workers returning to Guacara from Guacara No. 3 farm. 95. MAC well-drilling outfit - with Ortiz (CBR) and Rendon of ITIC. ITIC is negotiating with MAC for 25 wells in this area. 96. Land clearing by machete workers, near Valencia. 97. Farm of Grupo Guacara 7. 98. Abandoned land near Guacara; typical of large areas, around Lake Valencia. 99. Soil showing snail shells, characteristic of condition close to borders of Lake Valencia. 100. Saman Mocho Grupo Cooperative Community. Obviously sub-standard housing. 101. Los Jarales - Unsatisfactory method of

getting water from unsanitary well. 102. First day of new housing project in Colonia Barbula, north of Valencia. Montoya, Noel (Valencia engineer) and Ortiz examining plans. 103. Prefabricated concrete sanitary privy, being offered to poor families by the Ministerio de Sanidad y Asistencia Social. 104. Old and pretty abandoned well and reservoirs at Los Jarales. One of doors under tank leads to toilet. 105. House and part of family of Los Jarales No.1 Grupo leader. House built with help of Bs 500 credit from ITIC. 106. Medicatura Rural of MSAS in town Los Guayos. 107. Illustration of free service offered in connection with the MSAS "Medicatura Rural" in Los Guayos. 108. Valencia Training Farm. 109. Valencia Training Farm.

CBR, Yaracuy, Agriculture

box 11

folder 211

General Physical Description note: Prints: 41

Scope and Contents note

1. No caption. 2. Rockefeller's CBR hired Louis Heaster and M.H. Stuker, to make a complete investigation of the agricultural resources of Yaracuy State. After this study, in which Venezuelan technical people will also participate, a report with recommendations will be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on the agricultural programs that could be undertaken in the state. 3. Rockefeller's CBR hired Louis Heaster and M.H. Stuker, to make a complete investigation of the agricultural resources of Yaracuy State. After this study, in which Venezuelan technical people will also participate, a report with recommendations will be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on the agricultural programs that could be undertaken in the state. 4. Rockefeller's CBR hired Louis Heaster and M.H. Stuker, to make a complete investigation of the agricultural resources of Yaracuy State. After this study, in which Venezuelan technical people will also participate, a report with recommendations will be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on the agricultural programs that could be undertaken in the state. 5. Rockefeller's CBR hired Louis Heaster and M.H. Stuker, to make a complete investigation of the agricultural resources of Yaracuy State. After this study, in which Venezuelan technical people will also participate, a report with recommendations will be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on the agricultural programs that could be undertaken in the state. 6. Rockefeller's CBR hired Louis Heaster and M.H. Stuker, to make a complete investigation of the agricultural resources of Yaracuy State. After this study, in which Venezuelan technical people will also participate, a report with recommendations will be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on the agricultural programs that could be undertaken in the state. 7. Dusting to kill army worm in corn field. 8. CBR

technician Evelio Tovar tests Yaracuy soil to determine hydrogen (PH) content. 9. Erosion in the Aroa Valley of Yaracuy has caused this accumulation of topsoil, lodged against a wire fence. 10. CBR staff members determine the depth of topsoil in a corn field in the State of Yaracuy. 11. CBR technician Juan B. Acosta discusses good farm practices, notably the use of sprays and fertilizers, with a group of Yaracuy farmers after completing a demonstration. 12. This Yaracuy farmer takes CBR technical advice and drops a handful of chlorodene into the hole of the bachaquero ant. 13. Yaracuy farmers listen to a CBR technician explain techniques of combating the cotton bollweevil and the corn borer. 14. CBR Technician gives a practical demonstration in soil testing (for Ph content) on the farm of a CBR borrower for him and some of his neighbors. 15. Example of a good papaya flower. 16. Geratol was too busy to weed his beans in time. Spindly plants are the result. 17. This stand of banana trees needs thinning for best production. Geratol has neglected bananas for more profitable crops. 18. A virus disease has attacked Geratol's papaya tree. Tovar indicates its presence. 19. Geratol shows a neighbor the evidence of a good papaya tree: bushy top, bell-shaped flower. (Note the machete in sheath under the neighbor's shirt.) 20. Geratol's corn crop produced forty bushels to the acre, is the basis of his request for credit. This is his new crop. 21. Evelio Tovar, Turrialba scholar (1948 and 1949), now with CBR, likes to "work with farmers"; here he points out the infestation of a corn stalk by army worm. 22. A big red ant, the bachaco, has tunneled into the rich soil of a Yaracuy corn patch to build a roomy dwelling. 23. This view of a Yaracuy tobacco plantation shows one sickly plant among myriad strong ones. 24. CBR technicians discover that a worm has attacked the shriveled tobacco plant. 25. A worm has made a sizeable inroad into this tobacco leaf on a Yaracuy plantation. 26. A Yaracuy farmer sprays his tobacco plantation with Toxafeno (10%) according to CBR prescription. 27. The army worm, like Kilroy, leaves a frequent mark of having been around most of the patches in corn-rich Yaracuy. 28. A Yaracuy farmer goes after the army worm with a spray of Toxafeno (10%) solution. 29. Here is Mr. Army Worm himself, munching away on a young corn plant. His discoverer is CBR technician Juan B. Acosta, working in Yaracuy. 30. Hand sprayers have become standard equipment in the Yaracuy region, particularly for these farmers who grow tomatoes. 31. After completing a demonstration in the use of insecticides to Yaracuy farmers, CBR technician Juan B. Acosta rehearses the procedure step by step, pausing to answer questions on the significance of what has been done. 32. CBR technician Juan B. Acosta explains to a group of Yaracuy farmers the principles of increasing yields by the use of insecticides. 33. CBR Director John Heilman (facing camera) and Howard Christ, extension specialist (foreground), help out with filling the trench silo at the "Granja" in San Felipe, Yaracuy, with Guinea grass for dry season forage.

34. CBR builds a trench silo at the "Granja Agrícola" experimental farm operated by the organization at the San Felipe, state of Yaracuy. 35. The framework of the roof is complete and principal supports in place on the construction of a typical Venezuelan "rancho" in the Aroa Valley of Yaracuy. 36. Primitive collection shown in close-up detail of the framework of a "rancho" being built in the Aroa Valley, section under study by CBR soils surveyor Marion M. Striker. 37. This laborer measures 25 centimeters of topsoil washed by erosion and accumulated against a wire fence in the Yaracuy Aroa Valley region, studied by CBR soils surveyor Marion M. Striker. 38. Erosion has wrought this havoc to topsoil in a papaya orchard of the Aroa Valley in Yaracuy. Papayas are one of the chief crops in Yaracuy, which supplies all Venezuela with some of the largest and most delicious of these popular melons. 39. Erosion has wrought this havoc to topsoil in a papaya orchard of the Aroa Valley in Yaracuy. Papayas are one of the chief crops in Yaracuy, which supplies all Venezuela with some of the largest and most delicious of these popular melons. 40. CBR technician gives a practical demonstration in soil testing (for PH content) on the farm of CBE borrower from his and some of his neighbors (technician - Evelio Tovar). 41. Erosion in the Aroa valley of Yaracuy has caused this accumulation of topsoil, lodged here against a wire fence.

CBR, Yaracuy, Carpentry

box 11

folder 212

General Physical Description note: Prints: 8

Scope and Contents note

42. Simple cabinets where food and eating utensils can be kept screened against the numerous posts which infest the simple rural dwellings of Venezuela are constructed from scrap lumber by housewives who attend the carpentry classes offered by CBR. This class, similar to those offered in CBR home demonstration centers throughout Venezuela, is meeting at the Home Demonstration Training Center in San Felipe. 43. Here is an almost completed window, constructed by members of the class in simple carpentry offered by CBR and Hogar Campesino home demonstration agents in the vicinity of La Trilla-Marincito. Tools were donated by members of the class, for the most part, and the thatched roof shop formerly was a shelter for drying tobacco and donated by one of the more affluent citizens of the community. 44. CBR and local education authorities in El Roble, state of Carabobo, have combined forces to expand the activities of the cillage school so that it also serves as a neighborhood center and provides facilities for adult education. Older children constructed these hobby horses for their younger brothers and sisters at a carpentry class. Activities also include serving a mid-morning lunch to school children from CBR kitchen, a community garden and classes in cooking, sewing, and rudimentary carpentry. 45.

Women attending the class in carpentry at the CBR home demonstration training center in San Felipe learn to construct rudimentary furniture. 46. These teen-aged girls are receiving from CBR's Sra. Yolanda Belisario de Melendez in rudimentary carpentry at the center in Marin, State of Yaracuy. 47. Furniture is constructed from scrap lumber for the new CBR neighborhood center of Albarico in Yaracuy. When completed this piece, which the girl is aligning, will be a couch and end table combined. 48. No caption. 49. CBR and Hogar Camesino home demonstration workers instruct villagers of the La Trilla-Marincito community in simple carpentry. The present project is the construction of window frames as part of a project to ventilate the airless mud and cane houses in which most of the people live.

CBR, Yaracuy, Community Center

box 11

folder 213

General Physical Description note: Prints: 12

Scope and Contents note

50. This is the main street, almost the only street, of Albarico, Yaracuy, where CBR established its most recent community center. 51. This charming little community is Albarico, Yaracuy, a group of pastel cottages shaded by coconut palms, where CBR founded its most recent neighborhood center. 52. Mothers and children gather outside the neighborhood center "Turin" in the Yaracuy village of Marin. 53. Professional personnel attending the CBR Home Demonstration Training seminar last summer learned to construct building blocks such as this one shown in the photo which they, in turn, are prepared to teach others to construct and thereby disseminate how-to-do-it detail regarding this durable, but cheap and readily accessible, building material. 54. In the yard behind the neighborhood center "Tiuna" in the Yaracuy settlement of Marin, villagers frequently gather for volley ball. 55. CBR collaborated once again with a community project when Home Demonstration training director Elba Velez supervised the remodeling and equipping of a San Felipe nursery for the children of working mothers. She is shown here (facing camera) in front of the building, discussing the project with the director, Mrs. Claudia de Sainz. 56. CBR's Home Demonstration Training Director Elba Velez discusses the program for the new San Felipe children's nursery with Mrs. Claudia de Sainz in the latter's office. The portrait of the South American liberator, Simon Bolivar, hanging over Mrs. De Sainz's desk, was among the many gifts received from the government. 57. The San Felipe nursery "Jardin de Infancia Simon Rodriguez" (named for the tutor Simon Bolivar) is among the most beautifully equipped in Latin America. A project of the Damas Bolivarianas, a women's civic group named for the Venezuelan liberator Simon Bolivar, the actual planning was done by CBR home demonstration training director Elbe Velez. 58. The director of the

San Felipe children's nursery, Mrs. Claudia de Sainz, arranges some of the excellent equipment supplied for the completely modern kitchen, contributed in large part by the Venezuelan government. 59. Members of the little mountain community of Albarico in Yaracuy, with CBR's Elba Velez advising, plan the repair of a fine, old colonial house which has fallen into ruin and was contributed by a member of the community for use as a neighborhood center. 60. CBR's Elba Velez, director of the Home Demonstration program for Yaracuy shows a group of CBR and Hogar Campesino "demostradoras" how to operate an opaque machine, one of several visual aids employed in civic health and improvement campaigns. The instruction was part of a training course conducted by Miss Velez recently in the CBR model Center at San Felipe, Yaracuy. 61. Visual aids study includes the operation of an opaque machine. CBR and Hogar Campesino Home Demonstration agents watch while Director Elba Velez projects a picture.

CBR, Yaracuy, Crafts

box 11

folder 214

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

62. A fashion show concluded the third short course offered at the CBR Home Demonstration Training seminar for professional personnel, conducted last summer at the San Felipe training center. This course, one of several offered, was devoted to clothing and personal appearance. 63. Women of the Yaracuy village of Marin gather at the neighborhood center where, under the direction of a CBR home demonstration worker, they learn to sew. 64. Women and girls of the La Trilla-Marincito community gather in the home of an owner of one of the few sewing machines in the settlement for a sewing class conducted by members of the CBR and Hogar Campesino home demonstration training course team. 65. Women at the neighborhood center "Tiuna" in the Yaracay village of Marin prepare material for the soles of the "alpargatos" on the table. Alpargatos are a type of sandal worn universally by the poor in Venezuela. 66. Housewives learn to make shirts from feed sacks during the Home Demonstration training course visit to La Trilla-Marincito for a sewing class. 67. No caption. 68. A CBR home demonstration worker advises while a member of the sewing class of La Trilla-Marincito cuts part of a shirt. This garment is made from a feed sack. 69. No caption.

CBR, Yaracuy, Education

box 11

folder 215

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

70. Farm youth of Marin watch intently as CBR technician Juan B. Acosta points out the characteristics of good corn

seed. 71. The La Trilla Marincito Civic Committee told Governor Hector Blanco Fombona of Yaracuy that La Trilla needs a new school house to replace this old one. 72. CBR technician Juan B. Acosta aided by Evilio Tovar explains to farm children of the Marin community in Yaracuy which type of ear should be selected for seed corn. The demonstration was made at the neighborhood center. The best ears grow low on the stalk.

CBR, Yaracuy, Gardening

box 12

folder 216

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

73. School children of La Trilla-Marincito, guided by CBR Hogar Comesino Home Demonstration agents, prepare a model garden. 74. Preparation of a seed bed is part of the task of gardening undertaken by school children of the La Trilla-Marincito community. CBR's Corina Garcia assists and instructs the youngsters in their task. 75. CBR Technician Juan B. Acosta gives an enthusiastic group of young farmers would-be farmers pointers for identifying good seed in a demonstration at the neighborhood center in Marin in the state of Yaracuy. 76. Hogar Campesino Home Demonstration agents work in the Center's demonstration garden. Vegetables are used in the cooking classes taught at the Center. 77. People in Marin in Yaracuy combine tools and time working in the community garden, grown on a plot behind the CBR neighborhood center, which is directed by home demonstration agent Sra. Yolanda Belisario de Melendez. Her husband, a CBR agricultural agent known as a "perito," advises the novice gardeners on the care of their crops. 78. School children of La Trilla-Marincito community center prepare the soil for a school yard garden. Little girls in the background are preparing a seed bed. CBR and Hogar Campesino home demonstration workers chose this settlement as a project for their recent training course in Yaracuy.

CBR, Yaracuy, General

box 12

folder 217

General Physical Description note: Prints: 7

Scope and Contents note

79. CBR supervised credit agent Evelio Tovar discusses a credit plan with Eliseo Geraterol and family of La Trilla, Yaracuy. 80. Sr. Eliseo Geraterol, vice president of the la Trilla delegation elected to call upon Governor Hector Fombona of yaracuy, discusses the problems of the little backwoods community with CBR home demonstration supervisor of the zone, Elba Velez. 81. CBR Elba Velez reviews the program of the joint conference held with Hogar Campesino to develop home demonstration techniques to aid rural Velezuelan families. Graciela Gutierrez, HC supervisor for the four-

state area of Carabobo, Cojedes, Lara, and Yaracuy, sits to the right of Miss Velez. 82. Typical home in La Trilla, project community for CBR and Hogar Campesino Home Demonstration agents. 83. Street scene in La Trilla Marincito where CBR Hogar Campesino home demonstration workers began a test program of community betterment. 84. Applicants Eliseo Geraterol discusses his prospects for supervised credit with CBR agent Evelio Tovar. 85. Farm and Home planning for the whole family. A potential applicant and his family in Yaracuy listen carefully as the plan is explained by the CBR technician.

CBR, Yaracuy, Home Improvement

box 12

folder 218

General Physical Description note: Prints: 7

Scope and Contents note

86. Sr. Carlos Manuel Orvieto and his Senora of the La Trilla-Marincito community were so impressed with the improvement program initiated by members of CBR and Hogar Campesino workers in the La Trilla-Marincito community that, after "opening" a new window in their old house of mud and cane, they decided to build a new house, this one of cement. Sr. Orvieto applied the rules of carpentry he learned in the CBR-Hogar Campesino class to construct this double window in his home. 87. The man of the house lends a hand in fitting the frame of a new window in his cane and mud house in the Yaracuy community of La Trilla. A representative of Hogar Campesino, the farm home workers of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture offer a bit of advice. 88. CBR-Hogar Campesino Home demonstration team shows a La Trilla housewife how to construct a window. 89. The new window works fine. CBR Home demonstration supervisor for Yaracuy, Elbe Velez, explains the principle of hinges to a group of citizens of the La Trilla-Marincito community where several windows are "opened" as part of the CBR-Hogar Campesino training course for home demonstration workers, who instructed the people of the community in the construction of window frames and shutters. 90. Use of "tierra-cemento" blocks in rural construction is shown here in the addition to a Yaracuy farm house. This was a part of a demonstration for the CBR Home Demonstration Training Seminar for professional personnel, held at San Felipe last summer. 91. Construction from blocks of "tierra-cemento", a cheap convenient material for use in low-cost housing comprised part of the subject matter for the fifth course, which dealt with living quarters, of the Home Demonstration Training seminar for professional personnel held last summer in San Felipe. 92. CBR and Hogar Campesino home demonstration workers have taught the people of La Trilla Marincito (Yaracuy State) to construct window frames. The "duena de la casa" is adding the final touches to the

window she has "opened" to ventilate her one-room mud and cane house.

CBR, Yaracuy, Hygiene

box 12

folder 219

General Physical Description note: Prints: 4

Scope and Contents note

93. Toweling down after a shower at the children's day nursery in San Felipe, this boy is ready to don a clean uniform and begin the day's round of activities, which include study, mid-morning "meriends," play, lunch, rest and group singing. 94. Habits of hygiene are taught the youngsters at the model San Felipe nursery for the children of working mothers. Many of them never had contact with comb or toothbrush before. Each little lavatory is built to size for the youngsters, most of them of pre-school age. 95. Tiny shower stalls, built to size, accommodate the children attending the San Felipe nursery, designed by CBR home demonstration training director, Elba Velez, and promoted by the Damas Bolivarianas whose honorary president is the wife of the governor of Yaracuy. 96. This child readily peels off his "home clothes" and hangs them in the handy little wardrobe at the children's nursery in San Felipe. After a shower, he will slip into a clean uniform provided by the nursery.

CBR, Yaracuy, Nutrition

box 12

folder 220

General Physical Description note: Prints: 14

Scope and Contents note

97. No caption. 98. Leaders of the Yaracuy capital of San Felipe joined with volunteer mothers in serving the children at the milk station on the day the CBR Model Center was inaugurated. 99. CBR home economist Elba Velez measures one of the daily attendants of the feeding station at the Center. This is part of a routine health check, which includes periodic examination by a physician. 100. Children attending the daily feeding station at the Center have gained an average of two pounds during three months. Director Elba Velez checks their weight each week. 101. CBR Supervisor Corina offers a few gentle hints, as her little helper - an attendant at the milk station of the Model Center in San Felipe - feeds a rabbit carrots from the demonstration garden. Rabbits and chickens are kept penned next to the garden and like it, they demonstrate to persons of the community the sort of individual activity they can adapt to small space and thereby supplement their often inadequate diets. 102. Volunteer mothers serve breakfast each week day at the milk station of the CBR Model Center in San Felipe, capital of the State of Yaracuy. 103. Youngsters attending the nursery for children or working mothers in San Felipe wait for their "merienda". For many of them

this nutritious mid-morning meal of milk and cereal, perhaps, with fruit, is the most wholesome diet they have had. The children also receive a nutritious lunch. 104. Volunteer mother serves milk and cereal to children at the milk station of the neighborhood center "Tiuma" established by CBR Home Demonstration workers in the Yaracuy village of Marin. 105. Hungry children peer over a bottle of cod liver oil, waiting for their daily breakfast at the CBR Model Center milk station in San Felipe, State of Yaracuy. Mothers of some of these youngsters prepare the food, serve it and wash the dishes. 106. This young "musiu" (foreigner) is being a brave girl and taking her cod liver oil at the milk station of the CBR Home Demonstration neighborhood center in Marin. 107. Certain school age children also receive "breakfasts" at the milk station of the neighborhood center "Tiuna" in the Yaracuy village of Marin. 108. Children from the poorest home of San Felipe gather each week day morning for servings of fruit, cereal, milk, plus a does of cod liver oil, at the CBR Model Center in San Felipe. 109. Pre-school age children of the Yaracuy village of Marin receive cod liver oil, milk, and cereal, served each morning by volunteer mothers at the neighborhood center "Tiuna", operated under the supervision of CBR home demonstration workers. 110. Hungry children of the Yaracuy village of Marin make short work of cereal and milk at the CBR Home Demonstration Milk Station.

CBR, Yaracuy, Sanitation

box 12

folder 221

General Physical Description note: Prints: 6

Scope and Contents note

111. Young CBR home demonstration trainees learn poster-making techniques that will help teach fellow Venezuelans the principles of home management and sanitation. 112. Each youngster at the Don Simon Rodriguez nursery, in San Felipe, has his own sheet on its own shelf and sets up his own little cot for the daily rest period. Some of these children have not slept on individual beds before and few of them were acquainted with the luxury of clean sheets. 113. This little girl carefully spreads the sheet on her small cot, ready to take her daily nap at the Simon Rodriguez nursery in San Felipe, state of Yaracuy. Funds to equip the nursery were raised by the Damas Bolivarianas whose president is the first lady of the state, Dona Esther Valery de Cordida. 114. CBR and Hogar Campesino home economy agents join in a poster contest, demonstrating this medium of visual aid in a community health or improvement campaign. The contest took place during a recent training course for home demonstration workers, conducted by CBR's Elba Velez, director for this work in Tachira. 115. A pretty CBR "demostradora" shows her entry in the poster contest, conducted during the recent home demonstration training course in Yaracuy. Her poster says "Always

keep your home painted and clean. Cooperate in the Clean-Up Campaign". 116. Prize winning poster says to destroy flies, which carry germs. Poster contest was part of a visual aids study undertaken by CBR and Hogar Campesino home demonstration workers.

CBR, Yaracuy, Training Farm

box 12

folder 222

General Physical Description note: Prints: 33

Scope and Contents note

117. - 147. No caption. 148. Yaracuy - San Pablo. Damage done by army worm. 149. Yaracuy - San Felipe. Identification of army worm on corn.

CBR, Miscellaneous, Carpentry

box 12

folder 223

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

1. Students at home demonstration agents school learning how to make simple furniture so they can teach Venezuelan rural housewives to do the same. 2. In the woodcrafts class the students learn to fashion simple utilitarian objects for home and school from scrap lumber. Note the box with handle is identical to that wherein the bottle caps and shells for arithmetic study are kept.

CBR, Miscellaneous, Education

box 12

folder 224

General Physical Description note: Prints: 5

Scope and Contents note

3. These two engrossed little girls are learning to count on an abacus of shells. 4. The reading lesson concerns Venezuela's flag, "la bandera." An older student points, and the younger ones recite that the flag is pretty, is red, yellow and blue and has seven stars. On the table is a drawing of the "aparato digestivo," the digestive system. 5. The chapel dating from colonial times at Monte Sacro farm in the Chirgua Valley has been restored to serve as a school for the children of the farm's employees. 6. Reconstructed, but its fine, old lines unchanged, the former Monte Sacro Chapel reflects its change in status by a simple sign. 7. No caption.

CBR, Miscellaneous, Gardening

box 12

folder 225

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

8. Vegetable beds are neatly bordered by cement blocks, and the children are expected to weed and cultivate them.

Together with their gardening instruction, the youngsters receive important guidance in nutrition.

CBR, Miscellaneous, General

box 12

folder 226

General Physical Description note: Prints: 51

Scope and Contents note

9. Nothing to be afraid of: This seems to be the philosophy of seven year old Victor Raul Bolivar who helps his father, Juan, a PAAP bee expert. However, little Victor is wearing a protective veil in case the bees do not agree. 10. No caption. 11. No caption. 12. No caption. 13. No caption. 14. Youth Club Project: Venezuelan Youth Club (5-V) member showing one of his budded (improved) orange trees produced with guidance of MAC (Ministry of Agriculture) - CBR technician. 15. A rural Venezuelan audience watches CBR motion picture on good health practices. 16. Mrs. Millie Prosdocimi, director of the CBR Home Demonstration Section, delivers a diploma to Miss Flamina Oberti, director of the Red Cross Social Service, at the conclusion of the series of courses offered by CBR in Caracas to social workers of the government and various official and private social agencies. Next to Mrs. Prosdocimi is her assistant, Miss Elda Marquina. 17. A scene at the party which closed the series of courses offered by the CBR home demonstration section, headed by Mrs. Millie Prosdocimi, to Venezuelan social workers. On the table can be seen some of the objects prepared in Course No. VIII: Rural Development. 18. No caption. 19. No caption. 20. No caption. 21. No caption. 22. No caption. 23. No caption. 24. No caption. 25. Los credos son sometidos a pesaje para constatar los aumentos de peso. 26. No caption. 27. Learning how to iron. 28. Six grade girls sewing. 29. They also learn to wash clothes. 30. Farmers signing their agreement with BAP. CBR-Quarterly report, Oct-Dec 1961. 31. A campesino from San Nicolas de Bari looks over his harness. They form part of the equipment given by the BAP on credit. 32. Noriche palm typical of the Guyana zone which are used primarily for fibers. 33. Prepared for work, Domingo Peralta and his burro. Domingo had received the training in the animal drawn implement of the CBR program. 34. Part of the CBR's exhibit at the Campesino Fair, Maracay. 35. The Pro 5-V Club Association and the publications programs at the Campesino Fair. 36. 300 Kaki Campbell Ducks were imported from Holland during January. Here is one of the three duck houses and corrals constructed for that purpose. 37. Home gardening. 38. Irrigation. 39. Laying hens. 40. Fruit growing. 41. The carpenters. 42. The auto mechanics. 43. Toward the end of the semester, some practice teaching classes were started and those are continuing more intensively during the rest of the course. Here, one of the teacher trainees puts on a demonstration on measurement in the machine shop. 44. Another demonstrates the use of the shaper. 45. Los conejos son

una explotacion comun dentro de los proyectos 5-V de Azaguas, 1967. 46. El trabajo preliminar del Dr. Canuto Cardona, como experto en le guminosas comestibles, mas la publicacion que se esta haciendo sobre el cultivo de carotas, constituyen un valioso aporte a los planes de los organismos patrocinantes hacia el fomento del cultivo de la carota. 1966. 47. A roadside salesman of pineapple near Valera in the Andes. (CBR quarterly report, Jan-Mar 1961.) 48. No caption. 49. No caption. 50. Right Here! Dr. Tiburcio Linares of PAAP shows Jesus Maria Cabrera where an injection should be made on a Brown Swiss cow. 51. No caption. 52. No caption. 53. No caption. 54. No caption. 55. A hydrologist points to a place for perforating a well in Lara. 56. The sugar cane industry is highly developed in Lara. 57. The Supply and Demand Study was completed during the quarter. 58. Prospect of the future fish market for Maracaibo (Maracaibo Wholesale Market Study). 59. Another view of the Maracaibo market.

CBR, Miscellaneous, Hygiene

box 12

folder 227

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

60. Learning good health is part of the procedure at the Center's feeding station. Children are taught to wash their hands and teeth and comb their hair.

CBR, Miscellaneous, No Caption

box 12

folder 228

General Physical Description note: Prints: 86

Scope and Contents note

61. - 146. No caption.

CBR, Miscellaneous, Nutrition

box 12

folder 229

General Physical Description note: Prints: 2

Scope and Contents note

147. Assistance of mothers allows stations to handle 50 to 60 children at play. 148. CBR staff member shows trainees how to make use of visual aids in home demonstration work.

CBR, Miscellaneous, Rural Youth Club

box 12

folder 230

General Physical Description note: Prints: 28

Scope and Contents note

149. 5-V Club Members at San Francisco de Asis singing opening hymn. 150. Group of 5-V Club girls from Palo Negro dancing the Venezuelan folk dance, the Joropo. 151. Maria Hernandez, 14 year old 5-V Club president showing the complete set of bedroom furniture she

constructed herself as a part of her home improvement project. 152. A student of the Escuela Practica de Agricultura in Providencia, state of Aragua, performs a vaccination on poultry as a classroom demonstration. 153. 5-V Club members are youthful teenagers, interested in cooking, sewing, gardening and improving their rural homes and helping their families. A veteran CBR worker with 5-V groups is Mrs. Lillian Fernandez, who helped organize several clubs in Barinas, when she directed the CBR home demonstration program there, and how is a consultant attached to the Training Center for Farm Home Agents. Student Farm Home agents receive training as leaders of 5-V clubs and, in their eventual field work, will be concerned with organizing and guiding these important youth units. 154. Exhibit of the clothes made by the 5-V Club Girls at San Francisco de Asis. 155. Members of 4-S clubs - modeled on the 4-H outline of the U.S. - learn to make furniture from boxes and scrap lumber. The ACAR home supervisor and local volunteer give guidance. 156. ACAR home supervisor teaches wife of a borrower how to prepare vegetables and emphasizes need for balanced meals. 157. Farm children meet with ACAR agronomist Erwin Fuchs in hybrid corn fields which they are cultivating as a 4-S project. 158. No caption. 159. Iranio Janduzzo, of the Rio Clarinho Club, at Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, who harvested 18 baskets of hybrid corn (an average of 120 ears per basket) from the 1- kg of hybrid seed corn planted on poor land. 160. No caption. 161. Air photo interpretation - air photos serve as base for making detailed maps and analyzing the land resources of areas being studied under CBR direction in southeast Venezuela. 162. No caption. 163. Farm girls learn about balanced diet by preparing healthful dishes at 4-S club meetings, under ACAR supervision. 164. Primitive kitchen - showing cooking arrangements in a rural home before being improved by housewife under guidance of CBR home management technicians. 165. Farm machinery training - showing CBR trainers and some of the trainees with farm tractors and equipment at one of the CBR mobile training centers in Yaracuy state. 166. Improved kitchen - showing better cooking facilities built under guidance of CBR home management technician. 167. A rural house - this is the type of house being replaced by self-help rural housing program of Ministry of Health with technicians trained in cooperation with CBR. 168. No caption. 169. Community Center - Ciudad Ojeda community center in Zulia state where classes in sewing, cooking, child care, house improvement are given, together withand other community activities; all developed by local community group under CBR direction. 170. Farm to market - type of road surveyed and built in Venezuela Andes with CBR technical guidance. 171. Resources studies - examples of maps prepared by CBR technicians for use in planned development of agriculture in the state of Yaracuy. 172. Andean farming - primitive wooden plow and oxen used in breaking land on steep Andean hillsides, a far cry from mechanized

methods on level land. 173. Farm to market - in forested low country built by state of Portuguesa with CBR technical guidance. 174. No caption. 175. Child care - Ministry of Health doctor examines a child in MAC-CBR rural community center, one of the many center activities to help improve rural living conditions. 176. Rural housing - a campesino making pressed earth (with a little cement) blocks to build a new home, under CBR guidance.

CBR, Miscellaneous, Sanitation

box 12

folder 231

General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

177. CBR staff member shows trainees how to make use of visual aids in home demonstration work.

CBR, Miscellaneous, Special Studies

box 12

folder 232

General Physical Description note: Prints: 72

Scope and Contents note

178. The electric microsol sprayer brings comfort to animals tormented by insects and parasites and results in happier, healthier cows, an increased milk supply and consequent gains for the dairyman. 179. Troublesome parasites are destroyed by a close-range spraying. These pests can so annoy a cow that she will lose weight, and her milk supply will be jeopardized. 180. The electric microsol sprayer is effectively employed in this dairy barn, one of the more modern installations in the area known as the Caracas milkshed. The photo was taken during a study made of the Caracas dairy supply area by Dr. J.B. Frye for CBR. 181. No caption. 182. No caption. 183. No caption.

Quintas Crespa 184. No caption. 185. Onions are a plentiful staple at the Quinta Crespo market in Caracas; the photo was taken to illustrate a study of the marketing of agricultural products in VE, prepared by Dr. George L. Mehren for CBR at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture. 186. This shows how blocks of the traditional VE white cheese are stored at the Quinta Crespo market in Caracas; the photo was taken to illustrate the study of marketing agricultural products in VE by Dr. George L. Mehren, arranged by CBR for the Ministry of Agriculture. 187. Close-up of the traditional and tasty - but dangerously unsanitary Venezuelan white cheese. The photo illustrates a study of marketing agricultural products in Venezuela, undertaken by Dr. George L. Mehren for CBR at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture. 188. This is a typical view of the Quinta Crespo market, taken to illustrate a CBR study of Venezuelan market structure

by Dr. George L. Mehren. 189. Children line up to enter private school at El Tigrito, Anzoátegui state.

Department of Irrigation 190. Canal de aducción del embalse de Taiguaiguay, invadido por la maleza. 191. Limpia a mano de un canal secundario en el Proyecto de Suata. 192. Pequeño canal en el que la maleza ha sido segada a mano. En la foto pueden apreciarse también las estructuras para el control del agua en el Proyecto de Suata. 193. Tierra de primera clase situada en la zona del Proyecto de Guataparó, que no ha sido limpiada ni preparada el riego, a pesar de estar cruzada por un canal de regadío. 194. Tierra de primera clase y muy valiosa del Proyecto de Suata, que ha sido acondicionada para el riego. 195. Campo que se acondiciona para el riego en el Proyecto de Suata. Sólo en tierras planas puede hacerse una buena labor de nivelación. 196. Terreno excelente en el que el agua de riego no se ha controlado y sólo ha servido para abrir zanjás profundas. 197. Campo recién deforestado y libre de malezas, listo para pasarle la niveladora. 198. Campo acondicionado para un riego eficiente. 199. He aquí un potrero que sólo se ha limpiado parcialmente y que se riega dejando correr el agua sin ningún control. 200. Tierra de la misma calidad que la de la foto no. 10, debidamente acondicionada para el riego. [Number 10 is now number 194] 201. Este potrero, de gran capacidad de sostenimiento, recibe el riego mientras el Ganado se retiene en un proyecto adyacente. 202. Plantación de caña de azúcar prácticamente perdida, a causa del excesivo crecimiento de malas hierbas, las cuales no pudieron controlarse por la imposibilidad de utilizar maquinaria sobre los lodazales formados. 203. Campo de caña de azúcar contiguo al anterior, que puede cultivarse con maquinaria por haber sido nivelado y acondicionado para un riego eficiente. 204. Cuando la tierra está debidamente nivelada se evitan los lodazales y pueden utilizarse tractores para controlar las malas hierbas, con lo que se elimina la mayoría del trabajo a mano. 205. Canal de aducción de Suata, limpiado parcialmente hace varios meses. 206. Canal de aducción de Taiguaiguay, en el cual se está limpiando la vegetación y los sedimentos. 207. Canal recién limpiado. Estos canales pueden limpiarse sin interrumpir el curso libre del agua por los mismos. 208. Campo en el que el agua acumulada en los llaques bajos mata las plantas e impide el cultivo. En este campo se pierde el 50% de la cosecha. 209. Campo de maíz, sin nivelación apropiada, donde el agua acumulada en algunas secciones ha mermado la cosecha en un 20%. 210. Campo de maíz debidamente nivelado, que muestra una perfecta uniformidad en su cosecha, debido a que su superficie ha permitido un riego y un cultivo adecuados. 211. Cosecha perdida por falta de nivelación de la tierra. 212. Tierra del mismo tipo que la de la foto anterior, acondicionada para el cultivo intensivo de hortalizas con regadío. 213. Las prácticas de cultivo intensivo dan rendimientos elevados cuando la tierra puede ser regada de una manera apropiada. 214. Esta tierra de primera clase, situada en Guataparó, tiene un

canal que bordea la finca y, sin embargo, permanece sin desarrollar. 215. Esta finca de Taiguaiguay ha sido habilitada para el cultivo, pero no se ha nivelado. Su valor aumentaría considerablemente con una nivelación adecuada. 216. Fincas de Suata cultivadas intensivamente. Esta tierra es de un valor muy elevado, y el gasto realizado en acondicionarla para el riego puede recuperarse en uno o dos años. 217. Esta es una tierra de buena calidad, situada en la parte inferior del Proyecto de Suata, la cual solamente produce pastos en manchas diseminadas, debido a la falta de drenaje. 218. Tierra falta de drenaje en el Proyecto de Suata, la cual tendría un alto valor si fuese devidamente nivelada. 219. Campos muy productivos en el Proyecto de Suata, cuya tierra está convenientemente drenada y regada. 220. Compuertas de control en el lugar donde el canal de aducción toma sus aguas del río Aragua. En la foto aparece también la casa del encargado. 221. Compuertas de control en el río Aragua, en la cabecera del canal de aducción. 222. Canal principal, a la salida del embalse de Taiguaiguay. 223. Represa de desviación y compuerta principal, en el lugar donde el canal de aducción desvía el agua del río Aragua hacia el embalse. 224. Compuerta principal y canal de desviación del Proyecto de Suata, para suministrar agua a los canales secundarios. 225. Ejemplo de estructuras y compuertas principales de control. 226. Vista del Embalse de Taiguaiguay, desde la estructura de desage. 227. He aquí otra vista del embalse, pudiendo observarse las represas al fondo. 228. Estructura del aliviadero, sin terminar. 229. Vista del embalse de Suata, desde la represa. 230. Desembocadura del canal de aducción en el embalse. En esta zona hay una gran acumulación de sedimentos. 231. Compuerta principal del canal de aducción en el embalse. 232. El agua ha socavado la base de los muros del canal de aducción del embalse de Suata y se escapa por su parte inferior, como puede observarse en la foto. 233. Sección de un canal secundario de concreto, en el Proyecto de Taiguaiguay, hundido y resquebrajado, debido a que el terreno se asentó después de haberse sometido al regadío. 234. Ejemplo de erosión de márgenes en un canal del Proyecto de Guataparó. 235. Esta cosecha no justificaría el pago de ninguna contribución por concepto de uso de agua. Con un riego adecuado, podrían producirse en esta tierra muy buenas cosechas. 236. Este comap ha sido preparado para pagar con holgura las contribuciones por el uso del agua. 237. Campos que muestran cosechas excelentes, con las cuales podrían satisfacerse las contribuciones para el pago de los costos de operación y mantenimiento, así como los de construcción del proyecto. 238. Vista de la represa de Guataparó, tomada desde su parte inferior. 239. Parte superior de la represa de Guataparó. Obsérvese su tamaño relativamente pequeño con relación a la gran capacidad de almacenamiento de agua del embalse. 240. Vista del embalse. Este proyecto cuenta con un excelente abastecimiento de agua. 241. Canal de concreto. Este sistema de canales es costoso, pero después de terminado, los costos de mantenimiento son bajos y su eficiencia para

la distribucin del agua des elevada. 242. Aliviadero para proteccin del canal principal. 243. Escaln de caida del agua en un canal decundario, que sirve para reducir el declive del canal, con el fin de evitar la erosin. 244. En los pastos bajo riego puede mantenerse el Ganado vacuno durante la temporada en que los dems potreros estn secos. De esta manera, el crecimiento del ganado es continuo durante todo el ao. 245. El ganado vacuno lechero de alta calidad puede alimentarse con forraje verde cortado y mantenerse durante todo el ao en potreros con regadio. 246. Los pastos bien regados pueden ser un cultivo del mayor valor cuando se utilizan para alimentar ganado de buena calidad. 247. Finca con suelo de alta calidad, cuya cosecha se ha perdido por falta de un sistema apropiado de riego y drenaje. 248. Campo nivelado convenientemente para el riego y el drenaje, el cual puede ser trabajado eficientemente con maquinaria. 249. He aqu dos campos de caa de azcar, uno de 14 meses y otro de 3 meses. Con un riego apropiado se hace posible la recoleccin continua.

CBR, Miscellaneous, Training Album

box 12

folder 233

General Physical Description note: Prints: 43

Scope and Contents note

250. Many farm laborers working on the government land came out to tractor school. 251. CBR farm technicians instructed them in the fundamental of tractor driving. 252. Special emphasis was given to maintenance of equipment. 253. Many inexperienced farmers showed both interest and ability to learn quickly. 254. Construction is pushed ahead in Portuguesa State cattle country. 255. In an effort to beat the six months' period of heavy rains. 256. Young Venezuelans were trained to operate heavy machinery. 257. Andes road is opened to traffic, marking CBR experimental road as a success. 258. Work was started on road through cane and coffee country in Lara State. 259. New road will join main highway, opening way to market for many local farmers. 260. Unhealthful bedroom is changed 261. by cutting out window, painting walls, and employing home-made sheets. 262. Dark, unhealthful rural house 263. is enlarged by family into clean, airy home under CBR planning. 264. Encouraged by success of neighbors and CBR technicians' urgings 265. many families are rebuilding walls and adding 2 or 3 rooms to houses. 266. Chimneys were built on back of houses to relieve kitchens of smoke. 267. Carpentry classes show how to put boxes and other cheap materials to practical use. 268. Gardens at CBR centers build interest and provide training for family garden program. 269. Villagers meet in CBR centers to plan community campaigns. 270. Doctor discusses local health problems with villagers at CBR center. 271. Women learn to prepare new dishes with emphasis on nutritive value of foods. 272. Equipment and instruction in fruit and vegetable canning is available at centers. 273. CBR technician

demonstrates meat curing process to village women. 274. Classes sometimes meet in rural homes to show best use of family kitchen. 275. Children eat together in miniature dining rooms at stations. 276. Children brushing teeth before sitting down to eat. 277. Mothers prepare milk and cereal according to instructions of CBR technician. 278. Cafeteria style encourages children to wait upon themselves. 279. Mothers make simple baby beds from boxes. 280. Bed is ready for baby at modest farm home. 281. Rural kitchen is torn down and replaced 282. New room with built-in cement stove, table and cupboards. 283. Gardening equipment is made available to families by CBR. 284. Gardening parcels are distributed among young people at CBR center grounds. 285. In its work with rural families, CBR emphasizes such health measures 286. as the boiling of drinking water. 287. Family has dining room furniture for first time. 288. Family transforms cluttered room 289. Girls copied dressing tables and wardrobes from their homes. 290. CBR home technician shoes low cost beds made at center. 291. No caption. 292. Mattresses were made of excelsior and flour sacks.

CBR, Reports, Agricultural Extension Course at College of Agriculture, Maracay	box 12	folder 234
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 22

Scope and Contents note

1. - 22. Captions included with photographs.

CBR, REports, Cooperative Activities of the CBR with the Practical School of Agriculture, Maracay, State of Aragua	box 13	folder 235
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 30

Scope and Contents note

1. - 30. Captions included with photographs.

CBR, Reports, Cooperative Activities of the CBR with the Training Center for Home Demonstration Agents at Maracay, State of Aragua	box 13	folder 236
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 27

Scope and Contents note

1. - 27. Captions included with photographs.

CBR, Reports, Cooperative Agricultural Extension and Field Training Activities of the CBR, Ministry of Agriculture, the National Agrarian Institute and the Agricultural Bank, State of Aragua, Venezuela	box 13	folder 237
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 29

Scope and Contents note

1. - 29. Captions included with photographs.

CBR, Reports, Ministerio de Agriculture y Cria, Centro de Entrenamiento de Tractoristas	box 13	folder 238
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Scope and Contents note

Captions included with photographs.

CBR, Reports, Regional Agricultural Resource Studies <u>General Physical Description note</u> : Prints: 31	box 13	folder 239
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Scope and Contents note

1. - 31. Captions included with photographs.

CBR, Reports, Section I - CBR <u>General Physical Description note</u> : Prints: 54	box 13	folder 240
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Scope and Contents note

1. - 54. Captions included with photographs.

CBR, Reports, Venezuela <u>General Physical Description note</u> : Prints: 28	box 13	folder 241
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Scope and Contents note

1. - 28. Captions included with photographs.

CBR, Reports, Venezuela 1951 <u>General Physical Description note</u> : Prints: 32	box 13	folder 242
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Scope and Contents note

1. - 28. Captions included with photographs. 29. Dr. Loreto Arismendi addresses the luncheon group gathered in honor of Mr. Harrison (with cigar). Dr. Tamayo, Minister of Agriculture, is seated at Mr. Harrison's right. 30. Mr. Harrison and Dr. Bernardo Jofre, Public Relations director for AIA in Venezuela, in a post-luncheon demonstration of good feeling. 31. No caption. 32. No caption.

INLACA <u>General Physical Description note</u> : Prints: 20	box 13	folder 243
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Scope and Contents note

1. Mr. Lynne Blum, Superintendent of the INLACA plant of Valencia, makes the rounds to check on automatic milk fillers which turn out cartons at the rate of 35 per minute. 2. Flash pasteurizer installed in the INLACA

plant at Valencia doubled to 35, 000 quarts daily the output capacity of the plant. 3. E.G. Van Wagner (center), General Manager of the VBEC, founded by Nelson A. Rockefeller and his brothers, says farewell to Edward Kimball (left), resigning manager of VBEC's successful pasteurized milk company, INLACA and good luck to Prudencio Moure (right), the new manager. Both Kimball and Moure are from Florida. 4. Venezuelan youngster grasps new safeguard for his health. The sanitary paper milk carton, introduced to VE by INLACA, is automatically sealed with paraffin, protecting children against the practice of dilution of milk in interval between plant and consumer. By lending technical assistance to dairy farmers, providing them with a steady, year-round market for their produce, and setting up an effective milk distribution system, INLACA is attempting to increase milk production and consumption in VE, thus bringing larger quantities of this basic food into the diets of the people and lowering infant mortality rates. 5. As part of Nutrition Week in the state of Carabobo, the Superintendent of Education, district supervisors and the CIDEA representative in Carabobo carried out programs relative to Nutrition Education. INLACA cooperated in the nutrition education programs by supplying, through the CIDEA representative, a sufficient amount of milk for all schools in Valencia, Flor Amarilla and Los Guayos. In the above picture, masks of CARALIN, the Leche Carabobo cow, were distributed to school children along with milk. 6. As part of Nutrition Week in the state of Carabobo, the Superintendent of Education, district supervisors and the CIDEA representative in Carabobo carried out programs relative to Nutrition Education. INLACA cooperated in the nutrition education programs by supplying, through the CIDEA representative, a sufficient amount of milk for all schools in Valencia, Flor Amarilla and Los Guayos. In the above picture, masks of CARALIN, the Leche Carabobo cow, were distributed to school children along with milk. 7. As part of Nutrition Week in the state of Carabobo, the Superintendent of Education, district supervisors and the CIDEA representative in Carabobo carried out programs relative to Nutrition Education. INLACA cooperated in the nutrition education programs by supplying, through the CIDEA representative, a sufficient amount of milk for all schools in Valencia, Flor Amarilla and Los Guayos. In the above picture, masks of CARALIN, the Leche Carabobo cow, were distributed to school children along with milk. 8. Business got too big so VBEC remodeled the old INLACA milk pasteurizing plant in Valencia, state of Carabobo, more than doubling the floor space and turning this handsome new faade to busy Avenida Michelena. 9. Watch the Milk Go Around! These complicated machines do everything but drink the milk, and of course that's the one thing everyone wants to do for himself. They assemble the carton, coat it with paraffin, fill it with pasteurized milk direct from the cooling chamber, then seal the carton. Visitors to the INLACA plant in Valencia,

capital of the state of Carabobo, can watch the milk make this fascinating trip in a matter of minutes and then take a carton home, secure in the sanitation of handling the pasteurized product. Also, the date on which the milk is packaged is stamped on the container. 10. Inside view of the market. 11. A view of the store, the sign is not yet up but will go on the side white wall. 12. The plantain, a staple Venezuelan food, receives special attention in a nutrition display. 13. CIDEA posters advise growing vegetables for health and economy and flowers for enjoyment, in cooperation with an "arbor day" observed in Caracas. 14. A teacher explains to children in a school nutrition club, sponsored by CIDEA, the differences between leafy and root vegetables. 15. A traveling CIDEA instructor explains posters showing the relation of good diet to good health. 16. No caption. 17. No caption. 18. Venezuela was the first South American country to adopt the sanitary, economical packaging of milk in cartons rather than bottles. 19. INLACA milkman makes a delivery to a thatched roof home in Valencia. Many of the districts reached by INLACA formerly had success only with raw milk. 20. The success of the INLACA plant, which recently was enlarged, had caused dairy herds in the neighborhood to increase by more than 50 per cent.

MILDOSA

box 13

folder 244

General Physical Description note: Prints: 3

Scope and Contents note

1. Dr. Juan Jose Palacios, president of the new milk pasteurizing plant, Manufacturas Industriales Lacteas, S.A. (MILDOSA), is shown here (right) with E.G. Van Wagner, manager of the Dairy Food Division of VBEC, which will manage the new pasteurizing plant to be built in Maturin, state of Monagas, the first such plant east of Caracas. VBEC and Venezuelan capital are in the business on a "fifty-fifty" basis. 2. The Minute Book of the new company MILDOSA lies closed on the conference table after being signed by Dr. Juan Jose Palacios (right), lawyer, dairyman, and contractor who is president of the new firm; E.G. Van Wagner, manager of the VBEC Dairy Foods Division which will manage the new plant being built by the company in Maturin, state of Monagas, who is Executive Vice President, and Mr. Rodolfo Mondolfi, Executive Secretary of VBEC, who is also secretary of the new company, most recent cooperative enterprise of VBEC with Venezuelan capital in the development of basic industry. 3. Dr. Juan Jose Palacios, lawyer, landowner, and contractor, president of the new company MILDOSA, an enterprise financed jointly by East Venezuelan dairymen and the VBEC. He

is shown here signing the MILDOSA Minute Book after a recent meeting of the Board of Directors.

Ministry of Education, Cooperative Vocational Educational Program Photographic Report #1	box 13	folder 245
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 19

Scope and Contents note

1. - 19. No caption. See description of report in folder.

Ministry of Education, Cooperative Vocational Educational Program Photographic Report #2	box 13	folder 246
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 25

Scope and Contents note

1. - 25. No caption. See description of report in folder.

Ministry of Education, Cooperative Vocational Educational Program Photographic Report #3	box 13	folder 247
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 27

Scope and Contents note

1. - 27. No caption. See description of report in folder.

Ministry of Education, Cooperative Vocational Educational Program Photographic Report #4	box 13	folder 248
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 17

Scope and Contents note

1. - 17. No caption. See description of report in folder.

PAAP	box 13	folder 249
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 1

Scope and Contents note

1. Delicious! - Three students of Ljubomir Urossevich of PAAP sample his "secret formula" cheese. Left to right are Carlos Campos of Eloeza, Apure State; Urrosevich, Manuel Milano of Puerto Ayacucho, Territory of Amazonas, Octavio Galindez of Caracas, Federal District. The students are in the third year at the Practical School of Agriculture in Maracay.

PACA, Agua Blanca Farm	box 14	folder 250
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General Physical Description note: Prints: 49

Scope and Contents note

1. View of Woodland. 2. View of Woodland. 3. View of Woodland. 4. Vegetation down the Woodland. 5.

Vegetation down the Woodland. 6. View of Woodland. 7. Jeep going through Woodland in dry season. 8. View of the Woodland. 9. View of the Woodland. 10. View of the Woodland. 11. View of the Woodland. 12. Making the border fence in the Woodland. 13. Making the border fence in the Woodland. 14. Making the border fence in the Woodland. 15. Making the border fence in the Woodland. 16. Mahogany and Epiphites. 17. Mahogany and Epiphites. 18. Young Cedar (*Cedreca Mexicana*). 19. Agua Blanca River. 20. Tubarro Palms. 21. Tubarro Palms. 22. Tubarro Palms. 23. Corozo Palms (*Acrocomia Sclerocarpa*). 24. Leaves of this palm are used for roofs of native living quarters. 25. Tubarro Palm. 26. This palm tree grows in the shade. 27. The Sabana Land. 28. Saman trees in the Sabana. 29. Bambu. 30. Bambu. 31. Liana Trees. 32. Termite nest in Liana rope. 33. Tree called Huseo de Pescado (*Enterolobium Cyclocardum*). 34. Tree called Sunsun (*Stercum Carthagenensis*). 35. Tree called Mijao (*Anacardium Rhinocarpus*). 36. Tree called Charo (*Astronium Graveolensis*). 37. Ceiba Tree - Giant of the Woodland. 38. Bejuco de Agua - Liana (when cut, this big Liana pours a liquid which natives use as fresh water). 39. Ceiba Tree (*Ceiba Peutandra*). 40. Caoba Tree (Mahogany) (*Swietonia Candollei*). 41. No caption. 42. Agua Blanca River. 43. Agua Blanca River. 44. Tree called "Sangre de Drago" (*Pterocarpus Officinalis*). 45. Armed trunk of the "Habicco" (*Hura Crepitans*). 46. Tree called Maria with flowers (*Calophyllum Calaba*). 47. Bread Tree (*Cartocarpus Communis*). 48. Flowers and Fruits (*Couroupita Guianensis*). 49. Nests of birds.

PACA, Agua Blanca Farm

box 14

folder 251

General Physical Description note: Prints: 52

Scope and Contents note

50. Bungalows equipped with electricity and running water mean more pleasant and healthful home life for workers, October 1949. 51. Cattle foreman at PACA's Agua Blanca farm, Ramon Oliveros, and his family moved into their new five room bungalow constructed by the company last spring. 52. Following the day's work on the fields, all tractors are brought into machine shop for checking and greasing. The "Santa Ana" machine shop also services equipment for surrounding farms. 53. "Santa Ana" corn and rice field are disked, rolled, and seeded in same day, demonstrating all out mechanized farming in Portuguesa state. 54. Land preparation for second corn crop follows on heels of harvests at PACA's "Santa Ana" farm. 55. Roman disks replace plows for second crop land preparation at Santa Ana farm. 56. Corn seeder plant fifty acres of fields from daylight to dark at PACA's "Santa Ana" farm, September 1950. 57. No caption. 58. Modern grain dryer constructed by PACA at its farm, "Santa Ana," services both the farm's needs and those of corn and rice growers in the Portuguesa

state area. 59. Over one thousand tons of corn have gone through the PACA grain dryer at "Santa Ana" farm since all harvest season began in Portuguesa state. 60. Corn produced at Venezuelan government agricultural colony is moved in to PACA's "Santa Ana" farm to be dried in company's modern grain installation. 61. PACA's modern grain dehydrating installation at its "Santa Ana" farm was put to work this year for corn producers in the Portuguesa state area to meet high harvest needs. 62. Combines harvest first rice crop grown under irrigation system at PACA's "Santa Ana" farm. Rice fields were sprayed by plane for insect and weed control, and chemical fertilizer was applied during the year. 63. Combines harvest first rice crop grown under irrigation system at PACA's "Santa Ana" farm. 64. Combines harvest first rice crop grown under irrigation system at PACA's "Santa Ana" farm. Rice fields were sprayed by plane for insect and weed control, and chemical fertilizer was applied during the year. 65. Corn moves through automatic husker and sheller at PACA's "Santa Ana" farm as part of the company's mechanical corn and rice program. 66. Corn moves through automatic husker and sheller at PACA's "Santa Ana" farm as part of the company's mechanical corn and rice program. 67. Nine to twelve are school hours at the Weaver home at PACA's "Santa Ana" farm where Mr. Lester Weaver is Farm Superintendent. Mrs. Weaver follows the "Calvert" home teaching course to keep Janet and Sidney up on stateside schooling; in the afternoon, the two girls attend a Venezuelan school in the small town of Agua Blanca near the farm, where they learn Spanish and make friends. 68. Pure blood Zebus, imported by PACA, from well known Texas ranches, are being crossed with high grade Venezuelan cattle on the company's farms in an effort to improve local stock and aid in the development of the Venezuelan livestock industry. Three quarter blood calves produced on the farms are being sold to Venezuelan ranchers to stimulate individual breeding programs. 69. Pure blood Red Duroc Jersey swine imported by PACA are maintained in sanitary installation at the company's Agua Blanca farm where a breeding program is underway to produce large numbers of hogs for slaughter. 70. Worker's thatched hut at Agua Blanca farm, torn down by PACA, contrasts sharply with clean bungalows constructed this year for the farm's workers. 71. Three quarter blood calves produced on the farms are being sold to Venezuelan ranchers to stimulate individual breeding programs. 72. Bagging corn. 73. Bagging corn. 74. Bagging corn. 75. Bagging corn. 76. No caption. 77. Robert Pena, Agua Blanca farm manager, and corn crop. 78. Disk machine "man with hoe" at PACA Agua Blanca farm in central western Venezuela where the company has 1,750 acres of corn and rice under cultivation. 79. Corn harvested at PACA's Agua Blanca farm is weighed and sacked for market at the farm's corn storage shed. The shed, which stores 1,800,000 kilos of shelled corn, was constructed by the company during 1948. PACA planted a total of 1540 acres of corn during

1948 and harvested 700 tons. The 1949 corn crop on Agua Blanca and Chirgua farms totals 2,400 acres. 80. A 1,900 sq. meter corn storage shed, with holding capacity for 1,800,000 kilos was constructed by the company during 1948. A broad technical program for the mechanization of the cultivation, harvesting, fumigation and storage of corn is now under study and will be started during the year. PACA will cultivate a total of 2,400 acres of corn on Chirgua and Agua Blanca farms in 1949. 81. Corn harvested at PACA's Agua Blanca farm is weighed and sacked for market at the farm's corn storage shed. The shed, which stores 1,800,000 kilos of shelled corn, was constructed by the company during 1948. PACA planted a total of 1540 acres of corn during 1948 and harvested 700 tons. The 1949 corn crop on Agua Blanca and Chirgua farms totals 2,400 acres. 82. Storage at Agua Blanca, with corn weighed and sacked for market. 83. A 1,900 sq. meter corn storage shed, with holding capacity for 1,800,000 kilos was constructed by the company during 1948. A broad technical program for the mechanization of the cultivation, harvesting, fumigation and storage of corn is now under study and will be started during the year. PACA will cultivate a total of 2,400 acres of corn on Chirgua and Agua Blanca farms in 1949. 84. One of three types of mechanized packers experimented with on Agua Blanca's second corn crop. 85. One of three types of mechanized packers experimented with on Agua Blanca's second corn crop. 86. No caption. 87. One of three types of mechanized packers experimented with on Agua Blanca's second corn crop. 88. One of three types of mechanized packers experimented with on Agua Blanca's second corn crop. 89. One of three types of mechanized packers experimented with on Agua Blanca's second corn crop. 90. No caption. 91. No caption. 92. No caption. 93. No caption. 94. No caption. 95. No caption. 96. No caption. 97. No caption. 98. No caption. 99. No caption. 100. No caption.

PACA, Agua Blanca Farm

box 14

folder 252

General Physical Description note: Prints: 20

Scope and Contents note

101. No caption. 102. No caption. 103. No caption. 104. No caption. 105. Taken on Agua Blanca property, Venezuela. Illustrated density of Montana vegetation encountered in land clearing operations. 106. A good example of Cebu-Brahma in the Santa Ana farm owned by PACA, in Portuguesa state. PACA has at the present time about 4,000 head of cattle, imported and domestic, and about 2,350 hectares of excellent pastures. 107. Chabra cattle, cross between Charollais and Cebu, imported by PACA to Venezuela, for first time, in PACA program to improve Venezuelan livestock. 108. Good example of Cebu-Charollais, taken at Santa Ana farm in state of Portuguesa. PACA has imported 160 head of pure

blood Jersey, Chabra, St. Gertrudis and Zebu cattle from Texas ranches as part of its livestock program, aimed to cut meat, milk shortages and give new impetus to the nation's livestock industry. 109. Chabra cattle, cross between Charollais and Cebu, at Santa Ana farm in state of Portuguesa. Livestock on this and PACA's two other farms, "Hacienda Bolivar" and "Chirgua" have been increased and improved through the importation of Charollais, Zebu, Chabra, and other selected breeds from the US under PACA's program to give new impetus to Venezuelan livestock industry. 110. Modern grain dryer constructed by PACA at its farm, "Santa Ana," services both the farm's needs and those of corn and rice growers in the Portuguesa state area. 111. Pure blood Zebus, imported by PACA, from well known Texas ranches, are being crossed with high grade Venezuelan cattle on the company's farms in an effort to improve local stock and aid in the development of the Venezuelan livestock industry. Three quarter blood calves produced on the farms are being sold to Venezuelan ranchers to stimulate individual breeding programs. 112. Corn harvested at PACA's Agua Blanca farm is weighed and sacked for market at the farm's corn storage shed. The shed, which stores 1,800,000 kilos of shelled corn, was constructed by the company during 1948. A broad technical program for the cultivating, harvesting, fumigating, and storing of corn is now under study and will be started this year. PACA planted a total of 1,540 acres of corn during 1948 and harvested 700 tons. The 1949 crop on Agua Blanca and Chirgua Valley totals 2,400 acres. 113. No caption. 114. No caption. 115. One of the types of mechanical pickers experimented with on Agua Blanca's second corn crop. 116. Pure blood Zebus, imported by PACA, from well known Texas ranches, are being crossed with high grade Venezuelan cattle on the company's farms in an effort to improve local stock and aid in the development of the Venezuelan livestock industry. Three quarter blood calves produced on the farms are being sold to Venezuelan ranchers to stimulate individual breeding programs. 117. Combine moves through the 750 acres of rice fields at PACA's Santa Ana farm as fall harvest season begins. 118. No caption. 119. Robert Russell and Agua Blanca farm manager Robert Pena. 120. No caption.

PACA, General

box 14

folder 253

General Physical Description note: Prints: 40

Scope and Contents note

121. Left to right, Mr. Harlo Von Wald, manager of PACA; Mr. E.G. Van Wagner, general manager of VBEC; and Mr. Robert Lowery, superintendent of PACA's Chirgua farm, inspect the farm's corn fields. 122. Laborers follow mechanical potato differ, sacking potatoes, at the Montesacro Farm, Chirgua Valley, where a total harvest of 650,000 pounds is expected. 123. PACA: Chirgua

Potato Harvest. Vicente Emilio Carvajal, manager of the CADA temporary warehouse in La Avenida San Martin with some bags of potatoes received from Chirgua.

124. Mechanical double-row potato differ being utilized by PACA in first potato harvest at Montesacro Farm, Chirgua Valley, unearths 8 acres of potatoes daily and reduces number of workers needed during labor scarce harvesting season.

125. C.O. Gingrass, manager from 1949-1950 of PACA's Montesacro Farm in Chirgua Valley, gives last minute instructions to Venezuelan tractor driver, Dimas Garcia. Garcia, trained in operation of farm machinery by Gingrass, is one of four Venezuelan tractor-bulldozer drivers first employed on PACA farms. He handles one of the 60-ton tractors used in clearing woods, brush, and opening of roads on the farms.

126. Disks prepare 90 acres on Montesacro Farm for a crop of black beans, one of Venezuela's basic foods.

127. 16-ton bulldozer clears the way for a corn field at Chirgua farm.

128. Potato fields at Montesacro, Chirgua Valley, are irrigated with recently-installed portable overhead sprinkler system, utilized during December through April dry season. Water for irrigation is piped from two 200-foot wells drilled by PACA, from mountain springs water trapped in artificial lakes, and the Chirgua River which crosses the property.

129. Rollers cut up dried corn stalks to prepare land for potato crop at Montesacro Farm in Chirgua Valley.

130. C.T. Watson, Asst. Manager of PACA in charge of agronomy, has his curiosity aroused by the results of the test plot of Egyptian wheat grown on the company's Chirgua Farms. One thousand pounds of seed (for future planting) came off the half-acre area. Besides this unusually high production, Watson pointed out, the crop reached maturity in 68 days, three weeks earlier than in the southern US. Egyptian wheat will be used chiefly for poultry feed on Chirgua. Expert Watson comes from Dallas, Texas, and has twenty-one years experience with the US government, first as the County Agricultural Agent in Dawson County, Texas, and later as Texas State Director of the Farm Security Administration. He joined VBEC on its tropical food production venture last year.

131. Chirgua Farm manager, C.O. Gingrass, digs up and shows off the first test crop of Hawaiian peanuts ready for harvest on the PACA farm. The 1/8 acre test plot produced an unusually high quantity of large peanuts, many of which contained four kernels instead of two. Five to ten acres will now be planted in Hawaiian peanuts for use as hog pastures. Gingrass, who comes from Edinburg, Texas, has been working and experimenting in tropical agriculture for over 20 years with the US Dept. of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and later with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. "I'm a farming pioneer," says Gingrass, "and Latin American agriculture offers new frontiers to a farmer who is interested in experimentation, modernization of agriculture, and --- hard work."

132. Gingrass looks over an experimental crop of Dwarf Hegari, a grain sorghum to be utilized as feed for the company's poultry and livestock

programs. Gingrass has worked in tropical agriculture since 1927 when he entered the US Dept. of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In 1945 and 1946, he managed the Tocoron Experimental Farm near Maracay, Venezuela, which was operated by the Inter-American Cooperative Food Production Service. 133. Cattle at PACA Chirgua Farm, located in high, temperate Chirgua Valley, near Valencia and Maracay markets. Approximately 200 head of cattle make up a select breeding herd on this farm. 134. C.O. Gingrass gives last minute instructions to Venezuelan tractor driver, Dimas Garcia. Garcia, who was trained in the operation of farm machinery by Gingrass, is one of the four Venezuelan tractor-bulldozer drivers now carrying out deforestation of the two PACA farms in Chirgua. He handles one of the 60-ton tractors now in use on the farms for speed clearance of woods and brush, and the opening of the property's new roads. 135. Food production experts on the PACA farm in Chirgua Valley go into an enthusiastic huddle over new specimens of field seeds recently imported by the company from the US. At left, Gingrass shows a handful of stock pea seeds to Watson, Asst. Manager of PACA in charge of agronomy and Asst. Manager of Chirgua, Dalton Clark, who are seated at the table. Test plots of over seventy varieties of clobber, peas and grain sorghums are now being planted on the farm for experimentation in pastures to graze a Jersey milk herd imported from Texas, and a breeding and meat production herd of crossbreed US and VE cattle. 136. PACA has installed gasoline pumps to utilize water from the Chirgua River for irrigation of 250 acres of potato, corn and vegetable fields at its Montesacro Farm. Fourteen-inch pipes carry water to the portable overhead sprinkler system which irrigates the farm during the five months of dry season beginning in December. 138. Sixteen-ton bulldozer finishes off ten-minute job of felling one more tree on Chirgua Farm. 750 acres have been deforested by PACA on Chirgua, the remaining 87 acres will be cleared during the year to make way for maximum production of field crops. 139. Left to right, Mr. E.G. Van Wagner, General Manager of VBEC; Mr. Robert Lowery, Superintendent of PACA's Chirgua Farm; and Mr. Harlo Von Wald, Manager of PACA, view fields of high corn at Chirgua Farm which yielded some 2,700 kilos of corn per hectare in the fall harvest. 140. Potato fields are irrigated with recently installed portable overhead sprinkler system, utilized during December-April dry season. Water for irrigation is piped from two 200-foot wells drilled by PACA, from mountain springs water trapped in artificial lakes, and the Chirgua River which crosses the property. 141. Laborers follow mechanical potato differ, sacking potatoes, at the Montesacro Farm, where a total harvest of 650,000 pounds is expected. 142. Laborers follow mechanical potato differ, sacking potatoes, at the Montesacro Farm, where a total harvest of 650,000 pounds is expected. 143. Sixteen-ton bulldozer finishes off ten-minute job of felling one more tree on Chirgua Farm. 750 acres have been deforested by PACA

on Chirgua, the remaining 87 acres will be cleared during the year to make way for maximum production of field crops. 144. Food production experts on the PACA farm in Chirgua Valley go into an enthusiastic huddle over new specimens of field seeds recently imported by the company from the US. At left, Gingrass shows a handful of stock pea seeds to Watson, Asst. Manager of PACA in charge of agronomy and Asst. Manager of Chirgua, Dalton Clark, who are seated at the table. Test plots of over seventy varieties of clobber, peas and grain sorghums are now being planted on the farm for experimentation in pastures to graze a Jersey milk herd imported from Texas, and a breeding and meat production herd of crossbreed US and VE cattle. 145. - 160. No caption.

PACA, Hacienda Bolivar

box 14

folder 254

General Physical Description note: Prints: 69

Scope and Contents note

161. PACA beef quarters en route from Hacienda Bolivar to Caracas are flown at 12,000 foot altitude to keep down temperature of meat over hot, coastal region of Venezuela. 162. Group of famous Santa Gertrudie bulls, acquired by PACA from famous King Ranch, Texas. PACA has started selling pure-bred cattle to VE in their program to improve VE cattle. 163. Over 90,000 stems of plantains and bananas are being harvested annually at Hacienda Bolivar where PACA planted a 360 acre grove early in 1948. Plants are cultivated under a careful system of pruning, fertilization and insect control, in an effort to raise the yield per plant and increase the production of this fruit, which is one of the basic foods in the diet of the VE people. 164. VE beef from PACA's cattle farm, Hacienda Bolivar, is loaded before dawn on C-46 for shipment to Caracas. PACA, or Productora Agropecuaria, CA, is an affiliate of VBEC, which is engaged in joint business enterprise in food production and distribution. 165. Cattle are moved through chute to be branded and horn-tipped at Hacienda Bolivar. 166. "Criollo" stock at Hacienda Bolivar is being crossed with pure-blood imported to increase meat and milk production. 167. PACA beef, wrapped in protective Crepax bags and stockinettes, awaits shipment from Hacienda Bolivar "holding room" to Caracas grocery. 168. In 32 degree holding room at Hacienda Bolivar, Farm Superintendent Harold Christ and helpers wrap beef in protective Crepax paper bags and stockinettes to await shipment to the capital. 169. PACA beef flown from Hacienda Bolivar is loaded into trucks at Maiquetia airport to be transported into Caracas. 170. Argentine rollers, shown in operation at PACA's Hacienda Bolivar reduce cost of pasture clearance and tending by ten to twenty times less than hand labor, and are being used intensively by the company on its farms' 5000 acres of pasture. Through simple pasture improvements such as clearing out brush, weeds, and tree stumps, and fencing

pastures into smaller units so that grazing is rotated, PACA has been able to double the number of cattle which can be carried on each acre. 171. Harold Christ, manager of Hacienda Bolivar, at the southern tip of Lake Maracaibo, inspects the farm's 4500 acres of improved Para and Guinea grass pastures. Mechanical clearing of pastures by use of three Argentine Rollers has cut cost of pasture tending by ten to twenty times less than hand labor. Improvements such as clearing out brush, weeds, and tree stumps, and fencing pastures into smaller units so that grazing is rotated, PACA has been able to double the number of cattle carried on each acre. At present PACA has approximately 4000 head of imported and VE cattle on its two farms, Hacienda Bolivar and Agua Blanca. 172. The local train which crosses PACA's Hacienda Bolivar stops each morning to pick up the 1,700 liters of fresh milk produced daily on the farm and sold to INDULAC dairy at Santa Barbara, Zulia for processing and distribution. PACA is attempting to increase milk production and improve quality of its milk hers on Hacienda Bolivar by crossbreeding 150 head of VE type milk production over a period of time in an effort to breed the top producers. 173. Cebu bulls at Hacienda Bolivar. 2000 hectares have been turned into improved pastures which graze 3300 head of VE and imported cattle. 174. Stand of plantain at Hacienda Bolivar. 175. Argentine rollers adapted to plantain groves to keep down weeds and underbrush. 176. Harvesting plantain at Hacienda Bolivar. 177. Harvesting plantain at Hacienda Bolivar. 178. Stand of plantain at Hacienda Bolivar. 179. Cattle at Hacienda Bolivar. 180. Harvesting plantain at Hacienda Bolivar. 181. Criollo (native breed) cattle at Hacienda Bolivar. 182. Grazing pasture at Hacienda Bolivar. 183. Stand of plantain at Hacienda Bolivar. 184. Grazing pasture at Hacienda Bolivar. 185. Cattle at Hacienda Bolivar. 186. Zebu calf at Hacienda Bolivar. 187. Harvesting plantain at Hacienda Bolivar. 188. Senor Antonio Colmenares, Cattle Superintendent at Hacienda Bolivar, and pure blood Zebu cattle imported from Texas by PACA. 189. Farm superintendent Harold Christ instructs driver in handling of pasture rolling equipment. 190. Horn-tipping, not a local practice in VE, has cut down injury and infections in Hacienda Bolivar herds. 191. Hacienda Bolivar cattle superintendent, Senor Antonio Comenares and pure blood Chabra bull imported from Texas by PACA. 192. Hacienda Bolivar's Farm Superintendent, Harold Christ, points out nitrogen producing nodules on tropical kudzu in the ranch's experimental pastures. 193. Pastures are cleared regularly with Argentine Rollers at Hacienda Bolivar. 194. Freshly killed steers are halved and hung in cooling room for 12 to 18 hours before being moved into holding room at Hacienda Bolivar. 195. In holding room at Hacienda Bolivar, beef quarters are tagged to indicate weight and destination. 196. Argentine Rollers at Hacienda Bolivar reduce the cost of pasture clearance and tending by ten to twenty times less than hand labor, and through simple pasture improvements permit doubling the

number of cattle which can be carried on each acre. 197. Hacienda Bolivar's Farm Superintendent, Harold Christ, points out nitrogen producing nodules on tropical kudzu in the ranch's experimental pastures. 198. - 229. No caption.

PACA, Poultry Farm (Dos Caminos)

box 14

folder 255

General Physical Description note: Prints: 25

Scope and Contents note

230. Leon W. Margolin, manager, demonstrating methods of filling feed troughs in main brooder building of PACA chicken farm on outskirts of Caracas. 231. Veterinary Leon Margolin (at right), US expert in animal husbandry who heads the PACA poultry project, checks the temperature of the brooder house with his assistant, Enrico Galati. Temperature in the houses is carefully controlled between 80 and 90 degrees, and electric lights are kept burning 24 hours a day during the first two weeks stimulate eating. Chicks are gradually accustomed to normal light and outdoor temperature. The brooder house, which is 47 meters long and 8 meters wide, will house 18,000 birds of one to five weeks of age. Batteries in which chickens are raised were specially designed by Margolin with Venezuelan materials, so that they may be easily duplicated by Venezuelan poultry raisers interested in this new type chicken project, and are dismountable to facilitate transporting. 232. Eight-week-old chicks are transferred to these quarters under long sheds until ready for market use. PACA's chicken farm produces 5,000 fowl for market per month. 233. Growing chicks are kept in these built-up compartments until they are six or eight weeks old. 234. Incubator eggs are carefully selected at PACA's chicken farm in Los Dos Caminos. About 2,000 eggs are selected weekly for this purpose. 235. Baby chicks are kept warm and dry until they are ready for transfer to other quarters. 236. No caption. 237. PACA's 1,600 hens produce an average of 15,000 eggs monthly for market use and those needed for the incubator. 238. Fine quality fowl from PACA's chicken farm is carefully cleaned and plucked. An attractive transparent wrapper makes handling easy. 239. PACA's chicken farm at Los Dos Caminos produces its own eggs for incubation with 1,600 hens and about 400 roosters. 240. First IBEC farm trainees get down to practical work on PACA's poultry farm. Vaccinating chickens, from left to right are William E. Schaefer, Robert Lowery and Frederick Pertsch. 241. PACA poultry farm supplies Caracas consumers with 3000 one-kilo broilers each week. 242. Poultry manager, E.A. Bradshaw, carefully controls temperature of specially-designed batteries where baby chicks are raised at PACA farms. 243. From four weeks of age to marketing size, PACA chicks are kept in open-air shelters. 244. Birds are house in outdoor shelters from five weeks of age until they are ready for market (approx. 10 to 12 weeks). Water is supplied to the birds

by automatic drinking valves along the upper edge of the cage. Construction of 11 such shelters, which hold 1500 chickens each, is now completed. 245. PACA's modern poultry unit at Dos Caminos (an hour's drive from downtown Caracas) covers an area of 2 hectares. Though construction and installations are incomplete, the company is marketing approximately 1,500 live birds each week at Bs6.50 and Bs7 a kilo. Large center building is brooder house where chicks are raised in batteries under controlled temperature and light until 5 weeks old when they are transferred to outdoor cages (at right). Now under construction is a killing and freezing plant where assembly line equipment will allow for the processing of 600 chickens per day. 1,000 birds can be frozen every six hours in the plant, which had an additional cold storage capacity of 9,000 birds. 246. Main brooder building (left) and warehouse of Granja No. 1, PACA chicken farm on the outskirts of Caracas. Concrete buildings and ramps with asbestos roofing, inside sheathing and ceiling facilitate maximum sanitation. 247. Proper method of storing feed for ventilation between sacks is demonstrated at Granja No. 1, PACA chicken farm near Caracas. 248. New chicks flown to Caracas from Biscayne Hatcheries, Miami, Florida, are shown in the sanitary wire floored brooders of the Granja No. 1 poultry producing farm run by PACA of Venezuela. 249. Veterinary Leon Margolin (at right), US expert in animal husbandry who heads the PACA poultry project, checks the temperature of the brooder house with his assistant, Enrico Galati. Temperature in the houses is carefully controlled between 80 and 90 degrees, and electric lights are kept burning 24 hours a day during the first two weeks stimulate eating. Chicks are gradually accustomed to normal light and outdoor temperature. The brooder house, which is 47 meters long and 8 meters wide, will house 18,000 birds of one to five weeks of age. Batteries in which chickens are raised were specially designed by Margolin with Venezuelan materials, so that they may be easily duplicated by Venezuelan poultry raisers interested in this new type chicken project, and are dismountable to facilitate transporting. 250. Poultry manager E.A. Bradshaw shows selected pair of birds to be crossed in breeding experiment at the PACA poultry farm. 251. Drinking troughs are washed and sterilized daily in brooder house at PACA poultry farm. 252. Incubator eggs are carefully selected at PACA's chicken farm in Los Dos Caminos. About 2,000 eggs are selected weekly for this purpose. 253. The three double-door divisions of the Robbins automatic incubator at PACA's chicken farm in Los Dos Caminos, near Caracas, hold 30,000 eggs. 254. Every three weeks a new batch of eggs are placed in the automatic incubator at PACA's chicken farm in Los Dos Caminos.

General Physical Description note: Prints: 31

Scope and Contents note

1. 1,600 sq. ft. cold storage and ice manufacturing plant constructed by Pequerias Caribe in Puerto Rico La Cruz was opened on June 19, 1949. The plant has capacity to freeze 6,600 pounds of fish every four hours and manufactures 30 tons of ice daily. Puerto La Cruz ice manufacturing and cold storage plant. Plant will produce thirty tons of ice daily, which will be distributed to the company's boats and to independent fishermen through icing stations being set up along the eastern coast. The plant will have a freezing capacity of 6,600 pounds of fish every four hours; storage capacity of 100 tons of ice; 360 cubic meter cooler at 35 degrees F., a 360 cubic meter freezer set at 5 degrees F. 2. Independent Margarita Island fisherman weighs in catch at the Pesquerias Caribe icing station (capacity 9,000 kilos) at Los Frailes. The company establishes three stations in the islands, Los Frailes, Porlamar, and Juan Griego, where fish are unloaded, paid for in cash, and ice is supplied for outgoing boats. A fourth will be constructed at Los Testigos Island. 3. Independent Margarita Island fisherman weighs in catch at the Pesquerias Caribe icing station (capacity 9,000 kilos) at Los Frailes. The company establishes three stations in the islands, Los Frailes, Porlamar, and Juan Griego, where fish are unloaded, paid for in cash, and ice is supplied for outgoing boats. A fourth will be constructed at Los Testigos Island. 4. At the PESCA plant in Puerto La Cruz, eastern fishermen find a market for their catch, boat repair services, ice and other supplies. 5. At the PESCA plant in Puerto La Cruz, eastern fishermen find a market for their catch, boat repair services, ice and other supplies. 6. Pesquerias Caribe's 16,4000 sq ft. refrigeration and ice plant marks Puerto La Cruz as center of eastern VE fishing industry. 8a) An over-all view of PESCA plant at Puerto La Cruz; the Quonsets supply employee housing. In the background is the booming port city, a refinery center of 52,000. 7. Pesquerias Caribe's 16,4000 sq ft. refrigeration and ice plant marks Puerto La Cruz as center of eastern VE fishing industry. 8a) An over-all view of PESCA plant at Puerto La Cruz; the Quonsets supply employee housing. In the background is the booming port city, a refinery center of 52,000. 8. The 500 foot PESCA pier in front of the plant at Puerto La Cruz offers a market to all eastern fisherman as well as supplies to carry out to sea. The pier is composed of dirt fill and especially treated lumber, with an asphalt drive leading to the platform of the plant. Six to twelve feet of water at end of pier allows docking of large fishing vessels. 9. Fisherman loading ice at Porlamar obtained from PACA ice plant. 10. Pesquerias Caribe's 16,4000 sq ft. refrigeration and ice plant marks Puerto La Cruz as center of eastern VE fishing industry. 8a) An over-all view of PESCA plant at Puerto La Cruz; the Quonsets supply employee housing. In the background is the booming port city, a refinery center of 52,000. 11.

At the PESCA plant in Puerto La Cruz, eastern fishermen find a market for their catch, boat repair services, ice and other supplies. 12. Ice is stored in one of PESCA's 150 sq. meter refrigerated chambers: the two sub freezing storage rooms, filled with everything perishable from Pampero to potatoes for United Sales Agencies, are the coldest spots in Puerto La Cruz. 13. These big blocks of ice from the PESCA plant are heavy - seven to a ton - and a tractor is a practical means of providing power to haul them. 14. Approx. 700 tons of ice move across PESCA's pier monthly to supply eastern VE. Fishing and ice boats. Ice blocks supplies by Pesquerias Caribe are broken up and lowered into the holds of fishing boat to keep fish fresh while out at sea. 15. Ice blocks are shoved through an opening onto the platform for loading and hauling to the pier to supply fishing boats with ice to store catch. 16. The 500 foot PESCA pier in front of the plant at Puerto La Cruz offers a market to all eastern fisherman as well as supplies to carry out to sea. 17. Captain Marcelino Alfonso of the Pesquerias Caribe 41-ton runboat, Dona Sara, shows off 175- pound grouper brought in by a company fisherman in Margarita Island fishing grounds. 18. PESCA provides the only regular supply of ice to VE's fisherman, who consume 60% of the output, an average 24 tons (180 blocks) daily. 19. PESCA's frozen fish keep Caracas markets supplies through the December - February shortage season. 20. Frozen fish are checked in the warehouse of PESCA at Puerto La Cruz. PESCA was formed by VBEC to develop commercial fishing in VE waters. 21. Frozen fish are checked in the warehouse of PESCA at Puerto La Cruz. PESCA was formed by VBEC to develop commercial fishing in VE waters. 22. Packages of frozen shrimps are cold stored at Puerto La Cruz plant for market distribution. 23. In Catia, one of Caracas' poorer, populous districts, PESCA opened its first modern equipped retail fish store in June, 1948. An approx. 6,000 pounds of fresh fish, ranging in prices from 35 to 75 cents a pound, were sold in Oct. and volume of sales is increasing monthly. The company's second store, opened in July, is located in the eastern section of Caracas. The catch is brought from the VE fishing zone around Margarita Island on the 41-ton run boat, Doba Sara, and transported over the mountains from La Guaira port to the capital in the company's refrigerated trucks. A 10-ton capacity ice box has been installed in the Catia store where the Caracas supply is held on ice under strict sanitary conditions until sold. 24. Two diesel engines furnish Pesquerias Caribe with the power for the ice producing plant, cold storage and light. 25. The multiple services offered at the PESCA pier allow fisherman to finish shore tasks within a few hours and spend more time at sea. 26. PESCA is now completing the construction of a 500-foot long, 20-foot wide pier in Puerto La Cruz where the company's boats will dock to unload their catch. Less than 100 feet from the pier, PESCA is constructing its cold storage and ice manufacturing plant. The Pier is to be reinforced with cement pipes and specially prepared

timber which is being imported. 27. PESCA is now completing the construction of a 500-foot long, 20-foot wide pier in Puerto La Cruz where the company's boats will dock to unload their catch. Less than 100 feet from the pier, PESCA is constructing its cold storage and ice manufacturing plant. The Pier is to be reinforced with cement pipes and specially prepared timber which is being imported. 28. PESCA's 41 ton transport boat, Dona Sara, takes on catch in waters outside Porlamar, Margaritis Island from independent fishing boats working for the company, thus saving fishermen unnecessary trip into port. Fish is weighed out and paid for in cash on delivery to company boat, where it is immediately packed on ice. PESCA runboats such as Dona Sara now make one or two trips weekly from fishing grounds where fish is inspected and loaded onto insulated trucks carrying it into Caracas to supply wholesalers, the Public Market, and the company's two retail fish stores. 29. PESCA's 41 ton transport boat, Dona Sara, takes on catch in waters outside Porlamar, Margaritis Island from independent fishing boats working for the company, thus saving fishermen unnecessary trip into port. Fish is weighed out and paid for in cash on delivery to company boat, where it is immediately packed on ice. PESCA runboats such as Dona Sara now make one or two trips weekly from fishing grounds where fish is inspected and loaded onto insulated trucks carrying it into Caracas to supply wholesalers, the Public Market, and the company's two retail fish stores. 30. Ice blocks supplied by PESCA are broken up and lowered into the holds of fishing boats to keep fish fresh while out at sea. 31. Ice from the PESCA plant is chopped for loading into a fishing boat at the side of the pier. PESCA averages 95 cubic meters of water from the Mene Grande oil Company plant daily; MGOOC filters its water once, and PESCA refilters it another three times, assuring the consumer of the purest possible product.

PESCA

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Scope and Contents note

32. The "Mensajero", owned by old time Island fishermen, Tip Juan (facing camera), enters the port of Los Frailes to take on ice for fishing trip. The launch has converted from a sailboat into a motorized vessel under the PESCA system. During 1948, PESCA equipped 29 such fishing boats with motors and ice boxes on an installment plan. Fishermen sell their catch to the company and equipment is paid for the deducting 20 percent of all fish brought in. It is calculated that fishermen can pay off their boats within ten months. Under this system, fishermen are beginning to double their monthly catch. 33. Blocks of ice from the Puerto La Cruz plant of PESCA are rolled out on the pier for loading onto a fishing boat. Other customers are waiting their turn. 34. PESCA fish on sale in Puerto

La Cruz market 35. PESCA has purchased a fleet of five trucks which transport fish under refrigeration into Caracas and other consuming centers. The fleet includes two 5-ton trucks which carry fish on ice; and one 3-ton open truck. 36. Boats owned by PESCA are equipped with radio-telephone which allows them to remain in constant and direct communication with the company office at Porlamar, thus making for greater efficiency and safety on the seas. 37. Fish is hoisted up to dock at port of La Guaira from PESCA's 41 ton runboat which transports the catch from the eastern fishing grounds of VE. 38. Crew of PESCA's 41 ton runboat, Dona Sara, weigh out fish at the port of La Guaira to be transported to Caracas for distribution. 39. Fish is packed on ice on PESCA's runboat to assure complete freshness of catch during the 24hour trip from VE's eastern fishing grounds to Caracas. 40. Ice blocks glide off the truck on to the pier to be loaded on waiting fishing boats ready to make out to sea. 41. PESCA's 41 ton runboat, Dona Sara, docks at port of La Guaira with fish from the eastern fishing grounds of VE. 42. PESCA's 41 ton runboat, Dona Sara, docks at port of La Guaira with fish from the eastern fishing grounds of VE. 43. Frozen PESCA fish fillets in one-pound packages furnish consumers with a reasonably priced product, available all year round. 44. Frozen PESCA fish fillets in one-pound packages furnish consumers with a reasonably priced product, available all year round. 45. Many of Caracas' leading supermarkets carry PESCA frozen fish fillets. These one-pound packages help keep a steady supply of fish in the market. 46. PESCA's insulated truck meets incoming fishing boats at the company's pier to pick up the boat's catch to be delivered at the plant. 47. Ice blocks are hauled to the pier on company trucks to furnish fishermen with the necessary means to keep their catch in good condition while fishing. 48. 16,400 sq.ft. cold storage and ice manufacturing plant constructed by PESCA was opened on June 19. The plant has capacity to freeze 6,600 pounds of fish every four hours and manufactures 30 tons of ice daily. 49. Prudencio Moure, Manager of PESCA indicates Puerto La Cruz site of cold storage and ice manufacturing plant inaugurated June 19. Ice production at PESCA is up to 800 tons per month. 50. Independent fishing boats from Margarita Island, working with Pesquerias Caribe, dock at the Puerto La Cruz pier while fishermen attend the inauguration of the cold storage and ice manufacturing plant. The company constructed the 500 foot pier 100 feet from the plant to facilitate loading and unloading of catch and supplies. 51. Independent fishing boats from Margarita Island, working with Pesquerias Caribe, dock at the Puerto La Cruz pier while fishermen attend the inauguration of the cold storage and ice manufacturing plant. The company constructed the 500 foot pier 100 feet from the plant to facilitate loading and unloading of catch and supplies. 52. Top grade red anapper is loaded on PESCA transport truck at La Guaira port to be taken to the company's retail store in Caracas for distribution in the

capital. 53. No caption. 54. Prudencio Moure, Manager of PESCA indicates Puerto La Cruz site of cold storage and ice manufacturing plant inaugurated June 19. Ice production at PESCA is up to 800 tons per month. 55. PESCA's trucks on iced fish from the company's 41-ton runboat at the La Guaira docks to transport it over the mountains to Caracas markets. 56. Top grade red snapper is loaded on PESCA transport truck at La Guaira port to be taken to the company's retail store in Caracas for distribution in the capital. 57. One of Caracas' best supplied supermarkets "La Colmena" advertises PESCA fish fillets as the days' bargain. 58. Quonset hut provided as living quarters for PESCA personnel at Puerto La Cruz is turned into pleasant home by Senora Linares, wife of company accountant. 59. The PESCA pier is the only one open to independent fishermen along the eastern VE coast. 60. Los Frailes Island, near rich fishing grounds, PESCA has constructed an icing station with 9000-ton holding capacity for ice and fish. There independent fishermen working for the company weigh in and receive cash payment for their catch, and load ice for outgoing trips. Thus fishermen are saved the two hour trip from fishing grounds to Margarita Island to sell their fish. Company plans to make available at stations small equipment and food provisions needed by fishermen on runs. PESCA has set up two additional stations, one with 6000-kilo capacity at Porlamar, Margarita, and another at Juan Griego Island with 3000-kilo capacity. A fourth will be constructed at Los Testigos Island, in an effort to cover most important island fishing grounds. 61. PCCA retail store, Carabobo Park. 62. At Puerto Fermin, Margarita Island, PESCA machine shop workers install diesel engine in the 20-ton launch, "Emanuel", independent owned boat which will begin fishing for the company. Including the motor and a 3 ton built in icebox, owner Pedro Marrero's bill with PESCA adds up to Bs 14,000 which he will pay off on the installment plan at the rate of 20 % of his catch. Since such equipment allows fishermen to double and even triple their catch, Pedro calculates his boat will be clear within ten months. In the background, the 22-ton Josefa Raquel, owned by PESCA, is being outfitted with motor and icebox to serve in company fleet as fish/transport boat. 63. Independent fishermen working for the company load ice from company's icing station at Porlamar for boats waiting to leave on next fishing trip. PESCA has already installed ice boxes in 29 independent fishing launches, which enable fishermen to stay longer at fishing grounds and arrive at the shore with completely fresh fish. Ice boxes are paid off under an installment plan of 20% of catch sold to the company. Ice is being furnished free by PCCA. 64. Veteran sailor and fisherman Carl Hansen takes the wheel of the Dona Sara which he will captain for Caribbean Fisheries during its first period of operations. When the 64 year old captain was fourteen, he ran away from his home in Denmark to go to sea. "I'm still an adventurer", he admits. "I never married and I never settled down, and I always like to sight new shore".

Hansen now has his own fishing boat in Pensacola, but will lend a hand to VE fishing this year. 65. The Dona Sara will be captained by Maurice Walker from Pensacola. The craft is 65 feet long, weighs 42 tons and has quarters for eight crew members. Radio telephone allows it to keep in constant contact with shore installations. 66. In Catia, one of Caracas' poorer, populous districts, PESCA opened its first modern-equipped retail fish store in June 1948. An approximate 6000 pounds of fresh fish, ranging in price from 35 to 75 cents a pound, were sold in Oct and volume of sales is increasingly monthly. The company's second store, opened in July, is located in the eastern section of Caracas. The catch is brought from the VE fishing zone around Margarita Island on the 41 ton run boat, Dona Sara, and transported over the mountains from La Guaira port to the capital in the company's refrigerated trucks. A 10-ton capacity ice box has been installed in the Catia store where the Caracas supply is held on ice under strict sanitary conditions until sold. 67. The 50 ft Santa Clara is a sample of more fishing boats to come. Its many modern devices such as radio-telephone, sonic depth finder, automatic pilot and radio direction finder make fishing easier, sailing safer and will mean more catch per hour. 68. Construction of PESCA 18,000 sq. ft. cold storage and ice manufacturing plant in Puerto Rico La Cruz (near VE's eastern fishing zone) will be ended in late 12/1948. The plant will produce thirty tons of ice daily, which will be distributed to the company's boats and to independent fishermen through icing stations being set up along the eastern coast. The plant will have a freezing capacity of 3300 pounds of fish every 4 hours; storage capacity of 100 tons of ice; 360 cubic meter cooler at 35degrees F, a 360 cubic meter freezer set at 5 degrees F. Fish production, November, reached 43,000 kilos (94,600 pounds). 69. - 81. No captions.

PESCA

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Scope and Contents note

82. Fishermen take on ice, manufactured in the PESCA Puerto La Cruz plant, at the company's 500-foot pier. 83. Fishermen take on ice, manufactured in the PESCA Puerto La Cruz plant, at the company's 500-foot pier. 84. Discussing the prospects of the reorganized PESCA are (left to right) Merrill Henry of the New York office; Otto Ludwig, plant engineer; Bill Warner, PESCA manager; and John Camp, director of the AIA in VE. 85. Ice, manufactured at the PESCA plant in Puerto La Cruz, is stored in a refrigerated chamber. 86. Ice, manufactured at the PESCA plant in Puerto La Cruz, is stored in a refrigerated chamber. 87. A crowd is gathered on PESCA's 500-foot pier to watch fishing vessels come in to sell their produce and/or buy ice, manufactured at the plant. At the time it was constructed in 1947, this

pier was the only such installation east of La Guaira. 88. A crowd is gathered on PESCA's 500-foot pier to watch fishing vessels come in to sell their produce and/or buy ice, manufactured at the plant. At the time it was constructed in 1947, this pier was the only such installation east of La Guaira. 89. One of the largest basic industries of Puerto La Cruz is the manufacture of cement at this plant in Pertegalete. The port also has a fairly heavy shipping schedule and, most important, the largest refineries in the East are located just east of the city. 90. Some fishing vessels can anchor at the PESCA pier to take on their own supply of ice; others are too large and must be supplied by small vessels which operate between the pier and the larger boats of the fishing fleet. 91. Basic construction is almost complete on the new supermarket "CADA," wholly-owned subsidiary of PESCA located in Puerto La Cruz's first shopping center, the project of a local contractor, Jack Goebel. 92. The PESCA plant has been remodeled to accommodate the combining of its operations with those of the former CADA wholesale warehouse, also in Puerto La Cruz. 93. IBEC is opening a new supermarket, CADA, in the space to the rear left of this, Puerto La Cruz's first shopping center. 94. IBEC is opening a new supermarket, CADA, in the space to the rear left of this, Puerto La Cruz's first shopping center. 95. Basic construction is almost complete on the new supermarket CADA, wholly-owned subsidiary of PESCA located in Puerto La Cruz's first shopping center, the project of a local contractor, Jack Goebel. 96. Warehouse merchandise is securely guarded behind wire netting. This "cage" was constructed in the central area of the PESCA plant, a space which has been little utilized for the past few years. 97. Frozen foods and perishables, as well as some of the fish fillets, seafood and beef cuts frozen and packaged by PESCA, are stored in this refrigerated chamber. Frozen whole fish are stores in a refrigerated room next door. 98. Ample space is provided by the large PESCA plant to accommodate the wholesale goods formerly handled by CADA and, latterly, by the IBEC Merchandising Co. 99. Ample space is provided by the large PESCA plant to accommodate the wholesale goods formerly handled by CADA and, latterly, by the IBEC Merchandising Co. 100. The clerical staff for all PESCA operations does business in this office at the plant on the waterfront. 101. One of the largest basic industries of Puerto La Cruz is the manufacture of cement at this plant in Pertegalete. The port also has a fairly heavy shipping schedule and, most important, the largest refineries in the East are located just east of the city. 102. Fisherman take on ice, manufactured in the PESCA plant at the company's 500 foot pier. 103. Fisherman take on ice, manufactured in the PESCA plant at the company's 500 foot pier. 104. The PESCA plant. 105. IBEC is opening a new supermarket, CADA, in the space to the rear left of this, Puerto La Cruz's first shopping center. 106. Discussing the prospects of the reorganized PESCA are (left to right) Merrill Henry of the New York office; Otto Ludwig, plant engineer; Bill

Warner, PESCA manager; and John Camp, director of AIA in VE. 107. A truck of PESCA prepares to take on a load of fish at the port of La Guaira, VE, for the overland trip to Caracas, an hour away. PESCA was formed by VBEC to develop commercial fishing in Venezuelan waters. 108. Fishermen take on ice supply at PESCA at Puerto La Cruz. 109. No caption. 110. Fishermen take on ice supply at PESCA at Puerto La Cruz. 111. Fishermen take on ice supply at PESCA at Puerto La Cruz. 112. Fishermen take on ice supply at PESCA at Puerto La Cruz. 113. Fish is laid out for freezing. 114. PESCA plant at Puerto La Cruz has capacity to store 400 tons of frozen fish. 115. PESCA plant at Puerto La Cruz has capacity to store 400 tons of frozen fish. 116. No caption. 117. No caption. 118. No caption.

VBEC, Caracas Flood, 1949, 1949

box 15

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General Physical Description note: Prints: 22

Scope and Contents note

1. - 22. No caption.

VBEC, Miscellaneous

box 15

folder 260

General Physical Description note: Prints: 9

Scope and Contents note

23. Maracaibo Lake dockside, with products brought from farms about the shore, is one of the most colorful sites (and sights) in Venezuela. 24. VBEC staff and personnel Christmas party, December 23, 1950 - Mr. Van Wagner gives a gift to VBEC's mascot Marimeche, the janitor's daughter. 25. VBEC staff and personnel Christmas party, December 23, 1950 - The organizing committee with Mr. Van Wagner. 26. VBEC staff and personnel Christmas party, December 23, 1950 - Christmas tree with presents which were exchanged among personnel. 27. VBEC staff and personnel Christmas party, December 23, 1950 - The dance at the party. 28. The signing of the option for the leasing of the farm "Central Bolivar" which is situated in Distrito Colon, State of Zulia. The act took place in the VBEC offices in Caracas. From left to right (standing): William F. Coles, Ted Watson, Ray G. Johnson, John R. Camp, and Arturo Brillenbourg, son of Mr. Joaquin Brillenbourg (seated) who is putting his signature at the bottom of the document. (PACA) 29. No caption. 30. From left to right - opening, La Vega Supermarket: 1. ? 2. B. Jofre, IBEC V.P. 3. John Camp 4. Alfredo Izaguirre, CADA Planning 5. Ernest Hawkinson, CADA Public Relations 6. Antonio Saloa, CADA. 31. Opening La Vega Supermarket: 3. A. Izaguirre, CADA 4. John Camp 5. B. Jofre 6. E.A. Hawkinson 7. A. Saloa.

VBEC, Monthly Progress Report, 10/15/1949, 1949

box 15

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General Physical Description note: Prints: 41

Scope and Contents note

32. INLACA satisfied customer. 33. Pesquerias Caribe's fish and ice plant located at far end of Los Cocos Bay. 34. Central passageway in CADA's new Caracas warehouse opens onto individual cold-storage compartments. 35. Built-in pulley allows easy transportation of meat and other heavy produce within CADA warehouse. 36. Deep freezer unit is kept at five degrees below zero. 37. CADA's 22,000 sq. ft. cold-storage space in Caracas warehouse will help stabilize perishable foods market. 38. At Agua Blanca farm "Fordraulic" loader collects sand and gravel for house building. 39. Gravel is loaded on trucks to be moved to block construction site. 40. Gravel is unloaded at concrete block making unit. 41. Blocks are turned out at rate of one per minute. 42. Construction of houses began Jan. 1949. 43. Seven 5-room houses went up for livestock caretakers, shop mechanics, and farm foremen and their families. 44. Construction started on two large dormitories with capacity to quarter total of forty single workers. 45. Modern bath facilities and a large kitchen were constructed near workers' dormitories. 46. T-shape structure of manager's house on Agua Blanca allows many windows to offset region's warm climate. 47. Cattle foreman Ramon Oliveros and his family moved into their new five-room bungalow in April 1949. 48. New houses equipped with electricity and running water mean more pleasant and healthful home life for workers. 49. Thatched worker's hut torn down on Agua Blanca last year contrasts sharply with clean, white bungalows. 50. Fisherman disembarks catch at Puerto La Cruz dock where picked up by PCCA truck and hauled to plant. 51. Fish is weighed in at front platform at PCCA plant. 52. Fish is brought into plant for cleaning and processing. 53. Fish to be marketed fresh instead of frozen is stored in plant ice boxes which have total 15 ton capacity. 54. Plant personnel don sheep-lined hooded jackets before entering 40 degree below freezing unit. 55. Fish is laid out on portable shelves to be wheeled into cold-blow freezing rooms. 56. Plant employee Muller holds up yard-long black grouper in plant's 10 degree below zero storage room. 57. Six tons of fish can be frozen hourly in PCCA plant; frozen fish storage rooms have 400 ton capacity. 58. Vender using old-style delivery cart loads on milk at INLACA plant at 2 am. 59. INLACA repaired, cleaned and painted milk carts for improved sanitation and smoother running. 60. First model of new milk cart built by INLACA is filled with cartons of milk for inaugural delivery. 61. Day's milk supply is delivered to Italian bakery. 62. INLACA cartooned milk goes on sale in Chinese bar and restaurant in Valencia. 63. Customers purchase quart size INLACA milk from small Valencia store. 64. INLACA products are sold in stall in Valencia's public marketplace. 65. Public market milk stall is open for business each Saturday and Thursday morning. 66. Door delivery. 67.

Doorstep delivery. 68. Window delivery. 69. Occupants of thatched hut receive morning milk supply from INLACA neighborhood vendor. 70. Paper carton facilitates handling by vendors. 71. Salesman makes rounds to homes located in prosperous Valencia residential district. 72. INLACA cartons become familiar sight on dinner table; above scene is taken at AIA staff house in Valencia.

VBEC, Monthly Progress Report, 11/15/1949, 1949

box 15

folder 262

General Physical Description note: Prints: 26

Scope and Contents note

73. Oil company executives board "autovia" for Valencia to visit AIA projects in that area and Chirgua farm. 74. At Chirgua machinery shed, Morrison Tucker shows oil company executives new equipment in use on farm. 75. "Todos" market, preparing for December opening, marks step forward in food retailing in Marcaibo. 76. From right: Diego Garcia, Frank Rothaug, "Todos" Directors; R.O. Provost, James O'Neill, Manager and Assistant. 77. "Todos," with 800 sq. meters open to public, will carry complete line foodstuffs and small household articles. 78. Prices stamped on all "Todos" articles build customer confidence and is convenient to buyers and employees. 79. River Guaire flood on Nov. 4 reached new "Frigorifica" warehouse nearing completion at San Martin, Caracas. 80. Employee points out waterline on "Frigorifica" warehouse after recession of River Guaire overflow. 81. Mud and silt covered floors inside warehouse. 82. Crews went to work immediately to remove rubbish and repair damage occasioned by flood. 83. New PACA manager, H.A. Von Wald and family arrive at Agua Blanca, which will serve as company headquarters. 84. Mechanical harvesting gets underway on Agua Blanca farm's 370 hectares of corn fields. 85. Wagonloads of corn move from fields 86. to grain processing site 87. where it is unloaded 88. for husking 89. and shelling. 90. This \$118,300 installation allows complete mechanization of corn and rice operation at Agua Blanca farm. 91. Formerly fishermen took time out to clean 92. salt and dry excess catch. 93. PCCA plant now purchases excess catch 94. which is frozen and held for seasons of scarcity. 95. INLACA runs tests on ice cream manufacturing. 96. Ice cream cabinets are installed in INLACA plant. 97. Push carts are prepared for INLACA ice cream. 98. INLACA ice cream goes on sale at Valencia.

VBEC, Operations in Venezuela Report, 11/1949, 1949

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folder 263

General Physical Description note: Prints: 60

Scope and Contents note

99. INLACA's hygienic paper milk cartons replacing glass bottles are already popular in public markets 100. and in "botiquines" - a handy Venezuelan combination

lunchroom, bar and corner grocery. 101. INLACA makes 6 am milk delivery at thatched hut district 102. and urban homes to extend distribution to entire Venezuelan public and increase consumption of this basic food. 103. Milk delivery by burro is discouraged 104. in favor of sanitary, insulated street carts furnished to vendors by INLACA with free ice to conserve milk supply. 105. At its pasteurization plant in Valencia, INLACA is introducing modern milk industry techniques 106. such as Pure-Pak machine which automatically mounts, fills and seals milk cartons at rate of 35 per minute. 107. At La Guaira, Venezuela's main seaport, intermediary loads his cart with fish 108. to be sold off ice in open stalls at public market. 109. At same port, PCCA truck with ice supply takes on catch from company runboat to transport it 110. to PCCA retail store in Caracas which offers public a fresh product handled on ice from sea to customer. 111. Behind pier is PACA's new 16,400 square foot refrigeration, ice manufacturing and fish processing plant 112. which manufactures 30 tons of ice daily and has capacity to freeze 6,600 pounds of fish every 4 hours. 113. Puerto La Cruz fishermen tugged their boats up to theand waded to shore to purchase needed supplies 114. until PCCA constructed a 500 foot long pier where ice, fresh water and gasoline is available and fish can be sold. 115. Fishing without ice oftentimes meant spoiled catch, and forced fishermen to hurry back to shore 116. to market their catch while fresh and salt surplus. 117. installed ice boxes in boats and furnished free ice 118. constructing icing stations at strategic island points where fishermen can sell their entire catch and take on ice. 119. doubling production and income of Venezuelan fishermen. 120. Motors supplied by PCCA on easy terms 121. mean less sailing time and more fishing time 122. Central passageway in CADA's new Caracas warehouse opens into individual cold-storage compartments 123. equipped with built-in pulley system to allow easy transportation of meat and heavy produce within plant. 124. Final instructions are being made in second warehouse constructed by CADA in busy industrial area in south Caracas. 125. Customers took quickly to convenient self-service system 126. and approved CADA's method of displaying prices on all items, outdating local custom of grocery store haggling. 127. CADA's 60,000 sq. ft. warehouse in Maracaibo, large consuming center for west Venezuelan farm products, nears completion. 128. Typical Venezuelan corner grocery contrasts sharply 129. with modern food store opened by CADA in La Bandera, cross-roads of trade for large Caracas residential areas. 130. Workers' thatched huts were torn down by PACA 131. and replaced by clean, white bungalows with electricity and running water for more pleasant and healthful home life. 132. VBEC trainees work on PACA farms in program to encourage U.S. young men to meet challenge of rural Latin America. 133. Modern poultry installation on outskirts of Caracas produces 3,000 birds weekly for local convenience.

134. PACA flew in pure Duroc Jersey hogs as base of swine program to contribute to lowering meat shortages in Venezuela. 135. Only pure-bred St. Gertrudis herd in South American tropics - is developed on PACA's 8,000-acre ranch in West Venezuela. 136. PACA sells young cross-breeds produced on farms to local ranchers to stimulate top grade breeding programs in Venezuela. 137. Pure Zebu imported by PACA from Texas are being both reproduced and crossed with native cattle to improve local breeds. 138. By clearing stumps and brush from run-down pastures with bulldozers and Argentine rollers, and slight reseeded 139. PACA was able to double number of cattle carried on its 5500 acres of Para and Guinea grass. 140. Forty acres of unproductive plantain plants 141. were expanded into 750 acres of well-cultivated groves producing 2000 stems of this basic food weekly. 142. Slow task of picking corn by hand ties up valuable land 143. while mechanical corn harvesters free fields for double cropping on PACA farms. 144. Problem of hiring scarce farm hands to dig potatoes during harvest season was eliminated 145. with mechanical diggers which unearth 20 acres daily. 146. Effective use of insecticides can mean difference between success or complete loss of crop in tropical Venezuela. 147. PACA installed "rainmaker" irrigation to allow production to continue during 6 months' dry season. 148. Full day's work for farm laborers sowing corn by hand 149. is a one hour job for mechanical planters used by PACA. 150. Dish harrows 151. outdated "man with hoe". 152. Ox-drawn plows gave way to tractors on PACA farms 153. as U.S. farm technicians trained alert Venezuelan workers in competent handling of heavy farm machinery. 154. Sixteen ton bulldozers 155. replaced laborious "machete" clearing 156. back in 1948 when PACA deforested 2000 acres of Venezuelan land and put it in modern cultivation. 157. While Venezuelan government officials and Nelson Rockefeller meet to inaugurate new VBEC projects 158. the program is already beginning to touch many lives.

Via Lactea, General

box 16

folder 264

General Physical Description note: Prints: 42

Scope and Contents note

1. A conveyor belt placed on the platform of the "Via Lactea" carries raw milk from insulated trucks to the reception room for inspection and weighing. 2. Raw milk is delivered in special insulated trucks from Perija, about 80 miles from Maracaibo to the Via Lactea pasteurization plant. 3. Milk cartons are delivered to stores in handy, sanitary wire baskets. 4. "Via Lactea" trucks deliver cartons of fresh pasteurized milk for retailing in modern supermarkets. 5. The Shell Hospital in Bella Vista district Maracaibo, is one of Via Lactea's steady customers. 6. Via Lactea truck stationed at Punto Fijo picks up milk flown in from Maracaibo for delivery to oil camps

throughout the Paraguana Peninsula. 7. Via Lactea milk plant illustrated at night. 8. The Via Lactea pasteurizing plant in Maracaibo has been visited recently by important members of the VE government. The sign says "For a Sound, Strong People". 9. Dr. Alipio Cuellar manager of the Via Lactea pasteurizing plant in Maracaibo, discusses the merits of the plant's product with Dr. Alberto Arvelo Torrealba, Minister of Agriculture, while Dr. Ramon Pinto Salvatierra, President of the National Agrarian Institute, inspects some of the plant equipment. 10. Dr. Alberto Arvelo Torrealba, Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture, talks milk with Via Lactea plant manager, Dr. Alipio Cuellar in Maracaibo. Dr. Ramon Pinto Salvatierra, President of the National Agrarian Institute looks over dome of the plant's modern equipment. 11. Via Lactea's young plant manager, Dr. Alipio Cuellar plays host at a milk party. Sampling the brew from right to left are Dr. Cuellar, Dr. Alberto Arvelo Torrealba, Sr. Urdaneta, Zulia State Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Ramon Pinto Salvatierra, President of the National Agrarian Institute. 12. Via Lactea's young plant manager, Dr. Alipio Cuellar plays host at a milk party. Sampling the brew from right to left are Dr. Cuellar, Dr. Alberto Arvelo Torrealba, Sr. Urdaneta, Zulia State Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Ramon Pinto Salvatierra, President of the National Agrarian Institute. 13. A pail of cool water is dumped into the warm cheese mixture to help it congeal, another in the complicated series of steps to turn out Italian style cheese at the Via Lactea plant in Maracaibo. 14. Via Lactea's cheese expert, who learned his trade in Italy, marks his product, one of the series of treatments which gives Via Lactea product of a flavor identical with that of more expensive cheeses. 15. As the cheese thickens rapidly, it is necessary for Via Lactea's cheese maker to stir it frequently. This tank full of cheese in the aging is being protected from foreign matter; in taste and quality it offers competition for imported cheeses and can be sold for less - another basic industry for Venezuela. 16. No caption. 17. The sweeper is collecting curds for cheese-making in Via Lactea's plant at Maracaibo. 18. Via Lactea's cheese expert fits curds into a frame for pressing cheese. 19. Via Lactea's new Italian type cheese is being pressed. 20. Via Lactea's cheese maker checks the temperature of his product. 21. Via Lactea employees are filling an open tank with liquid cheese, one of a variety being made for the first time in Venezuela by VBEC Maracaibo plant. 22. VBEC's daily engineers, Quentin Kubicek, checks on a preliminary operation in the complex process of pasteurizing milk. Kubicek, who visits both INLACA and Via Lactea, is shown at the Maracaibo plant. 23. Additional equipment to increase output of its popular pasteurized white cheese recently has been installed by Via Lactea, CA, western Venezuelan milk company of VBEC. 24. No caption. 25. Via Lactea distributor makes his morning rounds in Maracaibo. 26. Via Lactea distributor makes his morning rounds in Maracaibo. 27. Via Lactea (Milky way) is a landmark

in the Maracaibo industrial suburb of Los Haticos. 28. A truck load of milk is arriving from the dairy lands of Zulia for pasteurization at VBEC's plant. 29. It's quite a reach to the carton of Via Lactea, but next year this school girl, who has been taught that milk is good for growth, will be able to make it without stretching. 30. Via Lactea distributors have lined up their trucks ready to load the morning's milk supply aboard. 31. Gladiolas and calla lilies are blooming in spring in front of the Via Lactea milk pasteurizing plant in Maracaibo. 32. Maracaibo health inspector (described by Via Lactea sales manager Geronimo Ugarte as "the toughest of all" tests Via Lactea milk in the plant laboratory. 33. Cheese is setting in the tank in the background of this photo taken by Paul Meyn of equipment at the Via Lactea plant in Maracaibo. 34. Clip, clip, clip and each of the thousands of paraffinated cardboard cartons is sealed hermetically, guaranteeing against any contamination or adulteration of Via Lactea pasteurized milk. As the cartons move through the aperture to the rear, they are placed in wooden carrier crates and put aboard the delivery trucks for distribution. 35. This is the assortment of products prepared at the Via Lactea plant in Maracaibo. The most recent addition to the lot is "Frosty", an ice cream introduced to Maracaibo by Gordon Coates, now sales manager for the Dairy Products Division of the VBEC. 36. Here is Via Lactea pasteurized milk with assortment of relatives in the background. 37. Via Lactea pasteurized milk is served at the exclusive new Hotel del Lago in Maracaibo. 38. An eager customer claims his carton of Via Lactea in one of the humble neighborhoods of Maracaibo. 39. A.F. Gonzalez, Via Lactea distributor, is on his morning rounds in Maracaibo. 40. Via Lactea pasteurized milk is featured at this roadside refreshment stand in Maracaibo. Here distributor A.F. Gonzolez delivers a four liter order. 41. Trusting customer buys a half liter of Via Lactea pasteurized milk for on-the-spot consumption. Health authorities are urging the substitution of wholesome pasteurized milk for soft drinks as casual refreshment. 42. Via Lactea delivery boy leaves two liters of pasteurized milk at this scarred doorway.

Via Lactea, General

box 16

folder 265

General Physical Description note: Prints: 47

Scope and Contents note

43. A customer from the Maracaibo American colony accepts her daily liter of Via Lactea pasteurized milk from a delivery boy. 44. A cool customer claims her daily supply of Via Lactea pasteurized milk, which reaches Maracaibo customers each morning through a door-to-door delivery system. 45. The sun of Maracaibo already has turned its glare on Via Lactea distributor A.F. Gonzalez, although it still is early morning as he hands this housewife her daily carton of pasteurized milk. 46. A ready customer claims his daily quota of Via Lactea

pasteurized milk from distributor A.F. Gonzalez. 47. Trucks line up at Via Lactea's Maracaibo plant. Average daily sales are estimated at 10,000 quarts. 48. No caption. 49. A conveyor belt carries the raw milk into the plant where it is weighed and examined before pasteurization and packaging. 50. Provolone-type cheese is one of Via Lactea's other products, which include ice cream, cream, chocolate milk and buttermilk. 51. Via Lactea milk is a staple at the small stores of Maracaibo. 52. No caption. 53. Inauguration of Via Lactea milk plant in Maracaibo, VE. Interior view. 54. Inauguration of Via Lactea milk plant in Maracaibo, VE. Interior view. 55. Via Lactea distributor makes a sale to a young customer in one of Maracaibo's low income districts. 56. "Via Lactea" milk delivery trucks cross Maracaibo Lake on ferry boats to reach oil camps in Cabimas, Lagunillas, Mene Grande, etc. 57. No caption. 58. "Frosty" ice cream is the latest Via Lactea product to reach the market. Introduced to Maracaibo by Gordon Coats; now VBEC Dairy Foods Division sales manager, Via Lactea improved on the nutritional content of the Frosty product and added it to the regular sales line. 59. Goajira Indian women pose with Via Lactea pasteurized milk catrons. They are reluctant to be photographed. The paint used on the face is made with ground black seeds mixed with grease. On festivals, the paint is usually red and patterns are worked in. 60. Inauguration of Via Lactea milk plant in Maracaibo, VE. Interior view. 61. An American youngster at the Richmond Oil Camp is a happy boy when the Via Lactea milk delivery truck arrives at the camp. 62. Via Lactea had included an ice cream "Frosty" in its list of products. "Frosty" was purchased from Gordon Coates, now sales manager for the VBEC Dairy Foods Division, who introduces it to the Maracaibo market in 1952. 63. No caption. 64. Road sign in "Las Delicias" Maracaibo residential district, advertises "Via Lactea" pasteurized milk. 65. It's Via Lactea time, and this chubby customer is overjoyed. She amply illustrates the fulfillment of Via Lactea's slogan: "Un Pueblo Sano y Fuerte" a strong and sound people. 66. Modest "casas de abastos" are among "Via Lactea's" all steady customer. 67. Via Lactea products are popular in Venezuelan "casas de abastos" (small grocery stores). 68. Via Lactea in the sanitary Pure-Pak container, two or more cartons per door-step, is part of the morning scene in Maracaibo. 69. Via Lactea's distributor, AF Gonzalea, stops to chat with a customer, as he delivers a half-pint of whipping cream, one of the newly-introduced by-products of VBEC's Maracaibo plant. 70. Front view of the "Via Lactea" pasteurizing milk plant in Maracaibo. 71. Inauguration of Via Lactea milk plant in Maracaibo, VE - exterior view. The new Via Lactea milk plant in La Arreaga industrial district of Maracaibo has capacity to place 30,000 quarts of pasteurized milk daily on that city's markets where less than 1,000 quarts have been available up to now despite population increase to 250,000 inhabitants. 72. Faade of the "Via Lactea" pasteurizing milk plant in La Arreaga district of Maracaibo. 73. "Via Lactea" milk distribution

trucks make early morning rounds throughout Maracaibo city and surrounding districts. 74. Raw milk is carefully inspected upon entering the "Via Lactea" plant. 75. No caption. 76. No caption. 77. About 20 "Via Lactea" trucks deliver pasteurized milk in sanitary cartons throughout Maracaibo's residential and commercial districts and to nearby towns and villages. 78. Mr. P. Moure, Manager of Via Lactea inspects operations in the plant. 79. A modern "flash" pasteurizer handles all the milk arriving at the "Via Lactea". 80. Raw milk entering the "Via Lactea" plant is stored in these large tanks before pasteurizing. 81. Compressors at the milk plant. 82. Cheese-making has proved good business for Via Lactea. The VBEC milk pasteurizing plant in Maracaibo is turning out several other by-products as well: whipping cream, coffee cream, buttermilk, and a chocolate product, named appropriately, "Chocolactea". 83. As the cheese thickens rapidly, it is necessary for Via Lactea's cheese maker to stir is frequently. 84. The Via Lactea plant in Maracaibo, was inaugurated in June of 1951, pasteurizes an average of 23,000 liters of milk daily. 85. House - to - House delivery is a popular service initiated by VBEC's milk companies. An eager Via Lactea customer couldn't wait until the milkman reached his doorstep. 86. No caption. 87. No caption. 88. No caption. 89. No caption.

Via Lactea, Maracaibo - Photographs for "Campo" Magazine

box 16

folder 266

General Physical Description note: Prints: 12

Scope and Contents note

90. Cooling tanks for handling 10,000 liters of milk daily were installed on the hacienda "El Capitan" recently by Via Lactea's late partner, Don Deigo Garcia. 91. Close-up of the filtering process which is routine for the 4,000 liters of milk received daily from the Garcia dairy farms in the Perija region of Zulia. This milk in turn is hauled to the Via Lactea plant in Maracaibo. 92. An employee on the hacienda "El Capitan" pours milk through the first four filters (three others are affixed to containers inside the building). "El Capitan" was headquarters for the farming operations of Don Diego Garcia, late Via Lactea partner, who supplied the Maracaibo plant with 4,000 liters of milk daily. 93. Milk obtained from the vast heard of the late Don Diego Garcia, former VBEC Maracaibo partner, is filtered four times before cooling in large steel vats. Through the screened-window can be seen the first vessel into which the milk is poured through a clean, white cloth filter. After passing into the cooling chamber through steel pipes, it is run from the two faucets into sterilized milk cans through first a cloth, then two paper filters. 94. Protected feeding stables were installed by a Via Lactea supplier in the Perija district of Zulia. One of the last plans of the late Don Diego Garcia was to equip his farm with similar roofed sheds. 95. Horses, as well as dairy cattle, are bred on the land of Don Diego Garcia. The photo

was taken by Paul Meyn in a pasture of the hacienda "El Capitan", one of the ten large farms Garcia owned in the Perija district of Zulia. 96. A group of calves from the herd of Don Diego Garcia, late Maracaibo partner of the Venezuela Basic Economy Corporation in the Via Lactea milk pasteurizing plant and TODOS commercial center. The photo was taken by Paul Meyn at the Hacienda "El Capitan", one of ten large dairy farms owned by the Zulia capitalist. 97. Farm house and principal outbuildings on the hacienda "El Capitan", property of the late Don Diego Garcia, former VBEC Maracaibo partner. (This scene was used in the composite photo prepared by Paul Meyn for the cover of the Sept. issue of "Campo" which was revised after Garcia's death). 98. Part of the improving herd of the late Don Diego Garcia, former Via Lactea and TODOS partner, at his hacienda "El Capitan" in the state of Zulia. Garcia concentrated on crossing pure-bred Holstein bulls, specially-conditioned for life in the tropics, with the local "criolla" cows. 99. Pastoral scene happily shaped by Paul Meyn at the hacienda "El Capitan", one of ten fine farms owned by the late Don Diego Garcia, former Via Lactea and TODOS partner. 100. A deliveryman for Via Lactea, dairy products company organized by Nelson Rockefeller's VBEC, brings the day's pasteurized milk to Santa Rosa de Agua, a village built on stilts on the shores of Lake Maracaibo, VE. 101. No caption.

Slides

General note:

General note

This subseries does not possess captions and is therefore not numbered.

Arrangement note

Within each subseries, the files are arranged alphabetically by folder title. Each folder contains a separate, discrete set of slides pertaining to an area of the AIA.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

See Series 1052, IBEC Photograph Collection

Title/Description	Instances	
Aragua/Carabobo/Yaracuy/Lara	box 17	folder 267
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 70 slides		
Autopista/La Guaira/Maiquetia	box 17	folder 268
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 36 slides		
Bolivar Area	box 17	folder 269

General Physical Description note: Other Formats: 27 slides

Caracas	box 17	folder 270
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 44 slides		
Chirgua/Valencia/Firestone	box 17	folder 271
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 19 slides		
Consejo de Bienstar Rural Program	box 17	folder 272
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 7 slides		
Lara/Merida/Portuguesa/Barinas/Tachira	box 17	folder 273
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 29 slides		
Llanos Region	box 17	folder 274
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 50 slides		
Maracaibo	box 17	folder 275
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 70 slides		
Maracaibo Area	box 17	folder 276
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 42 slides		
Margarita	box 17	folder 277
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 26 slides		
Vegetation - Flowering Trees, Plants	box 17	folder 279
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Other Formats: 10 slides		

Negatives

Processing Information:

Processing Information

This subseries does not possess captions and is therefore not numbered.

Arrangement note

Within this subseries, the files are arranged alphabetically by folder title. This subseries is organized by the subject areas within the first four series, and each folder is labeled accordingly. Each folder contains a separate, discrete set of negatives pertaining to an area of the AIA.

Related Archival Materials note:

Related Archival Materials note

See Series 1052, IBEC Photograph Collection

Conditions Governing Access:

Conditions Governing Access

Photographic negatives cannot be handled or viewed by researchers due to the fragile nature of the format. To request duplication of an image(s), please contact an Archivist.

Physical Characteristics and Technical Requirements

Photographic negatives cannot be handled or viewed by researchers due to the fragile nature of the format. To request duplication of an image(s), please contact an Archivist.

Title/Description	Instances	
Agriculture <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 1 negative	box 17	folder 280
Scope and Contents note		
Corresponds with Subseries 1, General.		
Collier, John <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 174 negatives, various sizes	box 17	folder 281
Scope and Contents note		
Corresponds with Subseries 1, General.		
Garden Club <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 5 negatives, various sizes	box 17	folder 282
Scope and Contents note		
Corresponds with Subseries 1, General.		
Programa Interamericano de Informacion Popular (PIIP), (Inter-American Popular Information Program) <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 5 negatives, various sizes	box 17	folder 283
Scope and Contents note		
Corresponds with Subseries 1, General.		
Nelson A. Rockefeller, Miscellaneous South America Trips (1951, 1956), 19511956 <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 2 negatives, various sizes	box 17	folder 284
Scope and Contents note		
Corresponds with Subseries 1, General.		
ACAR, Eloi Mendes <u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 20 negatives, various sizes	box 17	folder 285

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

ACAR, Itau Community Center	box 17	folder 286
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 1 negative		

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

ACAR, Lagoa Santa	box 17	folder 287
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 2 negatives, various sizes		

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

ACAR, Pedro Leopoldo	box 17	folder 288
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 4 negatives, various sizes		

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

ACAR, Santa Luzie	box 17	folder 289
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 8 negatives, various sizes		

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

ACAR, Tres Pontes, Benedito Teixeira da Silva Family	box 17	folder 290
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 2 negatives, various sizes		

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

ACAR, Uba	box 17	folder 291
<u>General Physical Description note:</u> Negatives: 2 negatives, various sizes		

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

EMA	box 17	folder 292
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 6 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

Sao Paulo, Cattle	box 17	folder 293
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 3 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

Sao Paulo, Hybrid Corn Clubs	box 17	folder 294
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 7 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

Sao Paulo, Mobile Health Units	box 18	folder 295
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 6 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

Sao Paulo, Nursery	box 18	folder 296
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 1 negative

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

Sao Paulo, Personnel (Government)	box 18	folder 297
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 3 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

SASA	box 18	folder 298
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 1 negative

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 2, Brazil.

Plan Victoria	box 18	folder 299
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 50 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 3, Chile.

Plan Victoria	box 18	folder 300
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 133 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 3, Chile.

CADA, MiniMax	box 18	folder 301
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 23 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

CBR, Andean Study	box 18	folder 302
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 27 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

CBR, Community Center	box 18	folder 303
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 2 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

CBR, Farm-to-Market Road	box 18	folder 304
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 2 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

CBR, Miscellaneous	box 18	folder 305
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 18 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

CIDEA	box 18	folder 306
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 27 negatives, various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

PACA, Agua Blanca Farm	box 18	folder 307
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 1 negative

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

PACA, General	box 18	folder 308
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 7 negatives, various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

PESCA	box 18	folder 309
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 6 negatives, various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

Rockefeller Org., Knowles, H.N.	box 18	folder 310
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 30 negatives, various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

Venezuela Earthquake	box 18	folder 311
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 2 negatives, various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

Venezuela, Miscellaneous	box 18	folder 312
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General Physical Description note: Negatives: 7 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

Via Lactea

box 18

folder 313

General Physical Description note: Negatives: 4 negatives,
various sizes

Scope and Contents note

Corresponds with Subseries 4, Venezuela.

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