

ARTICLES ON COMMUNITY KITCHENS Part 3 – pre-1997

In June 2008, we did a search for articles written about community kitchens. Here are the results from 1997 and earlier. Contact your local public, college or university library about ways you can obtain the magazine article.

Databases searched: Medline, Academic Search Premier, Masterfile, Agricola, SocIndex, Sociological Abstracts, Social Science Index

Search Terms Used: collective kitchen(s) or community kitchen(s) or collective cooking or cooking club(s)

How to read the citations:

Title	The title of the article
Authors	The researchers/authors of the article
Found In	The magazine, journal or book that the article can be found in. It will also including the date, volume, issue of the magazine and the page.
Summary	A brief abstract of the article

Results are listed in reverse chronological order

Title: Weekend meals for the homeless.

Authors: Magnus, M.H.; Hales, A.; Eyster, J.

Found In: *Journal of nutrition education*. Jan/Feb 1992. v. 24 (1,suppl.) p. 78C.

Summary: In the spring of 1987, we made a connection between the students in the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University and homeless and hungry people. We recognized that while students in the hotel school were learning to house and feed large groups of people, there were other individuals in the community who were also trying to house and feed large groups of people--but without the expertise or the resources, and at a very different price. The same skills that had become second-nature to our students were the ones that directors of shelters and community kitchens lacked and were seeking. Thus, we designed and offered a new course at Cornell University entitled "Housing and Feeding the Homeless." The course had two major components: 1) classroom instruction concerning the issues of homelessness and hunger; and 2) a class project requiring a field placement. Among the projects was the Weekend Meals Program, which has since been institutionalized in the community as a service offering Saturday lunch and Sunday supper, at no cost, to those in need.

Title: Planting the Seeds.

Authors: Gough, Pauline B.

Found In: *Phi Delta Kappan*; Mar91, Vol. 72 Issue 7, p491, 0p

Summary: Focuses on education and community work in the U.S. as of 1991. Excerpt from the essay 'How to Prepare for Your High School Reunion,' written by Susan Toth, presenting a metaphor for the act of teaching; Skills which teachers need to equip young people with; Information on the food relief project launched by students, parents and grandparents at Sidwell Friends School in Washington, D.C., for a local nonprofit community kitchen that serves the homeless.

Title: The Community Kitchens Complete Guide to Gourmet Coffee (Book Review).

Authors: Diebold, Ruth

Found In: *Library Journal*; 02/15/86, Vol. 111 Issue 3, p181,

Title: An experiment in community kitchen : its philosophy and implications for the lives of the poor.

Authors: Sukhatme, P.V.

Found In: *Biovigyanam*. 1982. v. 8 (Suppl.)
p. 235-246.

Title: A community kitchen in the Kamanves slum, India.

Authors: Ram ER, Holkar VM.

Found In: *Nurs J India*. 1979 Feb;70(2):45-8.

Title: A community kitchen in the Kamanves slum, India.

Authors: Ram ER, Holkar VM.

Found In: *Carnets Enfance*. 1978 Jul-Sep;43:47-56.

Summary: PIP: The Kamanves slum in the town of Mijar (Maharashtra State) is an impoverished area of about 2500 people, most living in 1-room mud-walled houses. About 70% have either no or only nominal education, and more than half are only informally or temporarily employed. The average income amounts to less than \$0.85 per day for an average family of 5. In 1974 a group of Kamanves residents formed a committee, backed by the Director of the Department of Community Health of the Miraj Medical Center, to try to alleviate some of the area's problems. Through community discussions, the 1st priority of the committee was held to be to provide for the nutritional needs of the children (about 35% of the population). The group tried to raise money internally, but when this was seen to be impossible, funds were sought from outside (Terre des Hommes in Germany, and the National Committee for People's Self Development of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.). Steps were taken to build an extension of the local school, and the local school board was used as the legal base for the organization of a public trust, with its own bank account and constitution (later revised to cover additional projects). The 1st projects were provision of a morning meal for some 150 children under 5, and an evening meal for older children, with special supplementary foods for those suffering

from nutritional diseases. The meal includes rice and meat twice a week and fruit 3 times a week. Health care is provided through monitoring of weight, regular medical examinations, treatment of worms and minor ailments. Personal hygiene is taught. A very small fee is charged for each child weekly. Additional projects later included a communal meal for the very poorest adults and expansion of the kitchen (run on a rotating basis by community mothers under management of specially trained women) to help feed the poorer patients at the Miraj Medical Center (this project will undergo evaluation by the community to see if they can continue it). Self-help activities led to the registration of the program as an Institute of Self Development, providing vocational training (in sewing 1st and later in other crafts), a cooperative to finance small enterprises, a modest recreational program, tutoring and night classes, educational loans for those in need to help keep them in school or go beyond the primary education system, and a health education program.

Title: A people's movement for self-reliance in Sri Lanka.

Authors: Ariyaratne AT.

Found In: *Carnets Enfance*. 1977 Jul-Sep;39:78-98.

Summary: PIP: This paper describes the development and activities of the Sarvodaya Movement, a grass-roots mutual-aid movement based on traditional Buddhist social values. Started by high school students and teachers in 1947 as a community-service organization the Movement is open to all individuals and has attracted thousands of volunteers in 1200 villages. Sarvodaya Shramadana emphasizes improvement in the standard of living through the development of local resources by the community itself, strengthening of the family and the village unit, discouragement of large-scale industrialization and removal of forms of exploitation, such as caste, race discrimination, large-scale land ownership, and so on. Key to all of the Movement's activities is the concept of self-reliance, self-realization, nondependence at both the individual and the village level. The mutual sharing of labor not only accomplishes the work of the community, creating the physical infrastructure for economic improvement, but serves as a revolutionary technique to awaken people to their own potential. The movement organizes villages into functional groups by age and occupation and trains community workers who are chosen by the villages themselves. In each village, work starts on short-term strategies to relieve debt, provide health care and educate the population and long-term strategies to generate sustained, unified community spirit and sufficient income to avoid use of outside credit. The Movement's specific projects include surveys of nutritional deficiencies, the community kitchen program, preschool program, day care centers, children's library service and community health programs. The Movement is now changing from a centrally-coordinated organization toward decentralized organization based in 52 Extension Centers and run, at the national level, by an Executive Council of 35, a 6-man board and 9 coordinators. The Movement was self-financed by members for the 1st 10 years but has used outside financing in the

last 10 years. Through establishment of economic activities, the Movement hopes to be self-reliant by 1985.