

offered amendments or explanatory comments. In this democratic fashion, a final "verbal image" of PPH was achieved.

This approach to verifying the verbal image is what social science theoreticians have called "triangulation". The idea is taken from the technique used by surveyors and astronomers to determine facts they cannot measure directly. We cannot measure the distance between the earth and a star directly but can measure the distance

lems of their communities. The objectives on the worksheets are achieved but perhaps more important are the objectives that the people generate themselves. Using the systems approach to analyzing PPH, these achievements would not only be ignored, but the voluntary time taken to build such peasant organization would be added to the "input" or "cost" side of the program. This is what Richards means by the "large, perhaps incommensurable distance between the numbers on the dial of an efficiency measure



Radio FREDER staffer interviewing PPH coordinator for Parents and Children Project.

between two points on earth and the angles which the lines form between these points and the star. By geometric calculation we can then determine the distance between either of the points and the star.

Richards goes on to say, "By analogy we can think of the various pieces of information we can assemble about PPH or some other social reality as 'sightings' that 'determine' whether facts we cannot check directly are true. In the triangulation portion of the evaluation of PPH we test the verbal image provided by the people who participated, using a variety of methods to 'get a fix' on the realities the image ostensibly portrays".

Evidence of success

Did attitudes change? Through the process of "triangulation" the evaluation report presents strong evidence that they did. There is evidence that alcohol consumption has been reduced in PPH communities. People are more concerned with the welfare of their children and the prob-

lems of their communities. The objectives on the worksheets are achieved but perhaps more important are the objectives that the people generate themselves.

and the peasant women sloshing 8 kilometres in the rain to attend a meeting". In spite of its achievements, the program was not an unqualified success. One of the main problems was the inability to work PPH into the existing system. Some of the committees are not allowed, even today, to use their own schools for meetings. Many teachers, employed by municipal authorities, are wary of any involvement with a program that promotes community organization, afraid that it might be considered too "political".

Yet there is a sense that something important has happened in the 10th region of Chile. The Parents and Children's Project appeared at a time when it was needed. Old values, that had been suppressed but not forgotten, were revived. People are willing to speak their thoughts again. Perhaps the mists have lifted a little from the hills west of Osorno.

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