

THE CORNELL PERU PROJECT

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PERSONNEL

by

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and

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Cornell University joined the Peruvian Indian Institute, a semi-autonomous agency attached to the Ministry of Labor and Indian Affairs of the Republic of Peru, in creating a joint social science research and development organization in November of 1951. Known as the Cornell Peru Project, this organization was charged with conducting an experiment in research-guided social and cultural change with the Indian serfs of the Andean hacienda of Vicos located in the inter-montane valley known as the Callejon de Huaylas some 250 miles (445 kilometers by road) northeast of the Peruvian capital city of Lima.

The immediate objectives for changing the Vicos Indians were very largely achieved within the five years that the Project was originally expected to endure. Cornell University initially intervened in Vicos in the role of patron of the manor. When the sublease by means of which Cornell University became master of the fate of over 1,800 human beings expired toward the end of 1956, the University was relieved, happy, and at the same time proud to leave Vicos a largely autonomous, self-governing and economically viable community. It had been none of those things in 1951, hardly even a community in any technical sense of the term.

While much had been achieved during five years by the judicious application of social science theory at the community level, Vicos remained a seriously dependent community in relationship to the Peruvian land tenure system. In order to consolidate and make lasting the rather startling changes achieved in only five years, the Cornell Peru Project recommended to the government of Peru a change in the traditional system of land tenure at Vicos.

Under such circumstances, while Cornell University gladly shed the onerous role of manor patron in 1956, it was not able to abandon then its role of advisor to the Vicos Indians and to the Peruvian Ministry of Labor and Indian Affairs. Cornell Peru Project personnel stayed on in the newly freed community

of Vicos in the role of scientific advisors and observers. Project research continued to be oriented toward the informational needs of the Ministry of Labor and Indian Affairs. The university's relationship to the Ministry changed in 1959 with the creation of a National Plan for Integrating the Aboriginal Population, so that this agency replaced the Peruvian Indian Institute as the Peruvian government institution with which the Cornell Peru Project collaborated directly at the national level.

The initial success of the research and development program at Vicos brought the Cornell Peru Project additional foundation support for an expanded research program in the Andean region in 1959. Cornell University then undertook investigations designed to enable it to generalize about Peru on a national scale. The Cornell Peru Project passed a milestone of transfer of Vicos land title from the "Public Charity Society of Huaraz" to the Indian cultivators of Vicos between September of 1961 and 13 July of 1962 carrying out an expanded geographic and topical research program aiming toward eventual generalization about the Peruvian nation as a unit of study.

During the years of the first two principal phases of Cornell Peru Project activity, 1951-1956 and 1956-1962, the men and women who have comprised that organization have been extremely busy carrying on field research and opening channels of communication between Indians and non-Indians which then required constant maintenance to keep open. As a result of this time-consuming involvement in the day-to-day affairs of the application of scientific anthropology, the members of the Cornell Peru Project have not, perhaps, written as many scientific reports as anthropologists not engaged in testing social science theory by applying it might have produced in an equivalent period of time. This possible disparity in amount of reporting reflects the considerably more stringent requirements placed upon the social scientist who would test his theory by applying it to practical affairs, than upon the social theorist who engages in merely observational or speculative testing of scientific propositions.

The present report contains a bibliographic listing designed merely to indicate the number and scope of Cornell Peru Project reports published from 1951 through 1963. It would hardly be appropriate to attempt in such a bibliography an overall evaluation of the scientific contributions of the Cornell Peru Project. No definitive assessment can yet be undertaken while the Project continues in operation. Nor should such an evaluation come in all fairness only from participants in the Cornell Peru Project. Ultimately many social scientists and people of practical affairs will measure the scientific contributions of the Cornell Peru Project in terms of the impacts of its findings upon their own theories and investigations, upon their own practical programs and achievements.

TRAINING SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

One of the major activities of the Cornell Peru Project throughout its first dozen years of research and development activity has been the field training of social scientists from a number of institutions. The experiment in rapid social and cultural change carried out at Vicos has provided an anthropological field station where numerous scientists could collect data pertinent to a wide range of specialties.

Cornell University

In the first place, of course, the Cornell Peru Project has served as a field training program for anthropologists and other social scientists of Cornell University itself. When Dr. Allan R. Holmberg first entered the Vicos manor as patron, he took with him a number of students who worked with him during the crucial first year of the research and development project, carrying out basic descriptive studies, applied analyses of the dynamics of change at Vicos, and in some cases joining directly in the research and development process there.

Dr. Mario C. Vazquez used data he collected in his 1949-1959 base-line study of Vicos for his doctoral thesis at the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru. He then returned to Vicos as a member of Holmberg's team in 1951-1952, having spent the academic year 1950-1951 at Cornell University engaged in graduate study. In 1954-1955, Vazquez returned to the Cornell campus to complete work on an M.A. to supplement his Peruvian doctorate of letters. The intervening period he had spent in field study and intervention in the development process in Vicos, and following his year on the university campus, Vazquez soon took over as field director of the Vicos operations in 1957. He took part in a Cornell Peru Project evaluation and planning seminar on the university campus in the fall term of 1959-1960; then presented a seminar on applied

anthropology and community development at the Autonomous National University of Mexico under the auspices of the Pan American Union, during the 1960 fall quarter. In February of 1961 the Cornell Peru Project loaned Vazquez to UNESCO as co-director of the first Voluntary Latin American Work Camp at La Primavera, Paraguay. He took charge of a Cornell-Columbia-Harvard-Illinois Interuniversity summer field program field party in Peru in 1963, and returned to the university early in December for an extended period of analysis and writing.

Richard W. Patch carried out one of the important early studies during the initial period of the Cornell Peru Project, an economic survey of the inter-montane valley in which Vicos is located, in order to place that then-manor in its regional context, and to assess possibilities of regional socio-economic development. That study was made in June, 1951 to July, 1952, and Patch returned to Peru during the summer of 1953 as assistant in the Cornell Methodology Study. His field studies were financially supported by these two projects and he worked four years with the Cornell Peru Project. After obtaining the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1956, Patch became field representative for the American University Field Studies staff, specializing in Bolivia, where he spent extended research time during recent years. In the fall of 1963, he joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

William W. Stein also formed part of the original Holmberg field team as a Cornell University graduate student. He carried out a study of the estancia of Hualcan, an independent Indian community located above the city of Carhuaz and north of Vicos on the western flank of the Cordillera Blanca range, in order to provide comparative data from the same inter-montane valley. Stein, like the others in this pioneer research group, participated in the weekly planning seminars Holmberg presided over at Vicos. Stein's field research was financed by an Area Research Fellowship of the Social Science Research Council and a Pre-

Doctoral Fellowship of the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. He returned to Vicos during the summer of 1962 as instructor for the Cornell-Columbia-Harvard-Illinois Inter university Summer Program field party there. He has taught anthropology at the Miami University (Florida) and the University of Alberta (Canada) before going to the University of Kansas.

Joan C. Snyder studied another independent Indian community on the western flank of the Cordillera Blanca in 1951-1952. She analyzed the government-recognized indigenous community called Recuayhuanca, across the Marcara River on the opposite valley slope from Vicos, with the financial support of the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation of New York grant, and a Buenos Aires Convention Fellowship. Since obtaining her Ph.D. degree at Cornell University, Dr. Snyder has worked for the Human Relations Area Files and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Norman Pava studied status and role in Vicos during 1951-1953, when still an undergraduate student at Cornell University, on his own resources with some assistance from the Cornell Peru Project. Mr. Pava has since become a successful businessman in Central America.

Robert Stevens, a graduate student in agricultural economics at Cornell University visited Vicos from June to September in 1954 in order to survey economic conditions and possibilities of the manor system as exemplified at Vicos. His study was financed by the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation of New York grant.

Clifford Barnett followed the original field team to Vicos studying transculturation from August of 1953 until June of 1954, with financial support from the Social Science Research Council. A graduate student in anthropology, Barnett obtained his Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1960. He has worked for the Human Relations Area Files and currently is on the Cornell University Medical College staff.

Bernard Lurie studied the visual perception of Vicosinos during the June-August period in 1956. A Cornell psychology

student, he was supported by the Cornell Peru Project.

Donald F. Sola began to study the Quechua Indian language at Cornell in 1954-1955, using Dr. Mario C. Vazquez as a native-speaker informant. Going to Vicos in October of 1959, Sola remained there studying the Ancash dialect until December, later extending his investigations to other Quechua dialects with financial support from the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation grant in addition to other sources. He is Associate Professor of Linguistics and Director of Cornell's Quechua Language Training Program.

Paul L. Doughty began in March of 1960 a study of Huaylas, the town from which the inter-montane valley where Vicos is located takes its name. Basically financed by the Cornell Peru Project grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Doughty extended his analysis to the national administrative district of Huaylas with additional financing from the Peruvian Family Life Study grant from the Population Council. He served as field director of the Cornell-Columbia-Harvard Interuniversity Summer Field Studies Program in 1960 and 1961. He remained in Peru until August of 1961. Obtaining his Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1963, Doughty began work on the Cornell Peru Project contracted Peace Corps research program, having been Director of Area Studies in the university's 1962 summer Peace Corps training program.

David H. Andrews followed Doughty to Peru in April of 1960, where he pioneered in Cornell Peru Project study of the eastern slope of the Andes. Andrews studied Paucartambo, another government-recognized indigenous community in the Department of Pasco in central Peru, with financial support from the Pan American Union, the American Anthropological Association grant from the Smith, Kline and French Drug Co., and the Cornell Peru Project grant from the Carnegie Corp. of New York. During the 1961-63 academic year, he analyzed and wrote up his data after participating in Cornell University's training program for Peace Corps Volunteers assigned to Peru during the 1962 summer session. He

returned to Peru in 1963 as a Department of Anthropology Research Associate and contract representative to the Peace Corps.

John M. Hickman also carried Cornell Peru Project research forward into another geographic area of Peru from October of 1961 to June of 1962. He studied the Aymara-speaking hamlet of Chinchero on the shore of Lake Titicaca, with a Social Science Research Council grant, and assistance from the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corp. of N.Y. grant. He also spent the 1962-63 academic year analyzing and reporting the results of his investigation. In 1963 he went through missionary training at Stony Point, New York.

Stillman Bradfield spent the period from August of 1961 to September of 1962 expanding Cornell Peru Project knowledge of internal migration processes in Peru. Building on the fund of knowledge of rural-urban migration obtained in previous field studies of Viru, Vicos, Huaylas, Paucartambo and the simultaneous Hickman study in Chinchero, as well as the Peruvian Family Life Study data on Lima, Bradfield studied migration in the steel-producing, fish-packing port of Chimbote. Upon the arrival of over one hundred Peace Corps Volunteers in Peru in September, Bradfield was recruited by the Country Representative of that organization to assist in placing them in their Peruvian work assignments. Analyzing and writing up his data during 1962-1963, Bradfield received the Ph.D. degree in anthropology in 1963, and began teaching anthropology at the Pennsylvania State University in the fall of 1963.

Oscar Alers, a Ph.D. candidate in sociology at Cornell, spent the period from June into December of 1963 at Vicos supervising local interviewers eliciting information about Vicosino cultural values. Alers intends to compare information he obtained with that gathered a decade earlier by the Cornell Methodology Study in order to measure changes produced by Cornell Peru Project intervention at Vicos. One simple measure of change facilitated Alers' field work. The earlier values study had necessarily imported its interviewers from outside Vicos. As late as 1960,

psychologists from the Sullivan Institute also had to import interviewers. Alers, on the other hand, was able to rely upon several Vicos secondary school students (in addition to some teachers in the Vicos central school) to interview older Vicosino males. Felix Sanchez, Octavio Coletto, Juan Sanchez Duran and Juan S. Pascual carried out most of his interviewing. Each has received scholarship assistance to pursue his secondary studies, Sanchez from Dr. Mario C. Vazquez, Coletto from the Ithaca (New York) Friends' Meeting as has Sanchez Duran, and Pascual from the Peruvian Ministry of Education. Only Vicos women had to be interviewed by a woman from outside Vicos, Srta. Edelmira Acuna, an employee of the Peruvian government's Ancash Program.

Interuniversity Summer Field Program in Latin-American Culture

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has financed the bulk of the trail-breaking research and development activity of the Cornell Peru Project, undertook in 1960 to finance another experiment in undergraduate education in world affairs. In order to expose a number of U.S. university students to the harsh realities of rural Latin American culture, rather than the dusty museums of Europe during their summer vacation from classes, the Carnegie Corp. provided Cornell University, Harvard University, and Columbia University with funds to conduct an interuniversity summer field program. The basic idea of the program is exposure of undergraduate students to Latin American rural life through participation in on-going long-term social science field projects. The Harvard University anthropological study in the State of Chiapas, Mexico; the Columbia University anthropological study in the Riobamba area of Ecuador; and the Cornell University anthropological study in the Callejon de Huaylas of Peru; provided the firm commitment to intensive field experiences desired for the students. In 1962 the University of Illinois joined this program, taking over the Ecuadorian field operation while Columbia University moved its anthropological research program back to Brazil. By its participation in this interuniversity

program, Cornell University has trained not only some of its own students, but also those from other participating institutions, through Cornell Peru Project facilities and personnel.

1960. Thomas Lynch and Gary Parker represented Cornell University in the 1960 summer field program contingent in Peru. Lynch was a 1960 graduate of Cornell majoring in anthropology. Parker was a linguistics major. Norman Fine was a pre-medical student at Columbia University and Georgina Tebrock came from Barnard College. Alice B. Kasakoff represented Radcliffe College and James Fox, Harvard College. Lynch and Fine lived at Vicos, although Lynch's participation was cut short for health reasons. Tebrock arrived in Peru ill, and remained in Lima when recovered to carry out an independent study. Parker, Fox and Kasakoff resided in Huaylas and carried out studies there, under the direction of Dr. Paul L. Doughty.

1961. Stephen Nelson and Harold Skalka represented Cornell University in the 1961 group in Peru. David Barkin came from an economics major at Columbia. Jane Fearer represented Radcliffe College and Richard Price Harvard College, both with backgrounds in general arts studies. William Touhy, a 1961 graduate from Cornell in political science, completed the group supervised by Dr. Paul L. Doughty.

1962. The composition of the 1962 contingent in Peru differed somewhat in institutional terms due to inclusion of the University of Illinois in the program. Dr. William W. Stein served as instructor. Cheryl Chadbourn and Patricia Kelly from Cornell took part in this Vicos-centered summer. Other participants were Paul Drucker of Columbia University, George Bornstein and Peter Epstein from Harvard College.

1963. In the summer of 1963, Dr. Mario C. Vazquez moved from Vicos to the capital of Ancash Department, the city of Huaraz, to instruct the summer field group. Miss Joan Miller, a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at Cornell University, served as graduate intern. Cornell students living with Huaraz families were anthropology majors James Shawvan and Laurens Dawes, Jr.,

Industrial and Labor Relations student Arlene Eisen and economics major Ralph Thanhauser. David L. Freeman came from Harvard College and Nadja Lancaster, a microbiology major from the University of Illinois, completed the group.

Institutional Collaboration

The Cornell Peru Project has always operated with an "open door" policy at the Vicos experimental project. Scientists seeking an Andean indigenous population to investigate for comparative purposes have been welcomed by the Project. The Cornell Peru Project Director, Dr. Allan R. Holmberg, has also consistently sought to obtain the greatest possible understanding of the Vicos population in broad scientific terms by cooperating with specialists in diverse fields who wished to conduct studies in their own specialties.

Yale University

William P. Mangin, a graduate student at Yale University, went to Vicos in 1951-1952 to make a study of the consumption of alcohol and coca there and in neighboring Marcará. The Social Science Research Council awarded him an Area Research Fellowship. He then remained at Vicos as field director of the Cornell Peru Project following Holmberg's pioneering year, so that during 1952-1953, he was in immediate local charge of the research and development program. After obtaining his Ph.D. degree at Yale, Mangin returned to Peru for a two year study of the squatters in metropolitan Lima during 1957-1958 with a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. In the summer of 1960 he conducted a study of decision making in Lima for the Maxwell School at Syracuse University, where he teaches anthropology. Mangin went on leave in 1962 to become Deputy Country Representative of the Peace Corps in Peru.

Jacob Fried, another Yale University graduate, studied mental health at Vicos during June of 1956, as part of a wider study of Peruvian mental health focused on the urban migration

movement. He teaches anthropology at McGill University in Montreal, Canada.

Kurt Johnson, a former Yale student who went to Peru as an archeologist, received his initial field experience in ethnology at Vicos in 1962 under Dr. Mario C. Vazquez, with the support of the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corp. grant.

Harvard University

Ruth Huenemann, a graduate student in the School of Public Health of Harvard University, studied infant diet in Vicos during February of 1953, working in collaboration with the larger study of Peruvian nutrition of the Peruvian Institute of Nutrition in the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance.

University of Chicago

Brenda Beck, a social science undergraduate student at the University of Chicago spent the summer of 1961 living with an Indian family at Vicos in order to gain field experience in the Andean area under Cornell Peru Project Direction.

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos

The largest university in Peru, distinguished as either the oldest or second oldest institution of higher learning in the Western Hemisphere, the University of San Marcos has benefitted to a considerable extent from the Cornell Peru Project, through training afforded its students at Vicos and other communities under study by Project personnel.

A major beneficiary of field training under Cornell Peru Project field staff at Vicos and elsewhere has been the Instituto de Etnologia (Ethnology Institute) at the University of San Marcos. Students of anthropology at San Marcos have benefitted from participation in the Cornell Peru Project in at least three ways: (1) financial support for field experience not otherwise available (2) initial field experience under competent professional direction, and (3) additional training in field techniques and social science methods. The majority of graduates of this

Institute who work today as anthropologists (excluding archeologists) in Peru, received their field training in ethnology from Cornell Peru Project personnel. The University of San Marcos operates its own field training program in archeology. Of fifteen practicing anthropologists in Peru trained at the Institute of Ethnology at San Marcos, eight received their initial field experience at the Cornell Peru Project field station at Vicos, two under Cornell Peru Project direction at Huaylas, two received their baptism in field work at Viru under Dr. Allan R. Holmberg before the Cornell Peru Project began, and three first went into the field elsewhere. In addition, one practicing sociologist in Peru also received his initial field experience at Vicos.

The following students of the Institute of Ethnology at the University of San Marcos have been trained by the Cornell Peru Project in the field:

Francisco Boluarte acted as interviewer for the Cornell Methodology Project for one month during 1953. He worked for several years as an anthropologist in the Peruvian Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance. After teaching anthropology at the University of Huamanga, in Ayacucho, he is studying in Bolivia.

Angelino Camargo investigated relationships between education and culture for two months during 1959, supported by the Cornell Peru Project grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. He is now a secondary school teacher in the Colegio Nacional in Coracora, Department of Ayacucho.

Victor Carrera D. studied the operation of supervised agricultural credit in Vicos for six weeks during 1957, with support from the Institute of Ethnology and the Cornell Peru Project nutrition study. He is studying in Europe.

Hernan Castillo A. conducted a participant-observation study of Vicos leadership during 1959-1961 with support from the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation grant, the Arthur Morris Foundation grant to Dr. Marshall T. Newman, and served as interpreter supervisor for the Sullivan Institute for the Study of

Psychiatry field team in the summer of 1960. He also participated in the Cornell Peru Project-Peruvian Family Life Study ethnographic census and family life interviewing in the District of Huaylas in January-February of 1961, and carried out independent investigation of conditions on certain Peruvian manors at the request of the Minister of Labor and Indian Affairs. He interviewed industrialists, workers and school teachers and pupils for Cornell Professor William F. Whyte's study of Peruvian industry and values. He is research assistant with the Cornell Peru Project contract study of Peace Corps Volunteer impact on rural Peruvian communities.

Alberto Cheng analyzed the minka reciprocal work exchange institution in Vicos for one month during 1957 with financial help from the Institute of Ethnology and the Cornell Peru Project nutrition study. He later studied public housing in Venezuela and Peru, and taught in Program 208 of the Organization of American States in Bolivia.

Teresa Egoavil de Castillo studied school absenteeism in Vicos for two months during 1959 supported by the Institute of Ethnology and the Cornell Peru Project. She assisted a Cornell Peru Project survey team in the Department of Junin during May of 1962, and carried out an independent study of the indigenous community of Palca with financial assistance from the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation of New York grant. She is a research assistant with the Cornell Peru Project analysis of U.S. Peace Corps achievements in Indian settlements in Andean Peru.

Juan Elias Flores served as an interviewer with the Cornell Methodology Project, applying questionnaires to Vicos respondents for two months during 1953. He now teaches full-time as a professor in the Department of Sociology at San Marcos University.

Humberto Gheresi Barrera made a base-line study of the mestizo community of Marcara during 1951-1953 with support from the Peruvian National Historical Museum and the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation of New York grant. This research

formed the basis for his doctoral thesis. He had previously received field training from Dr. Allan R. Holmberg in Viru, a north coast Peruvian village, and written his Bachelor's thesis using Viru material. He took charge of a field party sent there in 1960 to make an ethnographic census of its population. He was employed for several years by the Museo de la Cultura Peruana. Recently he has been staff anthropologist for the Instituto de Vivienda and the Junta Nacional de Vivienda (National Housing Authority) of Peru.

Daniel Gutierrez maintained child growth records in connection with the nutrition experiment carried out under the direction of Dr. Marshall T. Newman during several months of 1960-1961, supported by the Arthur Morris Foundation and the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation of New York grant. He later entered the school teaching profession.

Federico Kaufman Doig carried out an archeological study of the Chaupijirca ruins for eight months during 1955 with the support of the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation of New York grant. He is now Director of the Museum of History and Art of Lima.

Hector Martinez A. studied economic aspects of Vicos culture and religious festivals there during 1954-1956 with the support of the Cornell Peru Project. His Bachiller degree was granted for his thesis "Las Fiestas de Integracion y Desintegracion Cultural" presented in 1957. He spent several years in Puno as staff anthropologist of Accion Andina, the joint development program of the International Labour Organisation and the Peruvian Ministry of Labor and Indian Affairs. He is now on the Lima headquarters staff of the Peruvian Plan Nacional de Integracion de la Poblacion Aborigen.

Aida Milla de Vazquez studied the process of socialization of Vicosino children in 1957-1959 with the support of the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation of New York grant. Recently she has undertaken an experiment in fowl upbreeding and substitution for local breeds of higher-yielding fowl, employing

rearing techniques based upon scientific experimentation.

Abner Montalvo V. studied medical and sanitary aspects of Vicos culture during field investigations conducted in 1954-1956 with the support of the Cornell Peru Project share of the Carnegie Corporation of New York grant to Cornell's Department of Sociology and Anthropology for studies of technological change. The information he collected in Vicos provided him with his bachelor's degree thesis. He spent several years as anthropologist on the Accion Andina staff in Puno Department, followed by a period at Lima headquarters of the Plan Nacional de Integracion de la Poblacion Aborigen. Montalvo is currently a Ph.D. candidate at Cornell University under a Rockefeller Foundation grant, while on leave from the Peruvian government.

Rodrigo Montoya R. studied the acceptance of the democratic idea at Vicos and the problems of authority and dependence for the future development of the community from January to April of 1963, supported by the Institute of Ethnology and the Cornell Peru Project.

Alejandro Ortiz R. undertook to test ideas about Vicos concepts of illness advanced by Dr. Jacob Fried as his first field study project carried on at Vicos from January to April of 1963, with support from the Cornell Peru Project and the San Marcos Institute of Ethnology.

Pedro Ortiz Vergara investigated education in Vicos culture during 1954-1956 with support from the Cornell Peru Project. He assisted Gherzi in taking the 1960 ethnographic census of Viru. The Peruvian Agrarian Reform Institute has relied heavily upon Ortiz's studies of social organization of resettlement on its multi-million dollar San Lorenzo (Quiroz) irrigation project in Piura Department during the post-construction colonization phases.

Cesar Ramon took part in Dr. Paul L. Doughty's experimental census of the District of Huaylas during the first two months of 1961, after some work on methodology with Dr. Henry F. Dobyns. He later spent several months studying in Mexico, returning to Peru in 1963.

Arcenio Revilla aided in the Huaylas District ethnographic census under Dr. Paul L. Doughty in early 1961. He became a Research Assistant on Cornell University's Peace Corps contract research early in 1963.

Humberto Rodriguez Pastor took part in the experimental census of the District of Huaylas carried out under Dr. Paul L. Doughty early in 1961, after some training in methodology by Dr. H.F. Dobyns. He has since worked for Peruvian government agencies.

Carmen Rojas studied concepts of hygiene in Vicos for a month during 1959, supported by the San Marcos University Institute of Ethnology. He now teaches secondary school.

Miguel Ruiz studied Vicos leadership during six weeks of 1957 with support from the Institute of Ethnology and the Cornell Peru Project nutrition study. He has since worked several years with Dr. Richard W. Patch in Andean studies.

Eduardo Soler Bustamante collected ethnographic information in the role of participant-observer, and later acted as interviewer administering survey questionnaires for three months in 1953, supported by Cornell University's Department of Sociology and Anthropology Methodology Project grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. After graduate training on the Cornell University campus in 1954-1955, and a later year of study of public health at the University of Minnesota, Soler has worked for the Peruvian Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance and the W.R. Grace Co. as an applied social scientist.

Froilan Soto served as one of the survey interviewers for the Cornell Methodology Study at Vicos for a month in 1953. He is now a judge in the lower courts of the Department of Apurimac.

Jorge Trigos P. collected data as to recent changes in musical knowledge and instruments among Vicosinos under the direction of Dr. Mario C. Vazquez from January to April of 1963, supported by the Institute of Ethnology and the Cornell Peru Project.

Mario Vallejos participated in the 1961 Huaylas District census under the direction of Dr. Paul L. Doughty, following

some training in methods from Dr. H.F. Dobyns. He later worked for Professor William F. Whyte of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University as an interviewer during Whyte's study of Peruvian industry and values.

Other San Marcos University Faculties. Besides the Institute of Ethnology, the Faculty of Education at the University of San Marcos has sent several students to Vicos for visits of brief duration. In addition, the Faculty of Law sent one student, Carlos E. Tolentino Ochoa, to Vicos to collect data for a thesis on Peruvian land reform during August of 1960. Since that time the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation of New York grant supported him intermittently during the period of his thesis preparation and a compilation of Peruvian agrarian law. He now practices law in Lima.

The Peruvian School of Social Work

A relatively small institution of higher learning administratively dependent upon the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, the Escuela de Servicio Social del Peru has in recent years worked in close collaboration with the Cornell Peru Project and its Family Life Study in Peru directed by Professor J. Mayone Stycos of Cornell University's Department of Sociology. A number of members of the staff of the school of Social Work and many of its recent students have been trained in the administration of survey questionnaires to large samples of respondents.

Following the Cornell Peru Project ethnographic census of Viru in 1960, a crew from the School of Social Work and other Cornell Peru Project--Peruvian Family Life Study employees obtained 139 interviews for the latter study in that coastal village and its environs.

During January and February of 1961--summer vacation months in Peruvian schools--girls from the School of Social Work helped carry out the ethnographic census of the District of Huaylas and administered the Family Life Study questionnaire to eligible women in that district. They obtained 344 interviews.

More than 5,000 households were screened in order to obtain 1,995 interviews with women eligible for the Peruvian Family Life Study sample in the Lima-Callao metropolitan area, from August through December of 1960, under the direction of Director J. Mayone Stycos and Field Director Cara E. Richards. Funds from the Population Council of New York supported this study.

During the August-December field work period of the School of Social Work in 1961, half a dozen students worked under the direction of Stillman Bradfield in the port of Chimbote, interviewing with a questionnaire designed to elicit information upon migration and family characteristics. The interviewers completed 628 questionnaires in Chimbote.

The office of the Cornell Peru Project Research Coordinator in Lima has in addition trained students at the School of Social Work in methods of social science analysis through part-time employment. They include Ella Carrasco Reyes from 1961 to August of 1963, when she began her field practice as a social worker in the indigenous community of Muquiyauyo, Junin; Aida Carrera Durand during the same period until she began her field practice at Talara, Piura; Tula Pareja Y. during 1960 and again in 1962-1963 conducting historical research in Lima archives; and Consuelo Arellano Bados, during 1961-1963, including an independent field investigation in her native Province of Tarma during summer vacation of 1962.

Universidad Nacional Agraria

The Peruvian National Agricultural University located at La Molina near Lima has begun to make use of the Vicos field station in its student training programs in recent years. Several professors have taken groups of students to visit Vicos briefly in the course of study tours of the Peruvian Andes. Members of the Cornell Peru Project have lectured to various classes at this university.

Victor Caceres studied land use patterns in one of the ten electoral zones of Vicos beginning in 1962, in order to obtain

data for a thesis. He returned to Vicos in 1963 to help organize a credit union. He received partial support from the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation grant.

Leonardo Romero undertook to study the hydrologic resources of Vicos, aided by partial support from the Carnegie Corporation grant.

Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria

The Peruvian National Engineering University has also made some use of the facilities of the Cornell Peru Project for student training. In 1962, this university helped sponsor a non-credit course in community development for Peruvians directing or working for agencies concerned with the community development process. Drs. Henry F. Dobyns and Cara E. Richards participated as members of the faculty of this course given on the Lima campus of the university.

Marcos Arbelaes, a Venezuelan student in the Architecture Faculty of this university, visited Vicos in September of 1956 in order to collect data for his thesis, "La Vivienda Rural de Vicos," to present in order to obtain his degree in architecture. He paid his own expenses.

Catholic University of Lima

Menandra Mosquera, a student in the School of Social Work of the Catholic University of Lima, went to Vicos with Carnegie Corporation grant support from the Cornell Peru Project in 1961 in order to collect data for a thesis. Hired by the Peruvian government agency conducting the Ancash Departmental Integration Program, she worked with Vicos women for many months. She is currently studying in Mexico.

SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION

The number of scientists not directly involved in the Cornell Peru Project research and development effort, but nonetheless interested in special characteristics of the Vicos population, who have taken advantage of the Vicos research context is now considerable. The principal cooperative investigations are listed here, omitting many short-term visitors to Vicos who have profitted from a brief examination of the population and the Cornell Peru Project operations.

Human Biology

The greatest single concentration of cooperative scientific research carried out at Vicos by independent investigators associated only temporarily with the Cornell Peru Project has been in human biology. Several quite original contributions to knowledge of Andean Man have arisen from this cooperative endeavor.

Parasitology. A field research team of the Parke-Davis Laboratories headed by E.H.L. Payne used the Vicos population as one of its local sampling populations in a study of human parasitology in the Callejon de Huaylas inter-montane high-altitude valley in 1952. The team found infestation with intestinal parasites to be nearly universal among the subjects examined, but encountered an apparent physiological adjustment of hosts to parasites.

Blood Groups. During June to August of 1956, Dr. Fred Allen, Associate Director of the Blood Grouping Laboratory of Boston, Massachusetts, analyzed a series of blood group factors in the Vicos population, using laboratory equipment transported to the settlement. The major new ground broken in this study concerned the Diego blood group antigen.

Growth and Maturation. A panel study design in which children attending school (and thereby receiving a hot lunch)

form an experimental group, and those who do not attend school form a control group has been underway at Vicos for a number of years. Dr. Marshall T. Newman, formerly of the Division of Physical Anthropology of the United States National Museum, and now professor of anthropology at Portland State College, initiated this study with a pre-experiment physical anthropology analysis of the Vicos population carried out from March through July in 1956. Dr. Newman returned to Vicos with his family to re-study the population in terms of response to improved diet during the summer of 1961. His nutrition experiment has been supported by funds from the Arthur H. Morris Foundation. The Philips Peruana, S.A., company has loaned radiographic equipment during Newman's field studies.

Dr. William J. Tobin, M.D., assisted by his wife, carried out a study of pedal extremity bone development in Vicosino schoolboys during July of 1961.

Nutrition. Nutritional surveys were carried out in Vicos in 1952, 1956 and 1961. General supervision and direction of the nutritional study of Peru in which Vicos served as one type-community has been Dr. Carlos Collazos Chiriboga, Chief of the Department of Nutrition in the Peruvian Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance. He has on each occasion taken personal charge of the field survey teams in Vicos. He was advised by Hilda and Philip White of the Department of Nutrition of Harvard University during the July, 1952, nutrition survey in Vicos. Other participants in these surveys have been drawn primarily from the staff of the Department of Nutrition, and included Carmen Caceres, Aurora Castellanos, Rosa Benites, Yolanda Bravo, Angelica Loo, as well as Ruth L. Hueneman.

Human Psychology

During the summer of 1960, a field task force from the Sullivan Institute for the Study of Psychoanalysis undertook to make a study of basic personality among Andean Indians, using the Vicos population as a sample population. This study was

undertaken in part to extend data collected earlier in the barriadas (squatters' settlements) of Lima. The principal investigators are in private practice in the city of New York. This team included Dr. Jane Pierce Newton, Dr. Saul Newton, Dr. Walter Slote, Dr. Ralph Klein, Ralph Barr, and Luba Elman.

Social Science Methodology

A group of social scientists at Cornell University obtained funds from the Rockefeller Foundation to carry out a comparative study of social science methods, taking advantage of the five different cultural contexts then under study by Cornell anthropologists in different areas of the world with funds granted by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Peruvian phase of this comparative study was carried out during the summer months of 1953.

Bryce Ryan, formerly professor of sociology at the University of Ceylon served as director of this study, and remained in Vicos from June through October of 1953. Dr. Ryan now heads the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Miami, Florida.

Dr. Rose Goldsen spent the same period in Vicos sharing the direction of data collecting for this study. She is professor of sociology at Cornell University.

Educational Methods

In the summer of 1954 Professor May Kedney of Skidmore College studied the role of visual arts in stimulating interest in formal education among Vicosino children and parents of school-age children. She financed her own study.

STAFF OF THE CORNELL PERU PROJECT

Throughout its history, the Cornell Peru Project has operated with a relatively small staff working at any given time. Its activities in research and development have been financed by a series of grants augmented since 1962 by contracted research. The Cornell Peru Project began its career as a distinct organization operating with funds granted to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Cornell University by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to conduct comparative studies of technological change in India, Thailand, Canada, the southwestern United States and Peru. The Carnegie Corporation of New York later made grants specifically to Dr. Allan R. Holmberg, the founding director of the Cornell Peru Project, for purposes of Andean research. They have been spread widely through his generous and perspicacious management. The Carnegie Corporation of New York grants have been supplemented by numerous research fellowships obtained by individual students as indicated in the earlier discussion of training. The National Science Foundation has made two grants for archeological research in the Marcará River Basin where Vicos is located. On 30 November 1962 the Cornell Peru Project contracted with the Peace Corps of the USA to study the impact of Peace Corps Volunteer programs upon rural Andean Indian communities in Peru. In May of 1963 the Cornell Peru Project contracted with the Agency for International Development of the USA to study the feasibility of Cornell University's undertaking an Indian integration program in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. In August of 1963, the Department of Anthropology of Cornell University contracted with the Research, Evaluation and Planning Assistance Staff (now the Division of Human Resources Development) of the Agency for International Development to accelerate the analysis and publication of the results of the long-range comparative studies of cultural change. The results of the Vicos

experiment in rapid guided change are included among those to be reported under this contract. In December of 1963, Cornell University received an anonymous donation to be used by Professor Allan R. Holmberg for purposes such as those pursued at Vicos.

The staff working directly for the Cornell Peru Project has included the following individuals.

Directors

Allan R. Holmberg, Director. Holmberg was born at Renville, Minnesota, on October 15, 1909. He graduated from Stillwater High School, Stillwater, Minnesota, in 1927, and received a B.A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1935. After study at the University of Chicago, he received the Ph.D. degree in anthropology from Yale University in 1946. He was a fellow of the Social Science Research Council in 1939-1940, and Sterling Fellow at Yale in 1945-1946. He spent a year at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 1954-1955.

When the second World War interrupted Holmberg's study of the Siriono Indians in the Bolivian jungles, he became an expediter in the natural rubber collection program in the Amazon Basin. From 1946 to 1948, Holmberg served as a cultural anthropologist in the Institute of Social Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution. He was also a Professor of Anthropology at the University of San Marcos in Lima from 1947 to 1948. He joined the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Cornell University in 1948. Advanced to professor in 1954, Holmberg became Chairman of the Department of Anthropology in 1962.

As part of Cornell University's comparative studies of technological change, Holmberg employed his students in Peru to survey that country to select local communities appropriate for study as part of the university's overall research design. The Callejon de Huaylas area was fixed upon as a likely area for study, since a large hydroelectric installation was scheduled for construction and electrification could be expected to change the lives of inhabitants of the area rapidly and markedly.

Within this large inter-montane valley drained by the Santa River, Holmberg decided to study Marcara and Vicos as related yet very different types of settlements. Marcara was a small mestizo trading town of a few hundred persons exploiting a large number of rural Indians on surrounding properties. It was a compact town with houses lined along its streets. Six kilometers uphill to the east began the agricultural lands of the Vicos manor whose native population was Indian and several times that of Marcara. The serfs lived on farmsteads scattered over the cultivated fields and passed their days in fear--fear of the external world, fear of the mestizo overseers administering the manor for leasors, fear of passing muleteers, fear of crop failures, fear of theft and so on.

When the opportunity to sub-lease the Vicos manor arose, Holmberg returned to Peru and defined the role of Field Director there during the critical first year during 1951 and 1952. Then he returned to teach at Cornell, but spent the summer of every year between 1952 and 1961 in Peru.

Carlos Monge Medrano, M.D., Co-Director. Monge set up the legal framework of the Cornell Peru Project as a joint Cornell University-Peruvian government enterprise as President of the Peruvian Indian Institute, working closely with Holmberg. He became and continues to serve without pay as co-director of the Cornell Peru Project. His multifarious public responsibilities in Peruvian policy-making have limited his Cornell Peru Project activity largely to the capital city of Lima. In 1961 Monge celebrated the golden anniversary of his entry into medical practice. His brilliant medical career spanned a period of discovery in research in tropical medicine, and a later period of pioneering research into the physiology of life at high altitudes in the Andes. Monge is credited with defining soroche or mountain sickness in modern medicine, and for many years he led an intensive Peruvian research campaign into high altitude biology. In 1962 he assumed the Presidency of the Public Charity Society of Lima, the largest hospital-operating organization in Peru

outside the government itself.

Field Directors

Dr. William P. Mangin, as already mentioned, followed Holmberg as Field Director at Vicos during 1952-1953.

Dr. William C. Blanchard, a Cornell Ph.D. in anthropology, served as Field Director at Vicos during the years 1953 to 1956. He then became program director of the Puno-Tambopata Program of Accion Andina with headquarters in the city of Puno. He transferred to the Lima Regional Office of that organization in 1961.

Dr. Mario C. Vazquez, as already discussed, has served as Field Director at Vicos from 1957 through 1963.

Research Coordinators

Dr. Henry F. Dobyns, became Research Coordinator of the Cornell Peru Project in September of 1959, on the university campus until May of 1960, and in Peru until mid-June of 1962. He then became assistant to the Director on the Cornell campus. He lectured and led discussion groups in the Cornell University Peru III Peace Corps Training Program in 1962. He served as senior contract representative on a survey trip to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru in May and June of 1963, to determine the feasibility of Cornell University's Department of Anthropology's contracting with the Agency for International Development to conduct an Andean Indian integration program. On September 1, 1963, he became coordinator of the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change in the Department of Anthropology. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1960.

Dr. Paul L. Doughty, who received the Ph.D. degree in anthropology from Cornell university early in 1963, returned to Peru in December of 1962 as Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology, and Research Coordinator of the Cornell Peru Project. He is senior contract representative to the Peace Corps of the USA in Peru.

Field Directors

Dr. Cara E. Richards received the Ph.D. degree in anthropology from Cornell University in 1957. After a Russell Sage Foundation Residency at the Navajo Tribal Council-Cornell University Medical College Experimental Field Health Clinic at Many Farms, Arizona, in 1958-1959, she served as Field Director for the Peruvian Family Life Study during 1960-1961, with headquarters in Lima.

Gary S. Vescelius, a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Michigan, became Field Director of the Cornell Peru Project Archeology Program on September 1, 1961. Two grants from the National Science Foundation in 1960 and 1962, augmented by funds from the Cornell Peru Project Carnegie Corporation of New York grant, have permitted an intensive investigation of the prehistory of the Marcará River Valley in which Vicos is situated. Vescelius has supervised a survey of surface evidences of prehistoric occupation, a land-use analysis of five electoral zones in Vicos, and has led the excavation of a series of sites selected with the goal of obtaining information required to reconstruct a chronology of prehistoric adjustments to the local ecology.

Contract Representatives

Dr. David H. Andrews, who received the Ph.D. degree in anthropology from Cornell University in 1963 after field research in Peru, returned there in May of that year as Research Associate of the Department of Anthropology and contract representative to the Peace Corps of the USA.

Dr. Eileen Maynard, still another Ph.D. in anthropology from Cornell University in 1963, first visited Peru in the spring of 1962 to make a brief analysis of the city of Arequipa for the Peace Corps of the USA. In May of 1963, she returned as a Cornell contract representative to the Agency for International Development. After rapid visits to Ecuador and Bolivia, she began work as a contract representative to the Peace Corps in mid-June. In mid-December, she began work on the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change of the Department of Anthropology, remaining in Peru.

Vicos Experiment Staff

Enrique Luna E. was the overseer of the Vicos manor for many years prior to the intervention of the Cornell Peru Project. With unusual vision, he grasped the aims of the scientific experiment in cultural change, and participated whole-heartedly in the process. He stayed on as Cornell Peru Project foreman until the Indians of Vicos assumed responsibility for directing their own affairs in 1956. He operates a store in Marcara and owns mining and livestock interests.

Aliro Almandoz, a handyman capable of carrying out many skilled construction tasks, trained several Vicosinos as masons, carpenters, etc., while contracted by the Cornell Peru Project to erect new buildings at Vicos.

Buenaventura Armas worked for the Cornell Peru Project from 1953 to 1960, carrying out secretarial and quantitative data collection tasks such as checking school boy consumption of school lunches, weighing and measuring the height of school-children, and accounting for school lunch supplies. As a former Peruvian army sergeant, Armas put Vicosinos through their weekly drill when this was legally required under the Odria regime.

Celso Leon H., a Vicosino who worked for many years in the coastal Casma Valley, returned to Vicos after the Cornell Peru Project intervened there. He has worked from time to time as interpreter and clinic controller, and during the final months of 1963 as coordinator of interviewers for Oscar Alers. Elected Agricultural Director of the Vicos community farm enterprise several times, he spent six months in the United States in a National Farmer's Union training program in 1963. Since returning to Vicos, he has launched a large-scale poultry production enterprise in emulation of U.S. models.

Hilario Gonzalez, a Vicosino, lost one leg during construction of the six kilometer access road between the Vicos public square and Marcara, carried out with serf labor some years before Cornell Peru Project intervention. Since 1960, he has kept a personal journal of Vicos events at the instance of Dr. H.F. Dobyns.

He was elected President of the Vicos governing Council in July of 1963, for a one-year term.

John Collier, Jr., made a photographic study of Vicos ethnology and filmed Vicosino activities for the Cornell Peru Project during 1954-1955.

Archeological Staff

Hernan Amat O. has served as principal assistant to Mr. Vescelius throughout the archeological investigation undertaken by the Cornell Peru Project in the Marcara River Valley. A Candidate for a degree at the University of San Agustin in Arequipa, he has worked with Mr. Vescelius in previous archeological explorations in southern Peru, and studied at the University of San Marcos.

Justo Caceres has worked as general assistant in the archeological research program in the Marcara River Valley.

Pedro Ramirez worked as archeological excavation foreman during the 1963 exploration of the Cornell Peru Project archeological program, particularly in the excavation of the Honco Pampa site. Speaking the local dialect of Quechua and married to a Vicos woman, Ramirez is in many ways an ideal excavation foreman to supervise the several excavators from Vicos and Quinranca who have worked on this project.

Secretarial Staff

Sra. Marina de Merrizalde was secretary for the Peruvian Family Life Study during 1960-1961.

Sr. Edwin Montalvo V. worked at secretarial tasks in Vicos for the Cornell Peru Project during the mid 1950's. He returned briefly as a Peruvian government employee in 1959.

Sra. Lizbeth Pineda de Ibarra began working as on-campus secretary of the Cornell Peru Project in October of 1962.

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE CORNELL PERU PROJECT

Probably the widest diffusion of some knowledge about the Vicos experiment outside the scientific community has come about through the medium of television. The British Broadcasting Corporation included views and discussion of Vicos in a program concerned with the problems of land tenure in Brazil, Bolivia and Peru in 1962, thus informing viewers in the United Kingdom of the experiment. The Twentieth Century program of the Columbia Broadcasting System in the United States devoted a half hour program on 26 November 1962 to the Vicos Experiment. The program entitled "So That Men Are Free" won industry awards for excellence. It received the Overseas Press Club's Ed Stout Award for the best report on Latin America, and was among the winners of Ohio State University TV-Radio awards for "meritorious achievement" in public service and educational broadcasting. It was re-televised on August 18, 1963.

Local agents of the insurance company sponsoring the Twentieth Century program could obtain copies of the film for local showings upon request. The producers donated two copies of the film to Cornell University. One was transmitted to Vicos. The other has served Professor Allan R. Holmberg as an introduction to numerous speeches he has given during 1963.

The United States Information Service in Peru produced a Spanish-language film entitled "Yo Trabajo" (I Work) about the technological changes in agricultural production that have taken place at Vicos. Produced with the technical advice of the Peruvian Agricultural Research and Extension Service, this film is available for showing in Peru.

From its beginnings, the Cornell Peru Project intervention at Vicos has attracted frequent newspaper notice in Peru. As the results of the experiment became apparent, increasing attention has been paid to it in United States newspapers, plus some

in Canada and in France.

The primary and enduring core of information about the Cornell Peru Project and its Vicos experiment is made up of written reports. Those published from 1951 through 1963 are listed on the pages that follow. The bibliography is divided into three sections. The first section groups those reports of an administrative nature, or analyses of Project procedure. The Cornell Peru Project Director, Vicos Field Directors or Research Coordinators have written the bulk of this material.

The second section of the bibliography includes the more scientific descriptions of Vicos and other populations studied by the Cornell Peru Project. The subjects of these reports are diverse. They are alike in being written in technical style and addressed to a scientific audience.

In the third section are articles that have carried knowledge of the Cornell Peru Project, its directors, and the Vicos experiment in rapid and relatively painless social and cultural change to a considerably wider audience than the members of the scientific community who might be expected to read articles and books in the first two sections.

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