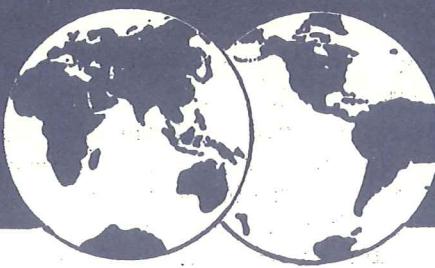


THE SOCIAL WORKER

L'ASSISTANT SOCIAL

A QUARTERLY BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS



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Regional Meeting in Asia

The Thailand Association of Social Workers will be host from November 6 to 10, 1967, of the first IFSW regional conference in Asia at Thamsat University, Bangkok.

The host country will make arrangements for the meeting place, social activities, field trips, hotel, boarding house or dormitory reservations. The IFSW vice-president for Asia, Mr Meher Nanavatty (India) is general chairman of the conference. All correspondance concerning this meeting should be addressed to the President of the Thailand Association : Mr Suvan Ruenyote, Director General of the Department of Public Welfare, Kreung Kasem Road, Bangkok, Thailand.

UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

U.N. Commission for Social Development, New York, 6-23 March, 1967

This was the first meeting of the Commission since the reappraisal of the role of the (Social) Commission was submitted to the Economic and Social Council and was approved by Resolution 1139 (XLI), 1 August, 1966, thus changing the title and structure of the Social Commission with a view to increasing the effectiveness in dealing with matters involving broad areas of social policy as distinct from social programmes, with particular

emphasis on social development and planning for this in relation to economic development, especially in the developing countries. This will call for close collaboration between the United Nations, the specialised agencies and the regional economic commissions.

The Commission for Social Development has been increased from 21 to 32 members on a formula to ensure balanced representation from the different geographical areas. Member agency representatives range from the director of social planning in one country to a member of a permanent delegation to the UN, the latter sometimes having little first hand information about this country.

During the session, Mr. de Seynes, Under Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs announced that as of June 1, Miss Julia Henderson, present director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, will transfer to become Deputy Commissioner of Technical Assistance and Director of Technical Assistance Operations, a new department merging Technical Assistance and the Office of Special Fund Operations. No announcement of Miss Henderson's successor was made, but it is expected that as of June 1 the Bureau of Social Affairs will become the Division of Social Development, with a commissioner at its head, and retaining within the Division of Social Development, the Center for Housing, Building and Planning, and the Population Commission.

Mr. Jan de Jong, the first Director of the U.N. Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISI) in Geneva, will be succeeded by Donald V. McGranahan.

Tributes were paid to Miss Henderson by member governments, AWHO speaking on behalf of the specialized agencies and the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations on behalf of the NGO's.

In Miss Henderson's statement preceding discussion of the preparation of a Draft Declaration on Social Development, she stated a hope that "you would establish a new relationship with non-governmental organizations, increasing their role in the international community in the total social development". Privately she and other members of the Secretariat expressed disappointment that the NGO's do not participate in Commission deliberations as formerly. In part this is due to increased size of the Commission itself which requires more time for expressions of opinion from the member nations; in part it is because Ruth Williams who died whilst the Commission was in session and was memorialized by the Commission on March 10, has not been available to exert the leadership she had for many years. This year, only one NGO, the International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, in category B consultative status, spoke from the floor; it, plus the International Council of Women, also in category B and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in category A, were the only NGO's to submit written statements to the Commission.

The Secretary General conveyed to the Commission for Social Development a request emanating from General Assembly Resolution 2035 (XX) that the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on Social Development prepare a declaration on social development to be considered at the General Assembly's 21st session (Autumn 1968).

In view of the relatively short time in which to prepare such a draft and the need to consider the scope of such a statement a Working Party of 16 members was appointed. Its charge was to outline the general approach to and character of the draft declaration, the main element to be included in the declaration, the available documentation and any new documentation required, and the plan for future work.

The Working Party and its Drafting Party presented a report that the draft declaration should be universally acceptable and applicable to developed and developing countries alike. It outlined points to be included under Preamble, Principles, Objectives, Methods and Means. Member nations were asked to submit written suggestions for inclusion.

The Commission undertook to plan for future work on the draft declaration. Once a proper draft has been prepared and discussed in the Economic and Social Council, it is essential that it go to all member countries for comment prior to submission to the General Assembly. The Working Party should meet to consider changes proposed by the Economic and Social Council and the member Governments and prepare the final draft for the General Assembly.

The Conclusions of the World Land Reform Conference held in Rome, 20 June - 2 July 1966 were presented to the Commission which was unanimous in its opinion that land reform is

a pre-requisite for economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries. It endorsed the resolution by the Conference and agreed on some general conclusions, including the necessity to train qualified personnel at all levels, the value of ensuring broad popular participation in planning and implementing land reform programme, and the need for research and continual evaluation of such programmes towards increased effectiveness.

The Commission considered at three meetings the report of the fourth session of the Commission on Housing, Building and Planning (E/4287) a note by the Secretary General on the report, and an oral introductory statement by the Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. The Centre's programme for 1967 calls for projects of direct interest to the Commission such as the proposed survey of social aspects of housing and urban development called for under Economic and Social Council Resolution 1168 (XLX).

It was noted with concern that the world housing situation has worsened instead of improved and the UN resources are insufficient to meet even the most urgent needs of some member states. There was general agreement that the social and economic aspects of Housing are two sides of the same coin. The nature of the housing problems differ from country to country, and the solution are sought in different ways, but for the developing countries especially, housing of low-income families is a central problem. The recommendation target of the new housing units per thousand has not been met, but the Commission decided not to lower this target established for the Development Decade. Funds for construction are inadequate in the developing countries.

Once again the training of personnel for housing, building and planning was stressed by some members, as well as technical, social and financial aspects, especially in relation to providing low cost housing in the developing countries. The development of small scale industries in these countries, to provide material for housing, was emphasized, as was the necessity for social planners to be associated closely with housing planners in preparing large scale housing schemes. Once again some members opposed both training and any expansion of UN staff.

The Commission opposed the suggestion that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning report directly to the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission sent two resolutions on Housing, to the Economic and Social Council. The first approved the report of the fourth session report and recommended that practical pilot programmes be undertaken in developing countries, eliciting the participation of the citizens concerned. The second passed unanimously seeking to focus world wide attention on the acute social and economic problems associated with the lack of adequate housing, and the difficulties particularly in developing countries, of rational development of urban and rural communities, requests the Secretary General to encourage Governments to give still greater attention to housing and, with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, consider the advisability of proclaiming an International Housing Year.

The Commission earlier had decided to focus on a particular sector of development each year, receiving a report from the UN agency most directly concerned. This year it was health, in 1968 it will be employment, and in 1969 education.

Sir John Charles, who presented the WHO programme on social problems relating to the extension of health services (E/CN.S/415), gave valuable information on the question of financing health services, the inadequacy of demographic and health statistics which hindered the development of both a national or regional health programme, and problems related to specific health problems. Many of the long range programmes of WHO are carried on in collaboration with other specialized agencies. In spite of success in improving public health, there are still problems - recrudescence of certain diseases, increase in alcoholism and drug addiction, serious manpower shortage in the health services, and lack of training institutions, gaps in research, and finally inadequate finances. Discussion revealed the concern of the members for greater emphasis on the relation between health and social services and how the latter can contribute to health services, on the use of women in the supporting services of health and, by some countries, for greater recognition of the role of private health services. Great concern was expressed on the "brain-drain" of professional personnel from the developing to the developed

countries, and the imbalance of health services between rural and urban areas.

The Commission suggested that WHO prepare "for the commission's 19th session a study based on already existing information on the different extends to which basic health and medical services are available in selected representative groups of countries at different stages of development in the provision of such services, and employing different means for such provision with reference whenever relevant to the question of cost of such services".

The discussion on Technical Co-operation Activities in Social Development was based on the Secretary General's report (E/CN.5/412), which was praised by most members for its frankness in pointing out the importance of close coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the framework of national development programme.

The imbalance in the use of technical assistance funds for economic and social projects, and the diminishing proportion of UN and UNDP funds allocated to social development were cited. The relative merits of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in the social field was stressed. The resident representatives do not always have the necessary staff to assist governments in substantive assessment of their needs in the social field, but some opposition was expressed to strengthen these offices with additional staff.

Considerable attention was given to the importance of expanding training programmes in social planning and social development, but to be sure to include economic aspects of development, since planning must integrate the economic and social aspects. Cyprus stressed that each country should have both a social and an economic planner working in collaboration.

Methods of ensuring optimum use of the limited resources for technical assistance included greater activity for the regional commissions which might send out inter-disciplinary teams of experts for short term assignments to assist developing countries in programming and planning.

The Commission considered how it could undertake the review requested by the General Assembly resolution 2035 (XX) of technical co-operation activities in the social field, in order to make recommendations for strengthening their impact on social development. It prepared a resolution for the Economic and Social Council requesting the Secretary General to designate for a period of two years a Special Rapporteur from each of the five regions of the world, chosen from amongst the member states of the Commission for Social Development. Their duty would be to assist the Commission by undertaking an examination and assessment of the different programmes and methods used by the United Nations family in the social field of technical assistance for the developing countries. Methods of operation were spelled out, with a request that the Commission for Social Development at its 20th session (1969) "make recommendations on ways to strengthen the operational programmes in the UN system in the social field in order to enable these programmes to play their full role in promoting social development in the immediate years ahead ...".

Because of their inter-relationship the two items : Progress Report in the Field of Social Development and Adjustments in the Five-Year and Two-Year Programmes of the Work of the Commission were discussed together on the basis on a series of reports on the status of particular programmes : - social policy and income distribution; research-training programmes on regional development; urban and industrial development; implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child; development and utilization of human resources; youth and national developments; Social Defense trust fund.

Among the major operational trends were the increasing interest of Governments in receiving assistance in social development planning. The inter-regional adviser on youth politics and programmes has been used extensively, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, thus encouraging an integrated approach to youth activities. In 1968 there will be a conference of ministers responsible for social welfare. On the invitation of Italy, a UN Research Institute on Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will be established in Rome. Regional development within countries was stressed, as were the social aspects of urban and rural development. High priority will be given to work on social policy and the distribution of income within individual countries.

The Report on the World Social Situation in the future will be issued with full statistical information, coinciding with the census, every five years, with a progress report without statistics issued every two years.

Discussion in the Commission recognized an endeavour to change programme according to new mandate (resolution 1139), some lag in achieving this, and an earnest endeavour to make the work of the Secretariat as effective as possible within resources available.

Training pervaded all discussions. Many representatives and the specialized agencies pointed to the need to give equal educational opportunities to girls, and to train women and men for the many kinds of jobs necessary in the context of national development. Suggestions were advanced to strengthen the existing training institute for Asia and the Far East, to activate the Latin American Institute and to develop comparable services for the African region as well as for the Secretariat to respond fully to request for assistance from individual countries.

The "brain-drain" from developing to developed countries was discussed in relation to several programmes, with recommendations for examining what incentives could be used to keep them. Stress was also placed on involving the people in planning, and the service necessary to encourage and train them to participate.

Specific reference was made to the necessity to train and use effectively social workers. Reference was also made to seeking out and encouraging volunteer activity by women, even though this subject is dealt with in the Commission on the Status of Women.

After several years of discussion within the Commission, the spirit of the re-organised Commission was earnest and co-operative. All members but Cuba, were present and participated.

The background material prepared by the Secretariat was praised extensively for its quality, and Miss Henderson, long before the public announcement of her impending job change, was given credit for the work.

Through the discussion was common agreement on the fact that social development is inter-related with all phases of development in health, housing, land reform and economy. The means to achieve this goal were diverse, reflecting the individual country's philosophy and stage of development. Recognition of this was reflected in the various compromises reached. (From a report by the IFSW representatives communicated by the NASW.)

A propos du programme de Développement Social Européen

Nous lisons dans le rapport de la Troisième Conférence de planification du Programme de Développement social en Europe, laquelle s'est réunie à Genève du 5 au 7 avril 1967 (*), que dans le domaine de l'action sociale, l'ONU voit une attention croissante à la planification et l'administration sociales et aux mesures propres à relever le niveau de vie et à soutenir le développement économique. Sur la base d'études de cas nationaux, un rapport, en cours de rédaction et destiné aux gouvernements, aidera ceux-ci à établir et développer des systèmes efficaces d'administration sociale dans différentes conditions de développement économique et social et de niveau de développement. Il traitera spécialement des méthodes et des techniques de planification du bien-être social, des critères pour l'établissement de priorités et des méthodes d'évaluation. En outre, en coopération avec le FISE et les institutions spécialisées, une évaluation sera faite de l'expérience nationale dans le développement des programmes de protection de la famille, de la jeunesse et de l'enfance. Elle voudra une attention particulière à des méthodes nouvelles et pratiques, utilisables dans les pays en voie de développement, ainsi qu'au rôle des services sociaux dans le relèvement des niveaux de santé et de nutrition, d'éducation et de logement, de soutien du revenu familial, de programmes de planification familiale et de l'amélioration de la condition des femmes. Ces rapports serviront entre autres de base pour la Conférence des Ministres des Affaires Sociales qui

(*) Report of the Third Planning Conference on the European Social Development Programme, Geneva, 5-7 April 1967, United Nations, Geneva (SOA/ESDP/1967/1).

doit se réunir en 1968 et dont le principal objet sera la considération du rôle des programmes d'action sociale dans le développement national.

Il a été retenu comme d'un intérêt général pour l'Europe :

- la question de l'enfance et de l'adolescence qui fera l'objet d'un rapport à paraître en 1969;
- la relation entre la politique sociale et la distribution du revenu, y compris les questions relatives à la définition et à la mesure de cette distribution. Une réunion d'experts en janvier 1967 s'est spécialement attachée à cette question et il en est résulté l'élaboration d'un programme de travail et d'étude;
- la réunion, prévue en juin 1967, d'un groupe d'étude sur la planification sociale, rassemblant des spécialistes provenant d'instituts régionaux, dans le but de confronter les concepts théoriques sur le développement de l'Institut de Recherches Sociales avec les idées et l'expérience d'autres spécialistes rencontrant quotidiennement les problèmes de planification sociale dans les pays en voie de développement. Il est aussi prévu en 1968 un cours de formation **interrégional**, y compris un voyage d'étude, destiné à des représentants d'organismes de planification et à des conseillers des gouvernements dans des pays en voie de développement;
- un programme de recherche et de formation dans le domaine de la planification régionale, y compris une étude des régions défavorisées;
- la continuation de l'étude de la théorie et de la pratique d'associer les communautés locales à la planification du développement national et régional;
- un examen des expériences nationales sur la manière dont la méthode du développement communautaire peut être utilisée pour diagnostiquer les besoins sociaux et les problèmes résultant de la réinstallation des populations dans les régions urbaines, par exemple lors de la destruction de taudis et la rénovation de quartiers.

Un séminaire interrégional de formation au niveau professionnel en développement communautaire sera peut-être organisé en 1968; une rencontre interrégionale, aussi prévue en 1968, donnera la possibilité aux directeurs et cadres supérieurs des politiques et programmes nationaux en faveur de la jeunesse de renouveler et d'évaluer les politiques suivies, les programmes et les mesures institutionnelles utilisées pour favoriser une participation active des jeunes au développement national. Il sera aussi préparé un rapport sur les situations administratives et financières des services nationaux de la jeunesse.

Un groupe interrégional d'experts sera convoqué en 1967 pour examiner une analyse comparative des systèmes d'organisation et d'administration des services sociaux, ceci sur la base d'études nationales préparées par les Nations Unies.

Il sera commencé une étude sur les méthodes et expériences nouvelles dans la formation du personnel social (La cinquième enquête internationale sur la formation du personnel social sera publiée en 1969). La formation des cadres retiendra particulièrement l'attention.

Lors de sa réunion de mars 1967, la Commission pour le Développement social a examiné un projet de déclaration sur le développement social tendant à définir ses objectifs ainsi que les méthodes et les moyens de les atteindre.

Enfin les deux précédentes conférences de planification ont estimé que le programme de développement social européen devait se dérouler d'accord avec les priorités adoptées généralement pour le programme de travail de l'ONU dans le domaine social et qu'il devrait élargir son envergure d'une part en incluant de nouveaux sujets et d'autre part en abordant le développement social sous un angle plus large. Il a aussi été reconnu que l'étude continue des problèmes sociaux et de développement dans les pays d'Europe est d'un intérêt direct pour les autres pays du monde en voie d'industrialisation et d'urbanisation rapides. La Conférence est donc invitée à considérer, à la lumière des priorités actuelles du travail de l'ONU dans le domaine social, le rôle et les contributions futures du Programme de Développement Social Européen et de la Division des Affaires Sociales à Genève.

AUTRES NOUVELLES INTERNATIONALES

OTHER INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Formation au service social européen

Le Centre de Documentation et de Recherches Sociales de Belgique organise à Marcinelle (Belgique) une session de formation au service social européen du 4 au 23 septembre 1967.

Elle portera sur les institutions européennes et les principaux problèmes du service social européen : main d'œuvre, sécurité sociale, habitat, loisirs. Visite d'institutions internationales.

Renseignements auprès du Centre de Documentation et de Recherches Sociales, 151, rue de la Bruyère, Marcinelle (Belgique)

NATIONAL NEWS

NOUVELLES NATIONALES

ALLEMAGNE

Cours de perfectionnement

L'Association professionnelle des travailleurs sociaux a organisé un cours de perfectionnement du 1er au 3 mai 1967 à Freudenstadt (Forêt Noire). A l'ordre du jour figuraient des questions de sociologie de la famille et des questions d'action sociale lui étant liées. (Der Sozialarbeiter, Düsseldorf, No. 1/2, mars 1967).

AUSTRALIA

The Tenth National Conference of the Australian Association of Social Workers was held at the University of Queensland, Brisbane, on 21-25 August, 1967. The theme was "Broader Horizons - An Analysis of the Scope of Social Work in Australia".

A preliminary news sheet on the Conference sets out the general idea of the programme. The somewhat visionary and futuristic study of the potential of the social work profession for social welfare (in the first plenary session) was balanced by a more practical analysis of the present Australian scene and how the scope of social work could be extended (in the second session). The third plenary paper was bringing into line the implications for training and recruitment with the demands of such extended activity.

Concurrent sessions covered broad fields, such as industrial relations, administration and policy-making, defence, law and justice. Within these fields fascinating prospects for the profession were studied, for example, the social worker's role in town planning, in mass communication, in trade unions and industry and in primary prevention for mental health. These are bound together by the theme of "Broader Horizons" - in a re-thinking and development of methods; in a reconsideration of present fields and expansion into new ones. (From "News and Opinions", Auckland, N.Z., Vol. 3, No. 1, February 1967).

BELGIUM

A national Centre for the Improvement of Social Work

(Translation)

Observers of the economic and social evolution must be increasingly aware of the acceleration and changes in all fields of work. This is especially true of social work which has to adapt constantly to new conditions. Social Workers as well as their professional associations and the directors of training schools devote much attention to this problem of adaptation.

In-service training has been adequately supplied through numerous information or study meetings organized by the professional associations; programmes and teaching methods in the schools have been modified with a view to improve their efficiency. In spite of these efforts, those responsible for the training of social workers and for social action have become aware that more is needed to improve the professional knowledge of social workers.

In the training schools, more and more is expected from the teachers of professional practice. It is also necessary to better train the supervisors. All the social services will be fit if their responsible officers are better acquainted with social work practice. Public and voluntary organisations will profit and grow if they are staffed by specially trained social workers.

In order to meet these needs, it is essential to offer qualified social workers a deepening of their professional training. The National Centre for the Improvement of Social Work was created in Belgium to fulfill this objective. It was organized in 1964 at the initiative of the National Committee of Directors of Training Schools for Social Work. Its Board of Directors is chaired by a professor of the University of Brussels, Mr. S. De Coster, and consists of members of the Higher Council for Training in Social Work, of representatives of training schools and of the professional associations.

The Centre is located in Brussels and is financially supported by the Ministry of Justice (responsible in Belgium for the supervision of training schools for social work), as well as by the Jules Renon Foundation. The programme covers two years of study and the lectures are given in principle every Thursday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., as well as sometimes on Saturdays. Every year there is a week of residential training and the students have to devote one day a week to practical work in a social service and one and a half day to personal study and supervision. Students receive a certificate at the end of the two year course.

About twenty students have been admitted to the present course (1966-68) from each of the two languages areas of Belgium. In order to be admitted students have to be qualified social workers and to have had at least three years of professional experience.

Jean NIHON

CANADA

Nécessité de services sociaux scolaires

Le Dr M. Malik, qui a fait une enquête dans quelques grandes villes sur les échecs scolaires d'enfants issus de foyers aidés financièrement par les services publics, a constaté que ses conclusions confirmaient l'hypothèse selon laquelle les enfants de familles défavorisées réussissent réellement mal et les garçons plus mal encore que les filles. Il est évident que les ambitions des familles ainsi secourues diffèrent de celles des familles qui ne le sont pas et que les enfants embrassent les attitudes de leurs parents.

En pratique, dit le Dr. Malik, les enseignants n'ont pas de temps à consacrer aux problèmes des enfants issus de foyers déshérités ou désunis. Il réclame donc avec insistance l'intégration de travailleurs sociaux au système scolaire; ceux-ci établiraient un lien entre l'instituteur, l'enfant et la famille et les aiderait à écarter les obstacles à la réussite scolaire des enfants.

Il faudrait créer des services auxiliaires pour s'occuper des familles assistées financièrement et pourvues d'enfants. Le Dr. Malik remarque que la dépendance financière n'est que l'un des nombreux problèmes que ces familles doivent affronter. Il y a encore des problèmes d'ordre émotionnel, de santé, de loisirs, de garderie d'enfants pendant la journée, de budget et d'autres encore. Il estime que toutes les métropoles et villes industrielles devraient pourvoir leurs écoles d'un service social. (D'après "Hygiène mentale au Canada, Ottawa, Vol. XIV, No. 5 et 6; septembre-décembre 1966").

ETATS-UNIS

Sixième assemblée des délégués

Lorsque les 247 délégués de 166 sections de l'Association Nationale des Assistants Sociaux (NASW) se sont rencontrés à Détroit le 9 avril 1967, ils se sont trouvés en face d'un volumineux ordre du jour, mais ils ont réussi à le liquider en une semaine après huit séances régulières et deux de nuit. Ils ont adopté des déclarations de

principe sur la sauvegarde des revenus et la planification familiale. D'autres questions ont suscité de plus longs débats, comme celle d'admettre au sein de l'Association des travailleurs sociaux non titulaires du degré de "master" et qui sont près de 100.000 dans le pays. Par 498 voix contre 256, l'assemblée a repoussé une solution de compromis prévoyant l'admission de "bacheliers" ayant deux ans d'expérience professionnelle et occupant effectivement un poste de service social; mais elle a demandé au Conseil de Direction de charger un comité d'étude d'établir pour la session de 1969 des propositions pour des critères plus larges d'admission.

L'autre question fortement débattue, mais résolue dans un sens positif, était une résolution en faveur de la cessation immédiate des bombardements au Vietnam du Nord. (D'après "NASW News", Vol. 12, No. 3, Mai 1967).

Assistants sociaux au service de l'hygiène mentale dans les collectivités

Depuis l'automne 1966, l'Ecole de Service Social de l'Université de Californie à Berkeley offre, sous la direction de Mme Lydia Rapoport et de M. Robert Z. Apté, un nouveau programme aux licenciés en service social qui les préparera à jouer un rôle en qualité de spécialistes ou de directeurs, dans les collectivités. Le programme a pour but de répondre à la nécessité croissante de pousser l'enseignement dans ce domaine. Les cours visent à aider les praticiens à faire la transition entre les services de consultations et les méthodes d'assistance sociale. Le programme porte surtout sur l'enseignement des méthodes d'administration et d'élaboration des lignes de conduite, la consultation et l'enseignement en matière d'hygiène mentale, l'organisation communautaire, la démonstration et la recherche en matière d'appréciation, ainsi que sur les mesures préventives. A cette fin, on emprunte les cours pertinents des programmes de licence et de doctorat de l'Ecole de Service Social, de l'Ecole d'Hygiène Publique et de certains autres départements de l'Université.

Entre autres conditions d'admission, il est exigé une licence en service social, ainsi que plusieurs années d'expérience pratique, de préférence dans le domaine de l'hygiène mentale. Les candidats doivent se montrer compétents dans l'emploi de la méthode fondamentale clinique d'assistance individualisée ou d'assistance collective. Le cours dure un an et permet d'obtenir un diplôme. (D'après "Hygiène Mentale au Canada", Ottawa, Vol. XIV, No. 5 et 6, septembre-décembre 1966).

Howard Gustafson Award

A biennial national award, to be known as the Howard F. Gustafson Memorial Award, has been approved by the NASW Board of Directors. Under the plan submitted by the Public Relations Committee, this award will honor a professional social worker for distinguished community service. It will be presented to an NASW member previously honored by an NASW Chapter with a "Social Worker of the Year" or "Social Work Merit" award, in honor of the late NASW President, who died suddenly in Chicago at the age of 50, while attending a Seminar in May 1966. (From "NASW News", Vol. 11, No. 4 and Vol. 12, No. 1, 1966).

FINLANDE

Nouvelle publication

Nous avons reçu le premier numéro de "Sosiaalityö", la publication de notre association membre de Finlande. Elle a fort bonne apparence, mais, faute de connaître le finnois, nous ne pouvons donner une idée de son contenu. Cela ne nous empêche pas de féliciter nos collègues de leur initiative et de souhaiter la prospérité à cette nouvelle revue.

FRANCE

Twelfth Congress of the National Association of Social Workers (ANAS)

About 1400 persons and 190 students participated in this congress which took place in Marseilles on the 11-13th November 1966. It was warmly welcomed by the local group to the hall of the Faculty of Medicine. There were formal lectures on the general theme of Planning and Social Work. These helped to provide the members with much needed information.

The first speaker, Mr. Bert, Secretary General of the Regional Committee for Economic Expansion, provided an excellent introduction which described the area including the Provence, the French Riviera and Corsica. He showed how economic and human factors contributed to its development.

Prof. Parodi of the Faculty of Law and Economics at the University of Aix-en-Provence, discussed various planning systems, their logic and their limitations. Planning is a word which raises hopes among the hungry but is it a universal remedy ? Mr Parodi believes it is more a method of approaching problems. He first indicated the opposition between a liberal economy and a planned system. Later he tried to find a real or apparent link between the two systems. He showed that no theory can be applied in ideal conditions and that human behaviour always modifies results which could have been ideally expected. Other speakers described the French system as liberal planning. It is a compromise between the desire to maintain individual initiative and freedom and working towards a common goal of development. It is a question of politics and ethics and not only of economic rationalisation. Who is to choose between leisure and increased productivity, cultural development and increase in consumption ? The Government ? The producers or the consumers ? This lecture was supplemented by another where Mr. Gardaz analysed the conditions in France between the two wars and immediately afterwards to explain the changes brought about by M. Jean Monnet's first Plan (1947-52). He continued by describing the subsequent Plans. The fifth one, covering the period 1966-1970, aims at further increases in productivity as well as a stabilisation of prices. This implies new methods of direction and a number of changes in operational research and statistics as well as in human relations. This, therefore, poses various problems. It implies a more permissive attitude on the part of public authorities and more of a feeling of responsibility on the part of private citizens towards the State.

One social worker showed how social work can co-operate in regional planning by participating in research, co-ordination, information and implementation. The social and economic aspects of problems are closely interwoven. A second social worker described how careful statistics and modern methods of planning helped in providing better organisation of child welfare services. Finally Mlle Angibaud presented a study on the role of social work in planning. Since the main aim of the Fifth Plan is social progress, it must try to meet the needs of man in all domains, whether as an individual or as a member of various groups. Social research can provide a basis for action and also allow for the assessment of results. Social work should also contribute to co-ordination in the structural changes through its relations with administrative authorities, economic entities and cultural leaders.

A round table discussion devoted itself to the question of integration of the social aspect into the Plan. It was followed by an animated and sometimes witty discussion.

The last lecturer, M. de Bourbon Pusset met with an enthusiastic response when he presented the subject : Prospective - Planning to serve Man. He defined prospective as a mental attitude linked with action. He pleaded for a society where it could be possible for man to think for himself and object to the kind of planning which would render such thinking useless.

In conclusion, it may be said, that the congress enhanced the knowledge of its members on the different kinds of planning and their specific information on the Fifth Plan. It also helped them to discover what is and could be the role of social work at different stages of National planning. (Free summary of a report by Marguerite LANNIER in "Feuillet" No. 72, 1966).

Invitation au prochain congrès de l'ANAS

L'Association Nationale des Assistantes Sociales et des Assistants Sociaux annonce la réunion à Paris, du 11 au 13 novembre 1967, de son treizième congrès. Son thème général est : "L'assistant de service social et les autres professionnels concourant à l'action sociale".

On constate que le développement des sciences sociales et l'évolution des besoins durant les vingt dernières années ont eu, en France, un certain nombre de conséquences dans le domaine social, dont trois, en particulier, retiennent l'attention :

- accroissement constant du nombre des professions à fonction essentiellement sociale;
- orientation de professions, qui se situaient traditionnellement hors du champ de l'action sociale, vers une fonction sociale de plus en plus définie;
- aspect collectif et communautaire sans cesse marqué de l'action sociale, donnant également à certaines grandes fonctions techniques, économiques ou administratives, un caractère nettement social.

Les conséquences de ce triple phénomène se font sentir tant dans les relations des praticiens entre eux que dans leurs relations avec les responsables de l'action sociale et ses théoriciens.

C'est ensemble, en effet, que tous doivent oeuvrer puisque l'objet de leur action est identique et leur but commun : le service de la personne dans la vie en société. Mais unir ses efforts pour travailler ensemble entraîne un réseau de plus en plus complexe de communications, exige connaissance mutuelle, respect des compétences, complémentarité des tâches; pose de multiples problèmes de compréhension, de liaison et de coordination.

Donner aux praticiens une occasion de rencontre, pour débattre entre eux ce qui fait leur action quotidienne d'une part, pour étudier avec des théoriciens les facteurs de l'évolution actuelle du service social, d'autre part, tel est l'objet de ce XIII^e Congrès. En prenant l'initiative d'une telle rencontre, l'ANAS espère bien ouvrir ainsi le chemin vers un dialogue authentique et plus précis.

Pourquoi travailler ensemble ? A quoi travailler ensemble ? Comment travailler ensemble ? Ce sont les questions clés auxquelles ceux qui travaillent ensemble seront invités à chercher une réponse pour mieux comprendre la nature de chaque profession, ce qu'elle a, à la fois de spécifique et de commun à toutes les autres, et rendre ainsi plus facile le travail et meilleur le service rendu aux usagers.

Le congrès comportera :

- des conférences qui élargiront les préoccupations strictement professionnelles aux dimensions des problèmes vitaux de notre civilisation;
- des carrefours où se réuniront des praticiens de disciplines différentes, lesquels aborderont, à partir de thèmes généraux, les questions que pose à ces praticiens l'action concrète quotidienne; ils seront déjà la preuve de leur collaboration;
- des commissions d'experts qui donneront aux responsables et aux théoriciens de l'action sociale la possibilité de confronter leur point de vue avec des praticiens et devront permettre, à la fin du congrès, d'aboutir à une synthèse générale et à des conclusions pratiques sur les questions les plus fondamentales que tous se posent quant à l'évolution du travail social.

Les principaux conférenciers seront :

- Vercors qui abordera en humaniste les problèmes posés à notre siècle par trois réalités qui transcendent le temps et l'espace et constituent le fondement de notre condition d'homme : la personne, les valeurs, les besoins;
- le Dr. Michel Lemay, psychiatre, directeur de l'Ecole de formation des éducateurs de Rennes, quittera des relations dans le travail social interdisciplinaire : réalités et exigences;
- M. Eugen Pusic, Doyen de la Faculté de droit de Zagreb (Yougoslavie), président du Conseil International d'Action Sociale (anciennement Conférence Internationale de Service Social); il tracera dans une perspective d'avenir les grandes étapes du mouvement historique du travail social dans le monde;

- Mlle Catherine de Béchillon, assistante sociale à la SNCF, qui présentera l'assistant de service social dans l'originalité de sa fonction.

Dans les carrefours, les échanges s'instaureront autour de quelques grands thèmes généraux tels que l'habitat, la jeunesse, la situation de l'emploi, les mouvements de population, etc. Ils s'efforceront de dégager, à partir de l'action réelle de chaque praticien :

- les besoins exigeant une réponse et les valeurs mises en cause,
- la façon spécifique dont chaque professionnel répond à ces besoins,
- la complémentarité des compétences,
- la hiérarchie des tâches,
- les modes de liaison et de coordination, etc.

Dans les commissions, des experts étudieront quatre questions essentielles pour l'évolution sociale de notre temps : les besoins, les structures, la formation et l'action.

En nous priant de diffuser ce programme, l'ANAS assure en même temps aux travailleurs sociaux étrangers qu'ils seront les bienvenus. Pour recevoir le programme définitif et pour s'inscrire, s'adresser au Secrétariat de l'ANAS, 3, rue de Stockholm, Paris 8e.

ITALY

Professional Concern over a new law

In our issue No 3, 1966, we indicated that the National Association of Social Workers was not pleased with the law that was passed on May 3, 1966, creating two "special" schools of social work within the University of Roma. It was felt that this law would not improve the training programmes and might prejudice social workers who were trained in other schools. In order to clarify the questions raised by the local chapters, NASW organized a conference with representatives of the Ministry of Education. The president explained that the Association would welcome a link between training schools and the universities if it represented academic, scientific and administrative freedom. However, the Association felt that the new system adopted in Rome would devalue the existing schools and reduce their training to merely "practical" courses. It also recognized that the foundation of the two schools could have creative possibilities. (From ANAS, bulletin of the National Association of Social Workers, Roma, 27 February 1967).

PHILIPPINES

Social Work Problems of Today

Now that social work is recognized as a profession, is the time to reexamine and define the goals of social work practice.

Time and again in the last ten years, 1956-1965, the Philippine Social Workers have, in their professional gathering, tried to reexamine and define the role and responsibility of social work at the present time and in their own country. At the biennial conference of social work in 1965, the theme suggested for the next conference was "The Role of the Social Worker in a Changing World".

The development of Philipino social work can be traced as far back as the pre-Spanish time. However it was the American influence that gave it its present shape and pattern. The last twenty years have been marked by the rapid assimilation of social work goals, concepts and methods that have been developed in Western countries, in vastly different circumstances.

The theory and practice of social work that the Philipinos are trying to adapt today flourished in a world of affluence, in a highly industrialized society. Since society had so much to offer it was presumed that if an individual failed to improve his living conditions or achieve a satisfactory way of life, the fault was largely his.

All that social work had to do, was to work out the mutual adjustment of the individual and his environment and the desired change would be achieved. This belief is not always applicable to present day Philippines.

In its present level of development, a man is often unable to rise above poverty, ill health and ignorance. The conditions which make self-development possible are often missing. The clients who have social adjustments to make are numerous but the number of the country's poor is far greater, the resources inadequate to support a broad and comprehensive social welfare programme. Many of the social-cultural patterns are a hindrance to progress. On the other hand, one cannot stop the flow of change in the other sections of the community. These are the facts which must be considered. This is the setting in which social work must be practised.

It has been stated that for social work practice to be effective, it must parallel the stage of development of the country, fashioning its methods and programmes to suit the nation's needs, priorities and resources. If this is so, then the role and responsibility of Philippine social work is quite clear. It is, that as an agent of change, it must help bring about changes that facilitate and promote national progress. This may even mean going far beyond the traditional boundaries of social welfare. What need to be demonstrated is the "how" of accomplishing this.

Official recognition of the profession came sooner than expected, but its responsible leaders should not be content with this. If they wish to strengthen the position of social workers as a vital force in the development of a progressive and stable society, wherein the individual can reach the heights of self-fulfillment, then the present goals of social work practice must be reexamined as well as those of social work education. They must be designed in relation to the country's socio-economic development plans and their course must be set by these. (Editorial of "Social Work", Manila, November-December 1966).

RHODESIA

Association of Social Workers

The aims and objects of this Association, recently admitted to the IFSW are to assist in the development of Rhodesia through the improvement of the social services and to help others in this task; to promote or assist in promoting social legislation and to act as an advisory body on matters pertaining to social work; to establish the status of the profession through the maintenance of high standards in social work practice, as well as to provide opportunities for fellowship and co-operation between social workers and to provide a forum for the exchange of views; to encourage the study of social work and the training of social workers and to stimulate education in social affairs; to uphold the Association's Code of Ethics.

Ordinary membership is open to persons of all races who have successfully completed a course of training in social work or social science approved by the Council and who are engaged in full time paid social work.

Associate membership is open to persons pursuing a course of training approved by the Council or who have made a worthy contribution to social work and are elected by unanimous vote of the Council.

There are two branches, one in Salisbury and one in Bulawayo, and the National Council alternates between these two cities every two years.

There are at present 49 ordinary members, both Africans and Europeans.

The Association held its annual general meeting in Salisbury on Saturday, March 18th, 1967, when the activities of the two branches were reviewed. Members were pleased to be advised formally of the acceptance of the young association into the international body, and it is hoped that some interesting relationship by correspondence may develop, not only between local and international association officials, but between local members and colleagues overseas. There is a great common bond in the service of the deprived and the defeated human being which goes beyond boundaries and parochial outlooks, and

which can take out from the association many valuable concepts to other like associations. (From information supplied by the Association).

ROYAUME-UNI

La Conférence permanente des Organisations de Travailleurs Sociaux s'est réunie six fois au cours de l'année 1966 et son Comité Général chaque mois. C'est en février 1968 que se terminent les cinq ans prévus pour sa durée d'existence; il devient donc urgent de prendre une décision quant à la future organisation des travailleurs sociaux britanniques. A la suite de discussions entre le Comité Général de la Conférence et les comités exécutifs de ses associations membres, un groupe de travail a préparé le rapport de base No 2 qui a été approuvé par la Conférence en vue de sa distribution par l'intermédiaire de ses associations constitutives à tous leurs adhérents. Il présente deux propositions alternatives avec les arguments pour et contre : une fédération ou une association unifiée avec des sections spécialisées. Après un certain intervalle pour leur laisser le temps d'en parler, le groupe de travail a rencontré les bureaux des organisations constituantes afin d'échanger des opinions sur ces propositions et les matières connexes. D'autres discussions se poursuivent et la Conférence a décidé de ne pas prendre de décisions quant aux demandes d'adhésion qu'elle a reçues avant que la question de principe au sujet de la future constitution n'ait été tranchée.

D'autre part, à la suite de réunions conjointes consacrées à la discussion du Rapport de base No 1, il a été soumis des observations à la Commission Seeböhm sur la structure des services sociaux. Il lui a été aussi soumis des remarques concernant la grave situation résultant de la confusion actuelle au sujet de la formation en service social, remarques rédigées par la Commission de l'Education et de la Formation.

La Conférence a accepté à l'unanimité le rapport d'un groupe de travail sur l'enregistrement des assistants sociaux et désigné un comité d'action composé des membres honoraires du Bureau et de représentants du groupe de travail. Les représentants des centres de formation ayant suggéré de repousser toute décision d'une année, la Conférence a décidé de laisser la question à son ordre du jour et que des remarques complémentaires faites au cours d'une discussion inofficielle seraient envoyées aux centres de formation.

Tous les organismes intéressés ont maintenant approuvé l'idée de fonder un Service Consultatif de Service Social au sujet duquel les négociations préliminaires ont commencé en 1963. M. D. Hobman en a été nommé directeur. Un don de £ 25.000 de la Fondation Gulbenkian financera les débuts de ce Service. (D'après le rapport annuel pour 1966 de The Association of Social Workers).

SINGAPORE

Introducing Social Work to the public

For some time the Singapore Association of Professional Social Workers has made efforts to introduce the social worker to the public. For instance, it published under the title "The Social Worker speaks" ten public lectures which their members had given during 1963.

As a consequence of these lectures, Mr. Warren Fox, a British psychiatric social worker then on the staff of the University of Singapore and now at the University of Hull, was invited to prepare a radio series "People with Problems". The Association has published these talks which are models of how to make your point in a few minutes and with feeling.

Another result of this public relations campaign was the formation of a joint Teacher/Social Worker Working Party which published a "Report on the School Social Work Project". This has led to the possibility of some teachers being able to get a social work training to fit them for school social work.

The three publications mentioned can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Association of Professional Social Workers, c/o The Department of Applied Social Studies, University of Singapore, for about 10 shillings incl. postage. (From "Case Conference", London, Vol. 14, No 2, June 1967).

SUISSE

Nouvelle présidente

Afin de succéder à Mlle Ruth Cavin, dont le mandat arrivait à échéance, l'Assemblée des Délégués de l'Association Suisse des Travailleurs Sociaux, réunie le 10 juin 1967, a désigné Mlle Gertrud Altorfer (Ackenstrasse, 25, 8610 Uster). L'adresse du Secrétariat de l'Association reste : Case postale 30, 3000 Berne 8.

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Signalons à nos lecteurs de langue française qu'ils trouveront dans les "Informations Sociales", publiées par l'UNCAF à Paris (47, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin), No. 4, avril 1967, des traductions résumées des principaux exposés mentionnés ci-dessus et présentés à la XIII^e Conférence de l'Association Internationale des Ecoles de Service Social.

Copies of "International Social Work" published also under the auspices of the IFSW, can be obtained from N.B. Cama and H.M. Billimoria, 43, Queen's Barracks, Foresore Road, Bombay 1 (India) for the price of \$ 1.00.

Rapport sur le Cycle d'Etude Européen sur Les Fonctions et la Formation des Travailleurs Sociaux Volontaires, Arnoldshain, Francfort-sur-le-Main, République fédérale d'Allemagne, 2-12 mai 1966. Nations Unies, SOA/ESWP/1966/1, Genève 1967.

Immigrants at London Airport and their settlement in the community, A Report prepared by International Social Service of Great Britain, London, 1967. 46 pp. Price 5/- . This study on the social needs of immigrants arriving by air was made by the International Social Service of Great Britain at the request and with the assistance of the Home Office. Its purpose was to find out what arrangements should be made for the future. At the same time, the service was to give assistance and counselling to all travellers whatever their origin. It was thus able to note any situations which might need to be followed up in the community where the immigrant was to settle. As a matter of fact, the immigrants could be classified into many categories : dependents coming to join a relative, returning residents, students, a few single persons coming for employment. Most of them had a relative waiting to meet them and take care of them, so that comparatively few cases needed the ISS help at the airport. However, a number of them, especially women with young children would need help later to adjust to a new environment and a new way of life.

Nevertheless, some cases, like that of a woman in transit who had to be admitted temporarily to a mental hospital, were of a truly international character, needing steps in more than one country. After five months experience, the ISS concluded that a social welfare service would be useful at the airport both before and after immigration control, for instance when the traveller is detained by the Immigration Officer for further questionning, or when immigrants are refused admission. When a child is concerned, arrangements have to be made to be certain that he will be cared for at the other end of the line and helped to travel home, sometimes for a considerable distance.

To gain an idea of the situation of the immigrant family shortly after arrival, about 700 cases were referred to local statutory and voluntary bodies. These showed great readiness to advise new arrivals and help them to adjust by explaining such things as the importance of schooling for children and of registering with a General Practitioner. It was also found that there was a need for a more comprehensive and regular system of notification than that already in operation.

Section III of the report, dealing with the unaccompanied minor, is of special interest. 387 such cases were observed, nearly all of them boys between 8 and 15 years old, many of them of school-leaving age intending to take up employment. They generally live in all-male households and miss their usual larger family unit. The ISS therefore recommends that an assessment of the home situation in the United Kingdom be made by a social worker before the child is allowed to travel, and that special attention should be given to relationships within the family, and to provisions for the child's reception, care, supervision and education.
