

The Peace Corps and CARE

Report measures PCV impact

The Cornell Peru Report is the story of 50 Peace Corps Volunteers and what they accomplished—and didn't accomplish—in the Andes.

It is also a story of 15 villages and what happened to them because of the Peace Corps.

The researchers, who were well acquainted with community life in the Andes long before the Peace Corps arrived, carefully measured every aspect of Volunteer life over a period of two years, 1962-64.

The Volunteers were under a social science microscope from the time they entered training for Peru III in the summer of 1962 to the time they completed service, and the communities where they labored were assessed before, during, and after their tours.

The result is a detailed and scholarly 329-page work titled "Measurement of Peace Corps Program Impact in the Peruvian Andes."

A major conclusion of the report

is that Peace Corps communities developed at a rate almost three times as fast as communities without Volunteers.

The report finds that "the Peace Corps program in the Peruvian Andes did achieve a measurable impact upon its target communities . . . the Volunteers fulfilled one of the three missions defined for the Peace Corps by the Congress in establishing the organization, by contributing to the development of a critical country in the South American region that is one key to the future course of world history."

The research project was contracted by the Peace Corps to the Department of Anthropology at Cornell University. The anthropologists had long been familiar with many of the Indian villages in the Peruvian Andes through their Cornell Peru Project which began 14 years ago.

Dr. Allan R. Holmberg, chairman of the Department and one of the

three authors of the report, was the architect of the community development program in Vicos, Peru (see Page 10), which became famous throughout Latin America.

The contract representatives were involved from the beginning of the Peace Corps project not only as observers but as staff advisers and consultants to the Peace Corps country staff and to Volunteers themselves.

Their "participant observation" involved detailed research through interviewing, personal observation, use of questionnaires, and photography. Holmberg and four other members of the faculty and staff at Cornell were assisted by a large staff of Peruvians, including many anthropology students, who did extensive field investigation.

Frank Mankiewicz, Latin America Regional Director, calls the report a "landmark" in community development research.



Volunteer Ida Shoatz shops for food in the Pisac marketplace. She operates school lunch programs in 13 Peruvian villages.

Konakritee is a tiny fishing village in the Port Loko district of Sierra Leone. Until 1962 its highly concentrated population of 800 men, women, and children had no latrines and no water supply, other than several sinkholes—all of which were contaminated and most of which were completely waterless during the six-month annual dry season.

Three years ago, clean, running water was piped for the first time into Konakritee, eliminating a major health hazard to the inhabitants who had suffered throughout the years from typhoid, amoebic dysentery, and a myriad of other water-borne maladies.

The water came from a gravity-flow well system constructed under a cooperative venture of CARE, the people of Konakritee, and the Peace Corps. Villagers supplied labor for the project; Peace Corps Volunteers provided the organization and the technical expertise. All the necessary tools, 24 bags of cement, 1000 feet of plastic water pipe, 11 feet of metal culvert, reinforcing rod, and 10 sheets of roof-

ing material were provided by CARE. To many Americans, CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.) means a dollar donation for a food parcel to the destitute refugees of World War II. When CARE was founded in 1945, its sole function was to provide a means for Americans to send food packages to friends and relatives who had suffered the ravages of the European holocaust.

Today, however, CARE has moved far beyond the concept of providing stopgap relief in the wake of a devastating war. The original idea has been expanded to meet the different needs of the underdeveloped world, and instead of designated food contributions to individuals, CARE now conducts massive food-for-work and school feeding programs.

CARE's initial food distribution program has been transformed by Public Law 480, passed by Congress in 1954, to allow voluntary agencies to distribute American farm surpluses in the famine-ridden areas of what the

French call "the third world." Under this law, CARE has built up a vast program of institutional feeding in schools and hospitals, distributing surplus powdered milk, corn meal, and vegetable oils to more than 37 million people every year, including 28 million school children.

In fact, the small relief agency, which in the first year of its existence spent only \$500,000 to funnel food to Europe, has grown to a global agency which in the past year raised more than \$10 million in individual contributions and delivered more than \$89 million in food, medical, and material services to 35 nations.

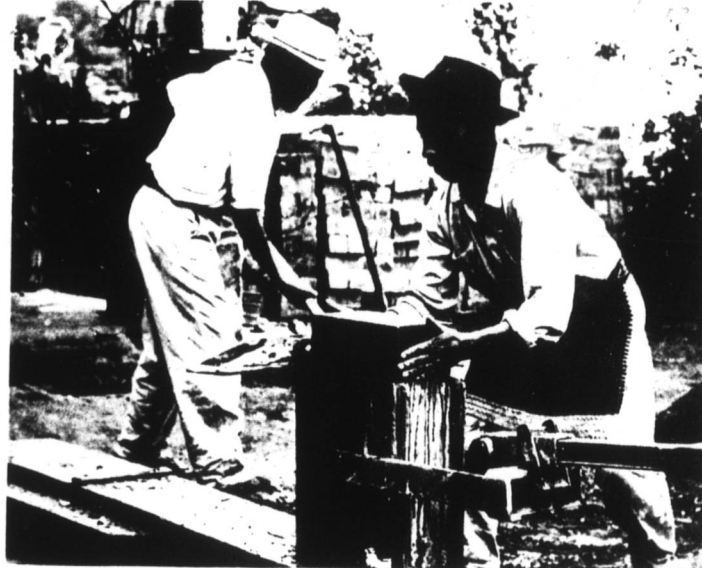
CARE's transformation from a purely relief agency actually began in the late 1940's when its original mission was in part supplanted by the more encompassing Marshall Plan, and in part diverted by the growing awareness that there were many non-European nations in need of economic assistance—an assistance that would rely less on relief than on rehabilitation.

In the Andean village of Pisac, Molly Heit teaches children to embroider tapestries, using their own ideas for design.



MEDICO Dr. John Chappel treats a baby at a Malaysian clinic. MEDICO, founded by Tom Dooley, is now a CARE service.

Sierra Leone with a CARE audio-visual unit.



Guatemalan villagers make bricks for one of the many schools sponsored by CARE.

Volunteer Dolores R. Aguayo teaches Spanish to a class of Indian children in the Andean village of Cuyo Chico.



Dominican Republic children await a free school lunch distributed by CARE.



In a way, the difficulty of CARE's relations with the Peace Corps is an indication of a growing dilemma confronting CARE as a result of its ever increasing involvement with the American government—a reliance born of P.L. 480 food programs and nurtured by Peace Corps contracts, with their attractive offer of invaluable manpower. For as CARE has expanded in the last decade, benefiting from government support, its independence has decreased by the very nature of this support.

CARE has come a long way since the conclusion of World War II and has made a myriad of contributions to the welfare of needy peoples. It has now reached a point, however, where it is treading a tight rope between governmental dependence and its traditional freedom of action based on voluntary contributions. As it moves into its third decade then, its greatest challenge seems to be to what extent CARE can afford to bite the hand that feeds. Unless CARE can enlarge the base of its private support, it may lose its independence to creeping governmental controls; then it loses its whole reason for existence and might just as well turn over its operation to A.I.D.

--Knoxville

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performances from James Waller, 19-year-old sophomore fullback,

160 lbs., Memphis, Tenn.; Ernest Turner, 19-year-old 170 lbs. sophomore, Harlan, Ky.; Bennie Sanders, 175-lbs., 19-year old sophomore quarter-

back Big Stone Gap, Va.; and Sylvester McKinnon, 19-year old 185-lbs. freshman, West Palm Beach, Fla." Coach Brown concluded.

TAKE A BREAK, PAL

Men should be made to take vacations, so that they won't get the idea that they're indispensable.