

NEWS AND NOTES

SOCIAL ATTACHES

We are glad to hear of the appointment of Miss Evelyn W. Hersey as social welfare attache to the American Embassy in New Delhi. In this position the attache will be responsible for assisting public and private welfare agencies in the United States in their work overseas and for keeping the State Department informed of social welfare

development in the area she serves. She will also serve as a consultant on any social welfare problems of American citizens or their dependants coming to the Embassy.

It is definitely known that two other countries have made appointments of social attaches to their embassies abroad—the Swiss and the Norwegian Governments.

THE SOCIAL WELFARE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The fellowship programme administered by the Division of Social Activities in the Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations, originated with the General Assembly resolution 58 (1) of 14 December 1946. This resolution authorised the Secretary-General to include in the 1947 budget the funds necessary for continuing the "urgent and important advisory functions in the fields of social welfare carried by UNRRA", *inter alia* the welfare fellowship programme. Funds were authorized in the first instance only for 1947, so that the United Nations programme was initially a one-year project; but following endorsement of the programme by the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, at its Second Session in 1947 and its Third Session in 1948, respectively, authorised funds for both 1948 and 1949. The records of the Assembly, as well as those of the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council, indicate general recognition of the value of the relevant services to the recipient countries.

1. *Purpose.*—The United Nations social welfare fellowship programme offers assis-

tance to countries which, in connection with their plans for initiating or further developing social welfare services, would presumably profit from international aid in sending their qualified personnel to other countries for a brief period of concentrated training in the field of social welfare. The governments applying for such assistance are therefore called upon to furnish reasonable assurance that their countries need and will in fact benefit from the opportunities being offered, and that the candidates they propose for training abroad will, upon return to their own countries, assume positions in which any newly acquired knowledge and skills will be used to good purpose.

2. *Scope.*—Under the 1947 programme, against a total of 124 fellowships available, 109 candidates were selected and approved (of whom however, five took up their fellowships so late in 1947 as to make it necessary to include them in the quota for 1948). In 1948, the United Nations received requests for 172 fellowships; 122 were granted. The fellows under the 1947 and 1948 programmes were distributed as follows among the countries concerned;

Recipient country	1947	1948
Albania.....	2*	2*
Austria.....	8	8
Chile.....	—	3
China.....	12	12
Czechoslovakia.....	14	9
Ecuador.....	—	3
Finland.....	6	7
Greece.....	18	8
Haiti.....	—	2
Hungary.....	8	4
India.....	3	12
Italy.....	2	7
Lebanon.....	—	5
Netherlands.....	—	4
Norway.....	—	1
Philippines.....	12	12
Poland.....	11	15
Yugoslavia.....	8	8
Total.....	104	122

3. *Standards of Selection.*—The following criteria were established to guide the various governments in selecting candidates for the 1948 programme:

- (a) *Age Qualification:* 25 through 55 years.
- (b) *Education and for Experience Qualification:*

1. evidence of sound academic training and/or sound practical experience in the proposed field of study, or in some field closely related thereto; and

2. evidence that the candidate is either actively engaged full-time in the social welfare services in his country or, upon completion of the fellowship, will be actively engaged full-time in those services.

- (c) *Language Qualification:* evidence of ability to read, write and speak a language necessary for carrying out an observation programme **in the proposed country of study.**

(d) *Personal Qualification:* evidence that (1) the candidate is in good physical health, and (2) he will adapt readily to a brief and concentrated period of study in a foreign country.

4. *Method of Selection.*—Standard United Nations Application forms have been made available to the requesting government, for distribution to interested applicants. The initial selection is made by the governments concerned which subsequently submit a list of candidates, through official channels, to United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success, where the final decision is made with regard to the disposition of each application. Each of the government was urged, in 1948, to establish a committee for the recruitment and selection of qualified applicants, to confine that committee, where possible, to experts within the welfare field, and to make sure that all applications would be reviewed and all applicants interviewed by at least one of the committee's members. Each government was also invited to make use of United Nations representatives, where available, not only to serve as advisers to the committee, but also to interview all applicants.

5. *Administrative Arrangements.*—Administration of the United Nations fellowship programme vests in the Division of Social Activities in the Department of Social Affairs, which acts in this matter through a fellowship office at Headquarters and a regional fellowship office in Geneva. The Headquarters office conducts any necessary negotiations with governments, and evaluates individual applications in the light of the following questions:

- (a) Does the proposed area of study fall within the welfare field?

- (b) Are the required study facilities available?
- (c) Can placement in fact be made in the proposed country of study?
- (d) Does the candidate possess the training, the experience, and the language skills necessary for carrying out the observation programme?
- (e) Is there reasonable assurance that the candidate will have an opportunity to use newly acquired knowledge and skills in the development of his country's social welfare programme?

Responsibility for preliminary orientation, for over-all planning of study programmes, for assignment to a particular host country, and for general supervision of each fellow's training is divided between the fellowship staff at Headquarters (for fellows observing in the Western Hemisphere for Australasia) and the fellowship staff in the regional office (for fellows observing in Europe).

6. Fields of Study.—Since the term "social welfare", as employed in a number of countries, embraces education, health, housing, labour, social insurance, social assistance, child welfare, *etc.*, the United Nations has found it necessary to proceed upon a broad definition of the welfare field and, at the same time, to impose certain limits in order to keep the programme viable. For example, "welfare" clearly does not include medical training, but may well include the study of the social aspects of health services; it clearly does not include nutrition as such, but may well include community organization for mass feeding; it clearly does not include all aspects of labour-management relations, but may well include the activities of social workers in industry. The fields of study most in demand in 1947 and 1948 were as

follows: child welfare, public welfare, social insurance, and services for the handicapped, including the manufacture of prosthetics.

7. Placement.—The United Nations, acting in accordance with established international procedures, handles placement of fellows by means of negotiations with the governments of the host countries. At the request of the Division of Social Activities, each government concerned has, in this connection, authorized a particular agency or appointed a special committee to assume responsibility for receiving United Nations fellows and for providing them with study facilities and supervision through the period of training. The practice up to the present time (save in the Benelux States and in the Scandinavian countries, which have for this purpose been regarded as single units) has been to limit fellows to observation in a single country. The Division of Social Activities (directly from Lake Success for fellows observing in the Western Hemisphere, from Geneva for fellows observing in Europe) has thus utilized the welfare facilities of eight countries in 1947 and those of fourteen countries in 1948, as follows:

Host Country	Number of fellows placed in 1947	Number of fellows placed in 1948
Benelux Group (including Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).....	3	9
Canada.....	2	3
Czechoslovakia.....	2	7
France.....	5	12
Mexico.....	—	2
Scandinavian Group (including Denmark, Norway and Sweden) 9	9	18
Switzerland.....	9	10
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—	—	1
United Kingdom.....	24	25
United States.....	50	35
Total.....	104	122

The 1947 placements, with few exceptions, were determined primarily by the express wishes of the requesting governments or of the fellows themselves. Departures were made only in cases where (a) the fellow clearly possessed an inadequate command of the language required for observation in the particular country, or (b) the requested observation facilities were not adequate for the purpose in the country named. In 1948, while the express wishes of the recipient countries and the fellows continued to be given full consideration, final action on placements was withheld pending receipt of assurances from the proposed host country (a) that its quota for the category of training in question had not yet been filled, and (b) that the credentials of the fellow in question were regarded as acceptable from the standpoint of the training requested. In view of the limitations on United Nations funds available for payment of transportation, each fellow was placed, where comparable facilities existed in more than one country, in that country which was closer to his country of origin.

8. *Duration of Fellowship.*—The duration of a United Nations fellowship is not less than three, and not more than six months. Where possible, a study period of six months has been favoured, on the ground that a stay of this length would strike a fair balance between (a) the disadvantages attendant upon the absence of the fellows from their regular positions, and (b) the advantages likely to accrue from a longer, rather than a shorter period of foreign observation. Experience to date appears to indicate that, given efficient planning and wisely selected candidates, six months is not too brief a period for this type of training, although it should be noticed that some reports, both from the host countries

and from the individual fellows themselves, argue in favour of a longer duration. On the other hand, there is some evidence of a preference for a period distinctly shorter than six months, since some countries requesting fellowships for 1948 have indicated that they cannot release the officials concerned for a period longer than three months.

9. *Financial Arrangements.*—Under the 1947 programme, the United Nations provided for the following: transportation to and from the host country; travel within the host country up to a maximum of \$ 50 a month; and a monthly maintenance allowance of \$ 250 to fellows in the United Kingdom and \$ 300 to fellows observing in all other countries.

As a result of a Social Commission recommendation that the recipient countries bear a part of the relevant costs, the financial arrangements for 1949 are quite different. They include:

(a) *Transportation.*—

1. Payment by *recipient countries*, as follows:

(i) All or part of travel expenses to and from the host country that are payable in local currencies;

(ii) Cost of passports and visas.

2. Payment made by the United Nations, as follows:

(i) Such travel costs from a designated point of departure as are not met by the recipient countries:

(ii) Travel costs within the host country up to the following specified maximum amounts:

Host Country	Maximum amount for travel per month.
	\$
Benelux Group (including Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands)	35
Canada.....	75
Czechoslovakia.....	25
France.....	25
Mexico.....	25
Scandinavian Group (including Denmark, Norway and Sweden)....	35
Switzerland.....	25
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	50
United Kingdom.....	35
United States.....	50

(b) *Maintenance:*

1. Payments by the *recipient countries* to fellows' dependents at home.

2. Payments by the *United Nations*, as follows:

Host Country	Monthly Stipend
	\$
Benelux Group	225
Canada.....	250
Czechoslovakia.....	225
France.....	225
Mexico.....	200
Scandinavian Group	250
(Denmark.....)	(200)
Switzerland.....	250
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..	300
United Kingdom.....	250
United States.....	300

(c) *Tuition:*

1. Payment by *recipient countries* and/or *individual fellows* (from United Nations stipends or other sources), as follows:

(i) Cost of language training prior to departure from home country;

(ii) Cost of courses, seminars, or special instruction in relation to study programme in host country.

2. Payment by *United Nations*: none

(d) *Books and Equipment:*

1. Payment by *recipient countries*: none.

2. Payment by *United Nations*: \$ 40 maximum for technical social welfare publications.

(e) *Medical Care:*

1. Payment by *recipient countries* and/or *individual fellows* (from United Nations stipends or other sources) as follows:

(i) Cost of medical examination at point of selection;

(ii) Cost of sickness and accident insurance or any other medical expense incurred in host country.

2. Payment by *United Nations*: none.

(f) *Miscellaneous:*

1. One recipient country provides funds for incidental expenses to supplement United Nations stipends.

2. One recipient country grants the equivalent of the United Nations stipend for one month prior to the fellows' departure, to enable them to concentrate on language study and other preparation for the observation experience.

3. One recipient country grants a clothing allowance to United Nations fellows prior to their departure for the host country.

4. One recipient country grants the equivalent of the United Nations stipends for one month after the fellows' return to enable them to prepare reports, write articles, and give lectures on their foreign experience.

10. *Reports.*—Each fellow is required to prepare regular monthly reports and, upon termination of the fellowship, a comprehen-

sive final report. Fellows on programmes of more than four months duration are also required to prepare mid-term reports. These reports are presented to the fellow's supervisors in the host country and copies are forwarded to the appropriate United Nations fellowship office. Experience indicates that the necessity of preparing monthly reports causes the fellow to rethink what he is doing, and thus makes for clarity of purpose. They are also of great use to the supervisor in continuous planning of the study programme. The mid-term and final reports integrate the entire observation experience, analyze critically the training programme in relation to the purpose it was intended to serve, and set forth specific suggestions as to how the new knowledge and techniques can be put to use in the fellow's

country. The mid-term and final reports are transmitted to the fellows' own governments, together with an evaluation of their work by the supervisors in the host countries and by the appropriate United Nations fellowship officer. In order to determine the long-term value of an international welfare fellowship programme, the United Nations (a) has requested all fellows to submit reports over a two-year period following their return to their own countries, and (b) has invited the recipient governments to keep the Secretary-General informed as to the contributions made by returned fellows to national social welfare programmes.

(Extract taken from the Report on the United Nations International Fellowships).

NEW DEAL FOR UNTOUCHABLES

Article 11 penalising untouchability will be a more precious Bill of rights than all other rights of equality guaranteed under the Constitution. For all these other rights would have remained worthless if untouchability, and all the vile practices associated with it, had remained. Adult franchise alone would not have given the untouchables their citizenship rights if the infamy of enforced segregation for them in public places—in streets, at wells, in schools and in places of worship had continued, if a *cordon sanitaire* had continued to be drawn round every village with a ghetto for the untouchables, and if the label of "pariah" had continued to suggest defilement. Article 11 guarantees that no such enforced segregation will be possible in future and that no class of people will be treated, as an entity beyond human intercourse whose mere touch causes pollution.

It will be a mistake, however, to think that with the adoption of this Article the fight against untouchability can be called off. On the contrary, the war on untouchability has to be carried on with more determination than before if the Article is to reflect national policy. Untouchability will not disappear merely by throwing open all the roads, schools, wells and temples to Harijans. There are many more insidious forms of untouchability than are seen in public places, which must be eliminated. The very idea that the mere shadow or touch of a human being can cause pollution must be destroyed. The Article will become meaningless if the law to enforce it lays down a complicated and expensive procedure before the guilty can be tried and punished, or if the responsibility for initiating proceedings is left to the victims, who in almost every case will have neither

the time nor the resources to go to court. Not only must an expeditious procedure be devised, but deterrent sentences must also be awarded and the Government themselves must take the whole responsibility for launching proceedings against those guilty of the offence. But even legislation by itself cannot wipe the abomination of untouchability. The evil also has economic roots. It is not just coincidence that the "pariahs" are not only social outcasts but also the poorest section of the community.

Whatever the origin of untouchability—whether it has anything to do with the so-called unclean occupations or not—none can deny that the wretched economic state of the untouchables makes the perpetuation of the evil ways. The State must, therefore, assume the responsibility not only for their civic rehabilitation but for their economic rehabilitation as well.

—A digest from *The Indian News Chronicle*,
By Indian Ink, January, 1949.

U. S. SCIENTISTS DEVISE DEFORMITY CORRECTOR

Children whose legs have been deformed by infantile paralysis or other causes may be helped to walk more normally by stainless steel staples driven into leg bones to control their growth, two United States scientists report. One use of the staples is to equalize the length of the legs. The staples also are said to have helped correct cases of knock-knee and bowleg.

The procedure has been used at the Children's Hospital in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where it was devised. Drs. Walter P. Blount and George R. Clarke of Milwaukee demonstrated the method before 2,000 surgeons during the recent annual meeting of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, a professional organization.

"The child must be treated while he still has two years to grow," Blount points out. "The method can be used in children as young as eight years."

Made of stainless steel, which has great strength and resists corrosion, the staples are less than an inch long. Through a small incision, they are driven into the bone, bridging the growth zone. Blount explains that this "mechanically stops the leg from lengthening at one or several levels of growth."

The child may return to school after a few days, but he is closely watched and X-rays are taken at intervals to measure the length of the bones.

"When the desired correction is obtained," he says, "the staples are withdrawn and normal growth is resumed."

For a knock-kneed child, the staples are placed on the inner side of the knee; for a bowlegged one, on the outer side. The back-knee deformity caused by infantile paralysis and the bent-knee following arthritis or injury are corrected in a corresponding manner.

"READER" FOR THE BLIND

An electronic device that translates printed letters into sound, permitting blind persons to "read" newspapers and books by ear, is being

developed in the United States. The machine, developed by the Radio Corporation of America Laboratories in Princeton, New Jersey, was demonstrated for the first

time during a recent meeting of the New York Electrical Society, an organization of electrical engineers.

L. E. Flory and W. S. Pike, RCA engineers who developed the complicated apparatus, explain that it consists of a scanning unit, a selector (or "electronic brain"), and a loudspeaker.

As the scanning device is moved along a line of type, a miniature cathode-ray tube explores each letter with eight spots of light arranged in a vertical line. When the spot of light passes over any black portion of a letter, an impulse is sent to the selector

unit. There the impulses are counted electronically, and after the letter has been completely scanned, the total number of impulses is noted by the selector unit. This number, which is different for each letter, actuates a magnetic tape on which the letter has been recorded in a man's voice. The voice, pronouncing the letter, is then heard through the loudspeaker.

The present apparatus is large, complicated and costly. The inventors emphasize that much more research is necessary before the machine can be adopted for general use.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, WELFARE DEPARTMENT, CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY.

The Welfare Department of the Century Mills, Bombay, has brought out its report for the year ending 31st December, 1948. It discusses the various activities organised for the benefit of the workers both men and women and their children. Such activities fall under the following heads:

The Employee Cooperative Credit Society.—This society proved its utility by shaking off the debt burdens of its members and encouraging savings.

Education.—Night classes in Marathi, Telugu and Hindi and day classes in Telugu are conducted and the workers are examined by the Adult Literary Committee.

Entertainment and Recreation.—There is a Library and Reading Room, a Women's Club and Nursing Class. Other activities

include akhadas, scouting and Safety First instruction.

The Grain Shops and the Canteen are made use of by nearly all the employees. The Medical Department functions creditably and the creche is becoming more and more popular. Mothers are given instructions in pre-natal and post-natal care.

Spiritual Activities.—Marathi, Telugu and Hindi Scripture night classes continue to make good progress. Religious festivals are celebrated in the chawls.

Sanitation.—The chawls are regularly visited by the Health Visitor, Lady Instructor and the Medical Officer.

The Welfare Officer supervises all these activities, which are manifold and of great benefit to the employees.

U. N. TEACHING PROJECT.

A group of 90 public school teachers has been selected to study and devise ways of teaching the structure and objectives of the United Nations to school children in

New York City. The project is sponsored by the city's board of education and the United Nations. Similar groups, under similarly co-operative auspices, are being

formed in Paris, London and Mexico City. Eventually, the teaching programs worked out by the groups will be gathered together

by the U. N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation for distribution to teachers all over the world.

RECREATION FOR OLD PEOPLE

At present, society's relationship, or lack of it, with the older person seems to be geared towards his final disintegration and inevitable institutionalization. The Hodson Centre was organized in an attempt to reduce the need for institutionalization and the adjustment of the older person in his normal environment. It was hoped to lessen the period of dependency, to make possible the continued usefulness, dignity and self-respect of the unwanted, complaining, ill at ease and continually larger group of older persons in our society—a society that did not recognize the tremendous wealth of human resources in the community.

It was difficult to conceive their neglect. Here were people with skills, community knowledge and understanding, and wisdom that only years could give, and society desperately in need of these assets and of their leisure time to help with community programmes and planning, instead of utilizing this tremendous human resource was actually turning it into a liability.

The Hodson Centre was introduced as a social club where the older persons could come and talk, play cards, read newspapers, or listen to the radio, have tea, coffee, and cake each day. These activities, and quiet games, such as chess, checkers and dominoes are always available. For the older person with marked physical limitations, they are suitable, relaxing activities. For the person new to the Centre, they are an opportunity to meet one or two other persons and to begin some social contacts.

160 people now come to the Centre daily. The forms of expression are as varied as the people who come. An editorial board of 12 members writes and mimeographs a magazine once a month. Contributions come from 75 other members. An interesting group meet in bi-weekly poetry reading sessions, to which members also contribute original verse. Some participate in an English and Citizenship class, some sketch and paint in an art class, some build household furniture in a carpentry class. They refurbish toys for hospitals and nurseries, make utility bags and recreational puzzles for a Veteran's Hospital, speak their minds at lectures about national and international problems, and hold discussions on the physical and psychological difficulties of older people, on the cultural contributions of their varying national backgrounds, and on the meaning of the traditions of religious holidays, whether they be Jewish, Catholic or Protestant, which they respectively celebrate together. They are forgetting in activity the aches and pains for which they wanted the doctor's sympathy and attention so badly that they clogged the city clinics with them. They are forgetting even to find fault with their landlords. In short, they are regaining their strength as human beings.

They have found acceptance and friendship at the Centre. Once a month they hold birthday parties for all members whose birthdays fall within that month. For some of the members it is a first party, and for more of them the cards they receive from their fellow members are the first birthday

greetings they have received since they were children. They sing for each other at the parties and those members who are musically trained play on the Centre's piano or violin. They go out together on all day boat rides or excursions to places of interest in New York City. And when they are sick they visit and help each other. One of the most delightful poems written in the Hodson Centre is an appreciation of the people who visited the writer when he was not well. There were three marriages in the last year and I'm certain they will not increase the divorce rate.

Jews, Catholic and Protestant, native and foreign born, Negro and white, live in a community of their own making. Here they really get a feeling of acceptance, of belonging, and of the dignity of man, furthered by their development of self-governing machinery. They elect their own officers, delegate responsibility to their committee, and look less and less to the professional workers to meet their needs or to give them ideas. They have become independent spirits, with a respect for their own personality and a desire to be adequate functioning citizens. We have wrought no minor miracles. We have worked with people who have a lessening of physical energy, a separation, physical or emotional, from family and friends, and a loss of occupation. These are changes which need not be confusing or destructive. Areas of adequacy and superiority do not arbitrarily cease to exist after the 65th birthday. We have used our understanding to give security in these areas. We have employed our skills to enable the older person to make a more positive use of himself. We have worked in the direction of making it possible for the older person to relate himself to people and to events.

We have developed some simple understandings in our work with older people.

Activity is the most important part of our programme. We find that activity does not need to be manual. Mental activity, interest in music, even cards and checkers, have meaning and importance in developing a sense of security and belonging. We start with simple things that can be finished easily, that cost little and that usually free the person from resistance against participation. At no time should activity become a task for him. Activity should give pleasure and a feeling of accomplishment and of superiority wherever possible.

We have five such Centres in various parts of the City. We hope to open at least four more in the next six months. A sixth Centre, associated with us in the programme, is sponsored and supported by the National Council of Jewish Women on a completely non-sectarian basis. The National Council is encouraging its chapters throughout the country to develop a day-care programme for the older person. Settlements throughout New York City are opening their doors to older people either through clubs or centres on a one or two day basis, planning eventually to develop these into full time programmes.

Interest in New York City's Centre programme has been evinced all over the country and even outside of the country. Letters of inquiry have come to us from Canada, England, Australia and France. The Deputy Mayor of Prague visited one of our Centres recently and expressed the hope that similar Centres would be developed in her city. Each Centre programme that is developed represents so much saving in taxes for the citizens of a community. The increasing number of inadequate older people means a proportionate increase in the number of custodial institutions needed for their care. And every older person who breaks down in mental health serves to crowd our hospitals, making less service

available to the person who needs it. Every Centre that we open provides a psychologically healthy outlet for the rejected, unwanted older citizen, so many of whom we see being influenced by questionable groups and "crackpot" organizations. For this reason alone we should become interested in developing a Centre programme for the older person.

An older person who feels again that he has human worth can make a tremendous contribution to the life of the community—to the work of the churches, settlement houses, social and charitable organizations.

He has skills and he has the very precious asset of leisure time. On a cultural level he can contribute to the fields of art, of literature, of music. On a social level he has a lifetime of wisdom and experience to offer those around him. The essential function of a Centre for older people is to reorientate the older person in our society, to restore to him his human dignity, enabling him to relate himself to people and events and to a positive use of himself as an integral part of his time.

—*Paper by Harry Levine of the Hodson Centre, New York City.*

THE SOCIETY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF DISABLED AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The Society has brought out its Report of the work done by the Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Centre during the period July 1947 to July 1948. The Clinic is run on scientific lines and is staffed by ex-Army Physiotherapists who work under the supervision of a panel of eminent physicians and surgeons who have offered their services in an honorary capacity. Moreover, a team of honorary workers helps to supervise and conduct the day-to-day work of the Centre.

The Clinic admits children of all communities and classes and the fees range from As. 4/- to Rs. 5/- per treatment, whilst transportation is provided at a small cost. Their chief source of income has been public subscriptions and donations, but now the Government of India have sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 33,333/-. The grant is conditioned upon their obtaining a similar amount from the Government of Bombay and a similar sum from the public of Bombay during the year 1948,

The Society has formed a two-year plan, as follows:—

- (a) The establishing of a children's orthopaedic hospital on the most modern and progressive lines.
- (b) The organising of a teaching institution for the supply of trained technicians for all orthopaedic treatments.
- (c) The establishing of an orthopaedic workshop.
- (d) The setting up of a research institution for the combating and prevention of the spread of Poliomyelitis.
- (e) The maintaining of a school for crippled children,

WORLD-WIDE FOOD AND HEALTH CAMPAIGN PLANNED

The United Nations and eight of its specialized agencies are developing a campaign to improve food supplies and health throughout the world this year. Officials say that "hunger makes millions an easy prey to disease, and disease in turn prevents them from producing food enough to meet their needs."

The United Nations agencies, co-operating with the governments of member states, intend to fight illnesses that weaken farm workers and farm animals, to improve the distribution of food and farm labour, to seek ways to pay for agricultural development programs, and to direct public attention to the whole problem through an educational campaign.

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) are planning an attack on malaria. A WHO report declares that malaria strikes 300,000,000 persons each year and kills 3,000,000. The average attack, even though it is not fatal, reduces the victim's efficiency to 15 percent of normal for 30 days. In farming areas, malaria thus cuts food production.

But, WHO officials point out, mankind now has a cheap, effective weapon against malaria—DDT. During a 3-year program in Greece, DDT spraying cut out the annual rate of new malaria cases from 1,000,000 to fewer than 50,000 and saved an estimated 30,000,000 man-days a year. The cost was about 30 cents per capita.

Together, the three agencies are studying areas where malaria control would increase food production. They will train local personnel in the use of DDT, spraying machines and jeeps. The agencies also will urge increased facilities for the production

of DDT in malaria areas. Measures to control other diseases that curtail food production also are being studied.

Co-ordinated attacks on the farm manpower problem—which is complicated by the fact that some areas have a shortage of workers while others have a surplus—are being made by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the FAO. They hope to speed up the training of farm workers, to develop incentives for men and women to enter agricultural employment and to bring about "an orderly migration of workers and their families to the area where they are needed."

Ways are being sought to help hard-pressed nations pay for desired farm improvements. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has raised potential food production in Mexico through loans for electric power and irrigating projects. A loan to Chile included funds for modern agricultural machinery. Bank missions sent recently to India, Turkey, Peru and Colombia are studying economic development programs that include proposed irrigation projects and increased use of farm machinery.

To improve food distribution, the FAO is studying intergovernmental commodity agreements and their role in stabilizing supplies, market conditions and prices. The International Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund and other organizations are also working on this.

To arouse public interest throughout the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will, in co-operation with FAO, sponsor a major information campaign entitled "Food and People." Pamphlets and other materials will be prepared for use by newspapers, films and radio programs.

THE NURSERY SCHOOL IN AMERICAN EDUCATION TODAY

Nursery schools in the United States had their beginnings mainly between 1918 and 1930. Some of the first schools concerned with important aspects of growth of children under five were organized at Boston, Massachusetts, Teachers College of Columbia University and the Bank Street School in New York City, and the University of Iowa. The Merrill-Palmer School which opened in 1921 in Detroit, Michigan, included a nursery school in its program. Laura Spellman Rockefeller funds for child development centers gave impetus to the establishment of additional nursery schools, especially in American colleges and universities. By 1930 the number of nursery schools reported to the United States Office of Education was 262, whereas the number reported in 1920 was three.

In the years 1930 to 1946 there was an increase of public and private nursery schools. Furthermore, very rapid increases took place when Federal subsidy was provided. In July 1945, approximately 60,000 children, whose mothers were employed were enrolled in nursery schools receiving Federal funds. With the end of the war, many of these were closed. That nursery school education had met with public approval, however, was shown in 1946 by the fact that there were more parents interested in enrolling their children in good nursery schools than there were facilities available.

Any American educational group must help American children learn to live in a democratic culture. The nursery school has a particularly important role to play in achieving this purpose, since it offers children their earliest opportunity outside of the home to live with a group of contemporaries and thus to develop attitudes

towards themselves and others that may be basic to their learning to live. The nursery school works with parents to supplement and enrich the child's development.

The very keynote of democracy, respect for individuality, is also the keystone of a good nursery program. At very few educational levels are the needs of individuals and the ways of meeting them as well synchronized as they are in the good nursery school.

In the physical equipment of the nursery, everything is scaled to the child's size and abilities so that he may carry out his activities in his own way without fear of failure. He is in a situation where other children perform at about his level and where teachers know him as an individual. Sympathetic teachers provide ways and means for him to express himself. In all these ways and many others, his individuality is respected.

Since a democratic culture must of necessity be made up of thinking individuals, a second responsibility of our education is to stimulate independent, fearless, creative thinking. That the nursery school may be effective in stimulating thinking in young children is indicated by the results of research. While the findings of various studies are not in harmony regarding the amount of influence the nursery school exerts on intellectual growth, in general they do indicate that attendance in a good nursery school results in some gain in the ability measured by intelligence tests.

Another characteristic of the democratic group is its emphasis on co-operative effort in making decisions and solving problems.

Here again nursery education lays the groundwork of social attitudes which make this effort possible.

In a pre-school group the child spends his time with others who have needs and desires strikingly similar to his own. Furthermore, they express these needs and desires at the same time and in the same way that he does. Here, then, is a rare opportunity for him to learn the importance of the other fellows; to learn to share with him; to learn to live in a group that is different in structure from the family group. Here, too, the child learns to accept other forms of authority, perhaps different from those he finds in his family. The teacher is not his mother, yet she does represent authority; the group exerts its authority too. An only child may never have had to share materials with anyone at home. In the nursery school where there are many children and a limited amount of equipment, he soon discovers that the group expects him to share these materials. Thus his concept of authority broadens; he becomes less dependent on his home. He learns to think and to work with others.

Consistently, research workers concerned with determining the influence of nursery school attendance on social behaviour have found that children who have "lived" in a group of their contemporaries under the guidance of trained teachers for at least several months have increased their social contacts and have steadily become less solitary and hesitant to enter the group. At the same time that they have learned to

become a part of the group, they have learned to be independent individuals. Several studies show that with attendance in a good nursery school comes an increase in self-assertiveness, independence and self-control. Thus the child seems to benefit in two important ways—in maintaining his individuality within a group and becoming part of that group.

In the world today, co-operative efforts need to extend far beyond the confines of one's own culture. It is essential that children learn to respect and understand not only individuals within their own cultural group, but those in others as well.

To the extent that the nursery school group is composed of children who differ in nationality, race, religion, and home background and to the extent that teacher guidance helps children to understand these differences, the nursery may become a potent influence in developing attitudes and behaviour that will make for sound relationships among all peoples. Peoples who although they come from different cultural groups, have learnt to live and work and play together as children are less likely to be susceptible to propaganda which emphasizes group differences in an attempt to pit members of these groups against each other. It remains for future research workers to tell us how effective the nursery school may be as an intercultural agency in our society.

By Gertrude E. Chittenden, Margaret Nesbitt, and Betsey Williams, from "Understanding the Child".

PROGRESS IN SOCIAL SERVICE

The world's only international social-service program, administered by the United Nations Division of Social Activities, is expected to assist some 30 countries this year

in re-building or developing their social-welfare functions. This non-political social-service program of the U. N. is now in its third year of operation. Eighteen coun-

tries received assistance in 1948, while 17 nations were helped during 1947.

The types of service provided include: aid from highly qualified consultants; fellowships for study abroad awarded to qualified welfare experts; equipment and supplies for demonstration of devices for the disabled; technical assistance through films and publications, and regional seminars for the exchange of information and ideas.

Fourteen countries already have requested consultant service in 1949. Under this program, the U. N. sends an expert to the country asking aid. There he studies local welfare problems, makes recommendations to the government, and shares his specialized knowledge by working through advisory committees, giving demonstrations and teaching classes.

Social-Welfare Fellowships.—At least 155 advanced students from 30 countries will receive U. N. social-welfare fellowships in 1949. These people, who already hold posts in social-welfare agencies in their own countries and are well qualified for further study, are provided travel, living and other expenses for three-to-six months' observation and training abroad. In the last two years, 226 such experts from 18 countries have studied in 14 different nations.

Models of books and tools for use of the blind, simple weaving machinery for occupational therapy programs, and artificial limbs are among the demonstration materials U. N. sends to requesting countries to help restore handicapped persons to a productive life. Eight countries received such equipment in 1948, seven countries already have asked for this service in 1949.

Another U. N. service is sending technical literature to aid countries in training social-welfare experts. U. N. social-welfare fellows and consultants help set up social-welfare libraries in government ministries. The U. N. also is making in eight languages its film "First Steps", which deals with the rehabilitation of handicapped children. India, which suggested this film, has received United Nations help in producing three films of its own on social-welfare programs.

Four regional seminars are planned by the U. N. in 1949. They will be held in Europe, the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East. Directed by U. N. experts, these seminars bring together leading social-welfare representatives of participating countries to discuss regional problems and to learn new techniques.

HEALTH ON WHEELS

Life among the chickens may seem funny when experienced in an armchair through the eyes of the author of "The Egg and I" but a little re-reading reveals the sheer hard work and loneliness of country life behind the humorous facade. Loneliness in the country can become so oppressive that, as Mrs. MacDonald says, you would swoon

with anticipation at the prospect of any visitor.

How welcome to the women of inland Australia living in conditions similar to those of Mrs. MacDonald must be the visit of the travelling infant welfare sisters. These women employed in some cases by the State Governments and in some cases by

voluntary social agencies travel about the inland areas bringing not only help and advice to country women with young children but also company and encouragement to many women in the areas visited.

Over seven hundred baby health centres provide help and advice to city mothers and the travelling infant welfare sisters attempt to make a similar service available to country women. While the country mother cannot call around and ask the infant welfare sisters for advice, she can at least save up her problems until the sister's next visit in a week or so.

There are really three distinct types of travelling baby health services: those provided by means of baby health railway cars or caravans; those in which a sister travels round a circuit by whatever transport is available; and those advisory services which are conveyed by the postman—correspondence advice.

Baby health railway cars and caravans are compact units containing everything needed to set up a baby health clinic to advise mothers on their own babies' health. They provide every possible comfort and convenience not only for the visiting mothers and babies but for the infant welfare sisters who use them as an office by day and a bed-sitting room at night.

These railway cars and caravans are generally stationed at inland country towns from which they travel about the neighbouring countryside. Baby-health caravans have a certain advantage over railway cars as they enable the sister to visit not only the main centres in the district, but also isolated homesteads en route. Baby health rail cars being attached to ordinary trains are obviously only able to stop at recognised stations and sidings and must depend on mothers needing advice being able to reach them at these points.

One trained sister working alone or in conjunction with a local citizens' committee is generally all that is necessary to staff these cars and caravans. At first sight, the life of these sisters appears to be a lonely one, but the warm greeting which they receive wherever they pull up is compensation enough for the loneliness of travelling. In the remoter parts, where the sisters act as mailmen as well as infant nurses, their welcome is doubly warm. Baby health railway cars or caravans operate in four states, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland. The benefit which they bring to mothers and children in outback areas of these States can be judged by the fact that over 2000 babies and children were helped during 1945-6 by the Victorian baby health caravans alone and over 15,000 individual visits were made to the caravans.

Baby health trains and caravans moving about the country vary in the regularity with which they visit centres and homes on their route. When their circuits are not very large they may make visits as often as once every fortnight, but in other cases the visits of the infant welfare sister may be as much as six weeks apart.

Many country areas are unsuitable for the operation of baby health railway cars and caravans because of lack of suitable sidings, bad roads, and the small number of residents or because of the expense involved. In many such areas, however, a travelling welfare infant sister operates a baby health centre circuit. Like the railway cars and caravans the travelling infant welfare sister has her headquarters at a central outback town and visits surrounding districts. Her transport may be a car, if the circuit is prosperous enough to run such a vehicle, it may be by local trains, or in some areas it may be a case of taking almost any

vehicle which moves in a forward direction. The travelling sister sets up a baby health clinic in some central building in the districts she visits; often it is the bush nursing centre, the Country Women's Association or Mechanics' Hall.

A local committee is generally formed at each place which the sister visits and this committee sees not only to the maintenance of the centre's equipment but also provides the voluntary helpers and part of the money needed to finance the circuit. The sisters visit all kinds of places as they move about their circuits—mining settlements, the bark-strip humpies of sleeper cutters and one sister visits a station which prides itself on having run cattle for a hundred and two years—something of a record in Australia.

By means of these mobile infant welfare services very many mothers living in inland areas are helped and advised but there are still many families living in very isolated parts who cannot be reached by such services. For the mothers of such families, Australia has developed correspondence infant welfare services. These attempt as far as possible to give country mothers by means of letters the help and advice that would ordinarily be given by the travelling sister.

They provide two series of letters—one for expectant mothers and one for mothers with young babies. The first series provides letters advising expectant mothers how best to ensure their own and their babies' health and guide the mother in preparation

for her confinement. The second series of letters is very full and helps the mother to understand normal child development and gives her information which will enable her to train and manage her child so that he will grow up strong and well. In both series, letters are generally sent to the mother at monthly intervals.

There are, of course, many problems on which mothers want individual advice and all the correspondence services encourage mothers to make enquiries concerning individual problems confronting them.

The mobile and correspondence infant welfare services like the ordinary infant welfare services are not equipped to help sick babies or toddlers and do not usurp the function of the doctor in treating illness. The function of the baby health services, whether on fixed foundations or on wheels is to give advice concerning the health of mothers and babies, the management and feeding of babies and toddlers and their regular weighing.

Perhaps one of the most amazing things about the infant welfare services is that no charge whatever is made for the advice and help given. These free services ensure that expert advice and help are available to every mother in Australia whatever the income of her husband and are in no small measure responsible for the reduction by over twenty per thousand in the infant mortality rate in Australia in the past twenty-five years.

—*Social Services Journal*, Vol. 2, No.1, February, 1949.

A MILE-STONE REACHED IN THE MARCH OF LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MYSORE. PROVISIONS OF THE MINIMUM WAGES BILL EXPLAINED

In the march of labour legislation, Mysore has reached a mile-stone by the passing of the Minimum Wages Bill by

the Legislative Council. The Bill, though generally modelled on the lines of the Indian Act, has a few more progressive features.

Under the provisions of the Bill, the Government fixes the minimum wages payable to employees in all the schedule employments. There are two schedules attached to the Bill comprising various industries such as, textile, sugar, paper and rice mill, plantations wherein cinchona, rubber, tea or coffee are grown, road construction or building operations and mining or metallurgical operations and agriculture, etc. Power is taken by the Government to add to the schedule other employments. The Bill provides for fixing the minimum rates of wages by the Government at intervals not exceeding five years.

Work of Advisory Committees.—It also provides for the constitution of advisory committees for the purposes of revising the minimum rates of wages and work loads and an advisory board for the purposes of co-ordinating the work of the Committees. Consultation with these bodies is obligatory on all occasions of revision. These advisory bodies would be composed of representatives of employers and employees in equal numbers and also independent members not exceeding one-third of the total number of members, one of whom would be appointed as Chairman.

Double Advantage.—There is every reason to expect that this piece of legislation will confer a double advantage: the employer could be sure of adequate work for wages paid whereas the employee would be certain of getting his due wages for work done. The provision with regard to the minimum wages will be enforced by a staff of Inspec-

tors. Certain penalties are provided for infringements. An employer who pays less than the minimum wage fixed will have not only to pay the balance with compensation which will be covered under a summary procedure laid down for the purpose but will also become liable to be prosecuted.

A Distinct Improvement.—A Select Committee having been appointed to scrutinise the Bill at the last Session of the Legislative Council and its report having been received, further stages of the Bill were proceeded with at the present Session. There are certain respects in which Mysore has gone a step further than the Central Government. Whereas under the Indian Act the benefit under the Act accrues to such of the industries only as have on their rolls not less than 1000 workers, this minimum is fixed at 300 in Mysore. Again, the Mysore Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, provides that, where a Committee recommends minimum wages, such recommendations may also be published in the official Gazette and public opinion invited before final orders are passed. This is manifestly a distinct improvement on the original bill. Government hope that this salutary measure in the light of which needful action will be taken early will bring about a happy relationship between capital and labour and result in increased and improved production.

—*Mysore Information Bulletin, Vol. XII.*
No.1, January 31, 1949.

POVERTY AND POPULATION

Rapid growths in population have outstripped limited gains towards a better economy. Improved health and sanitation, by lengthening the life-span, directly con-

tribute towards a further depression in living standards. This does not mean a perpetuation of insanitary conditions and ill health; better health and sanitation are

absolutely essential to control the wastage of human resources and to relieve human suffering. Contemplating the rate at which population has been growing in India—was 10 per cent in the decennial period of 1921 to 1931 and 15 in the period 1931 to 1941—and the difficulty in stepping up of production of food-stuffs and other necessities of life to the increase of population, one is apt to give way to pessimism about our ever being able to give our people a reasonable standard of living. One has to remember that in a vast country like India, problems which in smaller countries are capable of being dealt with easily appear formidable because of the immensity of the numbers involved. There can be no doubt that it will be very difficult for us to think of raising the standard of living of our people merely by increasing production yields of industry and agriculture. Side by side with comprehensive schemes of planning for agricultural and industrial development, we must adopt means for restricting the increase in population.

The fact that the growth of population is in inverse ratio to the improvement in living standards is a factor which will work in our favour by restoring balance between means of production and the number of people which these are to sustain, provided we forge ahead with our plans. Where a people, living on the border-line of starvation as we are, is concerned, our development plans must be drawn up in such a way that priority is given to schemes for increased production of food, cloth and housing. The establishment of luxury industries, and even industries which may be considered essential in advanced countries must be postponed till such time as we can ensure for our people some of their barest wants. Food production should be

increased both by extending the area of cultivation and by following intensive methods of cultivation. By increasing the production of protective food like milk and milk products, we can do a great deal to improve the nutritional standard of the people's diet. There can be increase in the per capita consumption of cloth by extension of large-scale production in textile mills and by systematic development of the handloom industry. The housing problem in this country, especially in the rural areas, is not one of erecting huge structures in steel and concrete but the reconstruction of our villages in such a way that the rural population can live in commodious and well-ventilated houses providing for the minimum needs of sanitation. If Indian engineers concentrate on the erection of cheap durable houses with materials locally available and local authorities exploit local man-power during the agricultural off season, the problem will cease to be the immense one which a study of all-India figures would make it appear.

As regards family limitation, the methods followed in the West are not easily adoptable in this country both because of the cost involved and the conditions in which the masses of our people live. By legislation and the process of education it is, however, possible to raise the marriageable age still further, abolish polygamy, space the birth of children and limit the number of children. Even as regards the adoption of contraceptive methods, the Population Sub-committee of the National Planning Committee has recommended the inclusion in all medical colleges in India of courses on contraception, the training of some women doctors and nurses all over India in this regard, the establishment of birth control clinics where supplies should be free, especially in connection with maternity,

welfare centres, health units and hospitals, and the encouragement of local manufacture of contraceptive goods in order to bring the cost within the reach of the masses.

—A digest from *The Hindustan Times* By *Indian Ink*. January, 1949.

CARE OF MOTHER AND CHILD IN POLAND

Under the above heading welfare programs will be discussed which centre around the mother and her children below the age of three. As was explained in the introduction, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is responsible for these programs. Forms of public assistance given to working women under the social legislation and insurance system have already been described in a previous release.¹

Partial Aid.—The so-called "mother and child" stations, organized in the main by local government and voluntary agencies, belong in this category.

Their functions are:

1. to give advice to pregnant and nursing women;
2. to give advice on child care below the age of three;
3. to educate women in healthy methods of child care; and
4. to grant medical help—money allowances, clothing, vitamins, *etc.*

There are now 1200 stations of this type in Poland and they service 220,000 mothers and children yearly.

Partial aid also embraces several types of nurseries throughout Poland. Factory nurseries exist in Poland as part of the social legislation system. The law requires

that factories employing 100 or more women maintain nurseries. Trade unions and other organizations encourage the formation of nurseries also in enterprises employing 10-100 women workers. The latter nurseries also accept children of mothers not employed in the given enterprise in accordance with the number of empty places available.

In addition, there are municipal nurseries and nurseries operated by various social and religious organizations. The municipal nurseries, which usually maintain good facilities, serve three daily meals to the children, and this alone is a source of great relief for parents. In spite of these advantages, it must however be emphasized that there is still a great shortage of nurseries, and this is why children of working mothers receive preferred admittance.

It is important to note here that an altogether new type of nursery has recently been introduced in Poland. This is the "weekly nursery" where a child may remain under supervision during the week and return to its parents only on week-ends. Preference is given in these nurseries to children who either have one parent missing or whose families have extremely poor housing facilities.

Seasonal nurseries in rural areas have now been introduced as part of the Polish government's plan to raise rural welfare

¹ "Social Legislation in Poland", Polish Research and Information Service.

facilities on a par with urban. However, there is a severe need for a far greater number of this particular type of service. The full realization of the goal—that every village have a nursery—is expected to go hand in hand with the mechanization and cultural progress of the village.

One of the new and rewarding features of the partial care program in Poland is the setting apart of special rooms in railroad stations for the convenience of pregnant women and women with small children. As a mother waits for her train she is able to care for her child and to prepare his food. She may also leave the child with the attendant while she takes care of shopping or other matters. Up to the present, sixty-three railroad stations have installed such rooms which serve an average of 12,600 mothers and 25,500 children per month. The railroads have also provided reserved compartments on trains for pregnant women and women with small children.

Full Aid.—Orphans, neglected children, abandoned children from unhealthy, immoral homes are provided for under the full care provision programs, and this care is made available through foster families and special homes. Care of children up to three years of age and older children is almost similar in the foster homes. A child is placed with the most suitable family which has been chosen from among several applicants. After the agency entrusts the child to full care by the selected family it still maintains a supervisory status.

Special homes for children up to the age of three are known as "Homes for Small Children." The pre-war designation, "orphanage," has been discontinued. Orphans and abandoned children form most of the population in this type of homes

although there are some children among them from very poor homes. In 1947, ninety-two "Homes for Small Children" housed over 4000 children.

However, there is a growing tendency to aid poor children through their own families and help of this type has been made available through the "Mother and Child" stations and community welfare authorities.

Also, under the same plan, residence for abandoned mothers or mothers with no source of support have been introduced in Poland after the war. These are known as "Homes for Mothers and Children". Great emphasis is placed here on vocational and professional training which will eventually make the mothers self-supporting and to this end, work shops and courses are established within the residences. The home also co-operates with the Government Employment Office to secure work for the mothers.

A new form of assistance to mothers and children has been recently introduced. This plan provides rest homes for mothers who are worn out with household chores. It has been observed that overworked housewives, given a month or more in a different atmosphere, often gain new strength, and are able to return to their homes with not only increased vitality, but further knowledge of how to run their homes more efficiently.

Today in Poland there are 128 Homes for Mothers and Children. Twenty-two of these are run by state authorities, fifty-two by local government, twenty-two by social service organizations, nine by religious associations and three by foundations.

Before a needy mother and her children can be placed in an appropriate home they

first spend some time in a Shelter. Here they are interviewed, observed and tested by a trained staff of qualified doctors,

psychologists and social workers so that they may be transferred to the home best suited to their needs.

ALUMNI CHRONICLE

Mr. AKHTAR, A. U. ('47) has been appointed Welfare Officer, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi.

Miss Banerji, Dr. G. R. ('44) who took her Master's degree from the University of Chicago, is now appointed Lecturer in Social Case Work at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Mr. Barnabas, John ('38) has been elected President of the Alumni Association for the year 1948-49.

Miss Batliwala, B. M. ('47) has been appointed Psychiatric Social Worker, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay. She is also the recipient of a Foreign Scholarship and will be proceeding to the United States shortly.

Mr. Bhagawat, S. N. ('48) has joined the Children's Aid Society, Bombay, as Probation Officer.

Mr. Bhaskaran, P. A. ('45) has been appointed Labour Officer, Port of Cochin, Wellington Islands, under the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

Mr. Bhawe, J. V. ('42) has returned to India after a study tour in the United Kingdom as a United Nations Fellow.

Mr. Chatterji, B. ('45) who was till recently Honorary Joint Secretary of the Indian Conference of Social Work, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the organization.

MR. Dave, S. S. ('38), has been promoted

to the post of Welfare Organizer, Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Deodhar, L. D. ('46) has married Miss P. G. Tilve ('47) who is now working as Probation Officer in the Female Beggars Home, Chembur. Both were Sir Dorabji Tata Research Scholars. Mr. Deodhar is still carrying on his research project in sugar industries in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Desai, N. A. ('42) has joined the Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur as Labour Officer.

Mr. Dixit, S. K. ('48), has joined the staff of the Provincial Prohibition Board, Bombay. He was married recently.

Miss Dordi, P. A. ('45) has returned after taking the Master's degree from the New York School of Social work. She has specialized in Medical Social Work.

Mr. Goel, O. P. ('40) has returned to his post of Superintendent, B. J. Home for Children, after a study tour in U. K.

Mr. Gore, M. S. ('45) after topping the list of successful candidates for the M. A. (Sociology) Examination of the Bombay University last year, has joined the staff of the National Y. W. C. A. School Work, Delhi. He is engaged to be married to Miss Phyllis Marr ('46) who is also on the staff of the same school.

Mr. Harshe, G. N. ('40) is now Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay Province, Poona.

Mrs. Irani, Freny A. ('38) has now been appointed Labour Officer with the Municipality of Bombay.

Mr. Kaikobad, N. F. ('44) has returned after taking the Master's degree in Social Work from the University of Pittsburgh. He has specialized in Social Group Work, with special reference to tension areas.

Mr. Kamath, P. V. ('46) has resigned from the Tata Oil Mills, Bombay, and joined the Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, Bombay, as Assistant Labour Officer.

Mr. Kochavara, T. L. ('48) who also went to the United States as a United Nations Fellow has returned to the Children's Aid Society, Bombay.

Mr. Krishnaswamy, C. S. ('48) has been appointed Labour Officer, with the Government of Madras and is posted at Coonoor.

Mr. Kulkarni, D. V. ('38) has been promoted to the post of Chief Inspector, Certified Schools, Government of Bombay.

Mr. Kulkarni, P. D. ('46) has been appointed Lecturer, Institute of Social Sciences, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Banaras.

Miss Kutar, M. J. ('47) is now in the United Kingdom undergoing specialized training in the care and education of the mentally deficient.

Mr. Mane, N. R. ('48) has been appointed as Labour Officer, Post and Telegraphs, Bombay, under the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

Mr. Mathew, C. T. ('46) is working as Labour Officer, Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Trichur, Cochin State.

Mr. Misra, H. M. ('48) has been appointed Regional Conciliation Officer, Meerut.

Miss Mistri, P. P. ('48) has been appointed Field Work Assistant, Tata Institute. She worked as a voluntary research worker for the Prohibition Research project now in progress under Dr. A. M. Lorenzo of the Tata Institute.

Mr. Nagraj, A. G. ('42) has been promoted to the post of Research Officer, Prohibition Board, Government of Bombay.

Mr. Nanavatty, M. C. ('45) has joined the School of Social Administration, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio for advance training. Mrs. Daulat Nanavatty has also joined the same school for higher education in social work. His address is C/o Mr. Charles Hickox, 2674, Berkshire, Cleveland 18 (Ohio).

Mr. Paul, K. ('46) is now working on the staff of the National Y. W. C. A. School of Social Work, Delhi.

Mr. Pillay, K. S. ('47) has been appointed Labour Inspector (Central) and is posted to Hubli.

Mrs. Rajadhyaksha, Kesar, ('42) has been awarded U. N. fellowship for specialized studies in Medical Social Work and has proceeded to U. S. A., early in June.

Mr. Rajbunshi, G. L. ('42) is now working as Assistant Secretary, Women's Section, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India.

Mrs. Renu, I. ('38) who went abroad on U. N. Fellowship, continues in her old position as Social Case Worker in the Child Guidance Clinic, Tata Institute.

Mr. Shikhare, V. P. ('40) has been promoted to the post of Assistant Inspector of Certified Schools, Government of Bombay.

Mr. Shroff, B. D. ('47) has married Miss R. Anklesaria ('47). Mr. Shroff represented

India in the Davis Cup Badminton Tournament.

Miss Sinha, U. ('48) has been appointed Lecturer, College for Home Sciences, Allahabad.

Mr. Singh, Wilfred, ('40) has returned to his post at Delhi after completing his study tour in the United States as U. N. Fellow.

Miss Sobhani, H. Y. Z. ('48) has left for the United States for specialized training in physiotherapy.

Mrs. Sukhnandan, L. J. ('42) is now receiving advanced training in Medical Social Work at the Tata Institute.

Miss Talpallikar, M. B. ('48) has joined the Children's Aid Society as a Probation Officer.

Miss Taraporevala, D. M. ('44) who was recipient of a U. N. Fellowship has returned to the Field Work Department of the Tata Institute after a study tour in Great Britain.

Mr. Talukdar, Karamat Ali ('48) is now working with the Friend's Service Unit, Bengal.

The following Alumni participated in the Madras Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work:

Mr John Barnabas (Secretary, State and Social Service Section); Miss Kokila Doraiswamy (Recorder, State and Social Service Section); Mr. O. Mohanasunderam (Secretary, Rural Social Work and Reconstruction); Mr. S. Nageswaran, (Secretary, Welfare in Industry Section); Mr. P. L. Chirayath (Recorder, Welfare in Industry Section); Mr. S. N. Ranade (Secretary, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Section); Mr. P. T. Thomas (Recorder, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Section); Mr. P. D. Kulkarni (Assistant Public Relations Officer).

Among others who attended were: Mr. B. K. Roy, Mr. S. Krishnamachary, Mr. Krishnaswamy, Mr. George Katticaran, Miss G. K. Appalswamy, Miss N. B. Sidhwa, Miss S. F. Mehta, Mr. K. N. Randeria, Miss P. Mistry, and Miss C. D'Silva.

Mr. M. S. Gore and Miss S. F. Dastur—(student 1949) have been elected as Honorary Association Secretaries.

Miss C. D'Silva ('48) has resigned her post as Field Work Assistant, Tata Institute and is engaged to be married to Major S. J. D'Souza of 5th Royal Gurkha's. Miss D'Silva is the Honorary Treasurer of the Alumni Association for the current year.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Study Circle On Labour Problems.

At the beginning of this year the Alumni Association decided to organize a study circle on Labour Problems where persons in the field in particular, and others in general, would exchange views and undertake deeper study of labour problems. In this connection, the initiative displayed by Messrs. S. P. Joshi, J. A. Panakal and Mr. K. A. Zachariah,

the convenor, has made the study circle a great success and its membership and usefulness is continuously increasing.

The membership of the Study Circle on Labour Problems is not confined to the Alumni. Anyone who has genuine professional or academic interest in problems relating to labour is eligible for membership.

