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SOMMAIRE - CONTENTS

+ Marie-Louise Ginet par A. de LAAGE - INTERNATIONAL NEWS : + Maurice Pate - Statement on the U.N. Social Welfare Programme - International Co-operation Year - Année de la Coopération internationale - World Federation for Mental Health NATIONAL NEWS : Africa : New Schools in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia - Allemagne : Le développement du service social professionnel - Union des Associations Professionnelles d'Assistances Sociales et d'Assistants Sociaux - Training Course in Bad Driberg-Etats-Unis : Assemblée des délégués de la NASW - France: The Development of Social Centers - The Responsibility of the Social Worker in Team Work - The XXth Congress of ANAS - Italie: Association Nationale des Assistants Sociaux - Pays-Bas : 70^e anniversaire de J.J.A. Löhns - Philippines: Association des Assistants Sociaux - BIBLIOGRAPHY

+ Marie-Louise Ginet

Marie-Louise Ginet a été enlevée brusquement à une intense activité sociale par un accident survenu en montagne le 17 août dernier. Elle avait 44 ans, et c'est donc en pleine force de l'âge qu'elle nous a quittés, alors qu'elle apportait une importante contribution au service social français et international, et qu'un grand avenir s'ouvrait encore devant elle.

Issue d'une famille lyonnaise qui lui avait inculqué le sens du travail, de la loyauté, de l'honneur, qui ont imprégné toute sa vie, elle avait obtenu sa licence de droit à l'Université de Lyon, puis avait fait ses études d'assistante sociale à l'Ecole du Sud-Est de cette même ville.

Ses premières activités professionnelles se situent dans un service d'entreprise des Soieries lyonnaises.

Déjà, pendant ses études et ses premières années de travail, elle lia de solides amitiés avec de grands promoteurs d'action sociale.

En 1945, nous la trouvons à l'UNDRA, organisme international né de la guerre, où elle fut affectée au service social dans les camps de personnes déplacées.

Après ces premières activités professionnelles, avec Ruth Libermann, première présidente de l'Association des Assistants Sociaux de France, elle consacre plusieurs années - de 1946 à 1949 - à l'organisation de cette association.

Tous ceux qui les ont connues ressentent combien est bouleversant le rapprochement de destin de ces deux êtres d'élite qui, longtemps, travaillèrent ensemble, furent toujours amies, et marquèrent profondément le service social français et international.

Les années 1946 à 1949 furent donc consacrées pour Marie-Louise Ginét à l'organisation de l'association professionnelle en France. A cette tâche, elle apporta toute la vivacité et la lucidité de son intelligence, mais aussi la qualité de son accueil, son sens humain, son dynamisme.

En 1949, elle reprit un poste de conseillère du travail et fut chargée de la coordination des services sociaux dans les douze usines de France de la Compagnie des Textiles Artificiels. Elle restait en même temps membre très actif de l'ANAS, participant à diverses études menées sous les auspices de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé et de la Fondation Rockefeller.

Son intérêt pour tous les problèmes professionnels internationaux l'amena à solliciter et obtenir des Nations Unies une bourse qui lui permit, de novembre 1952 à avril 1953, d'aller en Angleterre et en Suède étudier le fonctionnement des services sociaux dans l'industrie.

Devant cet intérêt international, l'ANAS la choisit pour la représenter à partir de 1954 à la FIAS dont Ruth Libermann avait été secrétaire générale dans la période de création de 1950 à 1954. (Voir L'Assistant Social, Vol. VI, No 1, mars 1963)

A la Conférence internationale de Munich en 1956, Marie-Louise Ginét fut élue présidente de la FIAS et, pendant la durée de ses mandats jusqu'en 1962, elle participa aux Conférences internationales de Tokio en 1958, de Rome en 1960 et de Rio en 1962.

Pour avoir les deux mois nécessaires au long périple de l'Asie, elle avait sacrifié ses vacances personnelles de deux années, ayant obtenu de ses employeurs l'autorisation de les bloquer en une seule absence.

A l'occasion de ses divers voyages, elle rendait visite aux associations professionnelles, affiliées ou non à la FIAS, tant en Asie qu'en Amérique du Sud. Partout, elle donna le meilleur d'elle-même et en rapporta une moisson extraordinaire, allant d'amitiés nouvelles à l'initiation à l'art japonais du bouquet ! C'est qu'elle était sensible à tout ce qui est beauté, harmonie.

Après qu'elle eut consacré quinze ans de sa vie professionnelle au service social en milieu industriel, tout en élargissant son champ d'intérêt à la dimension mondiale, elle fut sollicitée par le Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population de France, pour prendre la direction de l'Institut de Service Social de Montrouge qui se créait. Cet établissement, de caractère national, avait pour mission d'assurer, non seulement la formation des assistantes et assistants sociaux, mais aussi une formation supérieure pour les monitrices et directrices des écoles de service social et des services sociaux.

Marie-Louise Ginét trouvait, dans cette nouvelle orientation, l'utilisation de ses dons exceptionnels d'animatrice et l'occasion de satisfaire, parmi ses aspirations, son souci constant de favoriser la promotion sociale des jeunes de situation modeste, et de travailleurs sociaux originaires d'Etats en voie de développement et se destinant à y travailler.

Elle avait, en effet, une conscience aiguë des besoins de ces pays et de la nécessité d'adapter, pour y répondre, les normes de la formation occidentale. C'est grâce à son concours que put être publiée au Journal Officiel, quelques semaines avant sa mort, l'adaptation du programme français pour ces étudiants.

Sur le plan français, Marie-Louise Ginét était membre de diverses institutions contribuant à l'élaboration de la politique sociale.

Au titre de la FIAS, Marie-Louise Ginet apportait une collaboration active à la Conférence Internationale de Service Social; elle était membre de la Commission du Programme. Elle participait également aux travaux de l'Association Internationale des Ecoles de Service Social.

Nous citons ici une partie de la conclusion de l'allocution prononcée par Miss Margaret Adams à la mémoire de Marie-Louise Ginet à la Conférence Internationale d'Athènes (septembre 1964), car elle exprime bien l'essentiel de l'action de Marie-Louise Ginet à la FIAS :

"A l'intérieur de la Fédération, "Ginette" fut une inspiratrice en aidant les assistants sociaux à prendre conscience de leurs responsabilités et de leurs occasions d'agir dans un monde en évolution.

"En dehors du cercle professionnel, elle sut faire reconnaître et apprécier le rôle que peuvent jouer les assistants sociaux pour rendre le monde meilleur pour les hommes, les femmes et les enfants."

Pour mener simultanément l'ensemble de ces tâches, il fallait à Marie-Louise Ginet ses dons d'intelligence, le jugement et la clarté de son esprit, le sens des idées générales. Mais il fallait surtout - et c'est peut-être ce qu'elle a le plus donné - cette chaleur humaine avec laquelle elle apportait à chacun l'attention affectueuse et délicate dont tout être humain a besoin pour vivre et travailler.

La mort de Marie-Louise Ginet a soulevé une émotion intense. Tous ceux qui ont eu l'occasion de travailler avec elle, de la rencontrer simplement, gardent le souvenir de son accueil, du chaud rayonnement de sa personnalité. C'est ce qui fait ressentir à chacun son départ comme une peine personnelle.

Les témoignages nombreux et divers reçus par sa famille et par l'Association française ont pu surprendre; sa simplicité n'avait pas permis de mesurer l'étendue et la profondeur de son influence.

A la réunion de l'Association Internationale des Ecoles de Service Social, aux réunions de la FIAS, de la Conférence Internationale de Service Social, la mémoire de Marie-Louise Ginet fut évoquée par les présidents et par ses collaborateurs les plus proches.

Ces trois organismes ont pensé que le plus beau Mémorial pour Marie-Louise Ginet serait une participation à la réalisation de l'un de ses souhaits: contribuer à la formation professionnelle des travailleurs sociaux des pays en voie de développement.

C'est ainsi que fut décidée la création d'une bourse d'étude "M.-L. Ginet" à l'Institut de Service Social de Montrouge, bourse qui devra être attribuée à un étudiant d'un pays en voie de développement.

Un comité composé d'un membre de chacun des trois organismes sera responsable de la mise sur pied et du fonctionnement de cette Fondation.

Chacun des trois organismes recherchera dans les pays adhérents le financement de cette fondation.

A. de LAAGE

P.S. Les chèques destinés au but ci-dessus doivent être libellés comme suit:

Conférence Internationale de Service Social - Fondation Marie-Louise Ginet et être envoyés à la :

Conférence Internationale de Service Social
Office Régional pour l'Europe et le Moyen-Orient
5, rue Las Cases
Paris 7e

Translation

The death of Marie-Louise Ginot on August 17, 1964, in a mountain-
eering accident at the age of 44 has cut short at its prime a fruitful
career in social work. She had already made a great contribution to so-
cial work in her native France and throughout the world, and had the
promise of a great future.

Born in Lyons into a family which instilled in her that consciousness
and sense of duty which she manifested all her life, she earned her degree
in law at the University of Lyons and then pursued her studies in social
work at the "Ecole du Sud-Est" of that city.

Her first professional assignment was in the silk industry of Lyons.
Even as a student, and in the early years of her professional work, she
made lasting friendships with leaders in the field of welfare.

In 1945, UNRRA, the international relief organization formed after
the war, assigned her to social work in the displaced persons camps.

With Ruth Libermann, who was to be the first president of the
French Association of Social Workers (ANAS), she devoted several years
following these first professional assignments, from 1946 to 1949, to
organizing this association. To this task she brought not only her lively
intelligence but her warmth, her humanity and her unfailing energy.

All those who have known them have felt how profoundly fateful was
the meeting of these two exceptional women; their years of work together
and lifelong friendship have made an ineradicable mark on social work in
France and the world.

In 1949, Marie-Louise Ginot again took a post as industrial social
worker and was responsible for coordinating social services in the twelve
plants of the French company manufacturing artificial textiles. She con-
tinued her activities in the ANAS and participated in various studies
under the auspices of the WHO and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Her interest in the international aspect of professional social work
problems led her to apply for and obtain a United Nations Fellowship, under
which she studied from November 1952 to April 1953, the functioning of
industrial social services in England and Sweden.

She gave further service to international social work when, in 1954,
she was chosen as the representative of the ANAS in the IFSW, of which
Ruth Libermann had been Secretary General during its formative period of
1950-54, (See The Social Worker, Vol. VI, No 1, March, 1963)

At the International Conference of Social Work in Munich in 1956,
Marie-Louise Ginot was elected president of the IFSW, serving until 1962.
During these years, she participated in the International Conferences of
1958 in Tokyo, 1960 in Rome, and 1962 in Rio de Janeiro.

For two years before the Tokyo Conference, she took no vacation in
order to use her accumulated leave for the two months necessary for the
trip to Asia.

These trips to the International Conferences enabled her to visit
associations of social workers in Asia and South America, some affiliated,
some not, to the IFSW.

Everywhere she went she gave the best of herself and responded with
her innate sensitiveness to all beautiful and harmonious things she en-
countered. Thus she was rewarded not only with new friendships, but with
new skills, such as initiation into the Japanese art of flower arrangement.

After devoting fifteen years to social work in industry, increasingly
widening her field of interest to the international scene, she was asked
by the Ministry of Public Health and Population of France to become director
of the newly created Institute of Social Work at Montrouge. This institute,
of national scope, is established not only to train social workers but to
give advanced training to tutors and directors of schools of social work,
and directors of social agencies.

In this new position, Marie-Louise Ginét was able to use her exceptional organizational ability and to satisfy her constant desire to give opportunities to youths of humble background and to social workers from the developing nations who would return to work in their own countries.

She had an acute awareness of the needs of these countries and of the necessity to adapt Western standards to meet these needs. The culmination of her work was the announcement in the Official Journal, a few weeks before her death, of the adoption of a French programme for these students.

In France, on the national level, Marie-Louise Ginét was a member of institutions of varying character contributing to social planning.

As a representative of the IFSW, Marie-Louise Ginét was an active member of the ICSS, serving on the Programme Committee. She was also active in the work of the International Association of Schools of Social Work.

We quote from the conclusion of the memorial address delivered by Miss Margaret Adams at the International Conference at Athens:

"Ginette gave leadership within the Federation to help social workers become aware of their responsibilities and opportunities in a changing world. Outside the professional circle, she won recognition and appreciation of the part social workers could take in making that world a better one for men, women and children everywhere..."

To be able to accomplish all the tasks she undertook, Marie-Louise Ginét was gifted with intelligence, judgment, vision, idealism. But above all, her highest endowment perhaps was the warm humanity with which she bestowed on everyone that loving and sensitive concern which is necessary to all human beings for living and working.

The death of Marie-Louise Ginét has profoundly moved us. Everyone who had the opportunity to work with her, or merely to meet her, remembers her warm and outgoing personality. To each one of us her death is a personal loss.

At the Conference of the International Association of Schools of Social Work, at meetings of the IFSW, and at the ICSS, tributes were paid to her memory by the officers and her fellow-workers.

These three organizations have felt that the finest memorial for Marie-Louise Ginét would be to contribute to the realization of one of her dearest wishes: to help in the professional training of social workers in the developing countries.

It has therefore been decided to create at the Institute of Social Work at Montrouge a Marie-Louise Ginét Fellowship, which would be awarded to a student from a developing country.

A committee consisting of one member of each of the three organizations will be responsible for the administration of this fellowship. Each of the three organizations will seek financial support among its member countries for this worthy memorial.

A. de LAAGE

(Translated by Annabel Seidman)

P.S. All cheques for contributions should be made out as follows: Conférence internationale de Service Social - Fund Marie-Louise Ginét.

They should be sent to :

Conférence Internationale de Service Social
Office Régional pour l'Europe et le Moyen-Orient
5, rue Las Cases
Paris 7 (France)

+ Maurice Pate

The International Federation of Social Workers is associating itself to the homage paid at the Memorial Service held for Maurice Pate, Director of UNICEF, who died on 19th January, 1965, in New York, by Mr. E.J.R. Hayward, Acting Director, who said:

"Maurice Pate was a man of great capacity, great simplicity, and devotion to mankind. He gave the last 18 years of his life to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Under the direction of a Board of representatives of 30 nations, he created and developed our organization, and expressed in it his conception of international service.

"He was not much concerned with the prerogatives of the organization as such - he was interested only on the results of action, which in this case he saw as concrete benefits for children. He tried to find simple ways around obstacles, in order to devote his energies to essentials. He liked to place responsibility as near as possible to the point of action, and he gave wide scope to the talents of his colleagues.

"It is a professional hazard of those who serve humanity in general, not to love it in the particular. This was not at all his case. His human kindness went out to the people working with him and their families, both our own staff and officials of the countries with whom the Fund is working. He made UNICEF a family in a sense not often found in large organizations.

"The end result of the action in which he was interested had to be made effective many thousands of miles from his headquarters. Therefore, he did not spare himself in travel, in order to build personal understanding wherever work had to be done. When he was at his headquarters, he kept those relations alive through messages and letters.

"His mind was open, Nobody ever thought they had to tell Maurice Pate what he wanted to hear. Thus he kept the organization alive and growing. His own range of sympathetic understanding grew throughout the stages of his life - extending first from America to the world of French culture, then to Eastern Europe, and later to Asia, Latin America and Africa.

"His pragmatic approach to the needs of children led him far. He began in UNICEF with food relief to children, and he became successively concerned with their needs in the fields of health, social services, and education and vocational training. In the later years of his life, he was working to help the non-industrialized countries of the world include in their great efforts towards development, provision not only to protect children, but also to prepare them to play their part in building a new life. This noble conception - obvious as it may seem when so stated - is still in advance of what nations are able to practise.

"He believed - and this was very important to him - that work for children was a unifying force in the world. He could not accept that political considerations should interfere with it.

"His character did not lack the necessary firmness. He was a shrewd judge of people, and had a sense of financial values. He felt that he derived great support throughout his life from his early training as an investment banker. We may see his achievements as investment in human beings.

"We think of him as a true American, and at the same time a true citizen of the world. We express our gratitude to the family who gave him his firm roots here, and to his wife who supported and accompanied him in this later years. The good that he accomplished cannot be measured."

Traduction

Lors de la cérémonie à la mémoire de Maurice Pate, le directeur du FISE (UNICEF) qui mourut à New-York le 19 janvier 1965, M. E.J.R. Hayward, directeur a.i. prononça le discours suivant. La Fédération s'associe de tout coeur à l'hommage rendu à cet éminent philanthrope.

"Maurice Pate était un homme avec de grandes capacités, une grande simplicité et tout dévoué à l'humanité. Il a consacré les 18 dernières années de sa vie au Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance (FISE/UNICEF). Sous la direction d'un Conseil composé des représentants de trente nations, il a créé et développé notre organisation et, par son intermédiaire, donné corps à sa conception du service international.

"Il ne se préoccupait guère des prérogatives de l'organisation comme telle - il ne s'intéressait qu'aux résultats de son action soit, dans le cas particulier, les bénéfices concrets qu'en retireraient les enfants. Il s'efforçait de trouver des moyens simples pour surmonter les obstacles afin de pouvoir concentrer ses énergies sur l'essentiel. Il aimait à déléguer la responsabilité aussi près que possible du lieu de l'action et donnait à ses collègues une grande liberté pour utiliser leurs dons.

"Pour ceux qui servent l'humanité en général, il y a le risque professionnel de n'aimer personne en particulier. Cela n'était pas du tout vrai dans son cas. Sa bonté humaine se portait vers tous ses collaborateurs et leurs familles, aussi bien notre propre personnel que les fonctionnaires des pays dans lesquels le Fonds travaille. Il a fait du FISE une famille telle qu'on la trouve rarement dans de vastes organisations.

"Le résultat final de l'action à laquelle il s'intéressait devait se manifester à plusieurs milliers de kilomètres de son quartier général. Il ne se ménagea donc pas au cours de ses voyages afin d'établir une compréhension personnelle partout où il fallait travailler. Quand il était au siège central, il entretenait ces relations par des messages et des lettres.

"Il avait l'esprit ouvert. Personne n'a jamais pensé qu'il fallait dire à Maurice Pate ce qu'il avait envie d'entendre. C'est ainsi qu'il maintint l'organisation vivante et croissante. L'ampleur de sa compréhension sympathique ne fit que croître durant les dernières années de sa vie - s'étendant d'abord de l'Amérique au monde de la culture française, puis à l'Europe orientale, et plus tard à l'Asie, l'Amérique Latine et l'Afrique.

"Son approche pragmatique des besoins de l'enfance l'a entraîné très loin. Le FISE a commencé par nourrir les enfants, puis il s'est préoccupé de leurs besoins dans les domaines de la santé, des services sociaux, de l'enseignement et de la formation professionnelle. Au cours des dernières années de sa vie, Maurice Pate travaillait afin que les pays non industrialisés du monde incluent dans leurs grands efforts pour se développer des mesures non seulement pour protéger les enfants, mais aussi pour les préparer à jouer leur rôle dans l'élaboration d'une vie nouvelle. Cette noble conception - si évidente qu'elle apparaisse au premier abord - dépasse pourtant encore ce qu'il est possible aux diverses nations de mettre en pratique.

"Il croyait - et c'était très important pour lui - que le travail pour les enfants était une force d'unification dans le monde. Il ne pouvait pas accepter l'interférence de considérations politiques.

"Il ne manquait pas de la fermeté nécessaire. Il était un juge perspicace des autres et il avait le sentiment des valeurs financières. Il savait que sa formation première de banquier lui était fort utile et il voyait les fruits de son travail comme un investissement en êtres humains.

"Nous pensons qu'il fut un véritable Américain et, en même temps, un vrai citoyen du monde. Nous exprimons notre reconnaissance à la famille qui l'a enraciné ici, ainsi qu'à sa femme qui l'a soutenu et accompagné ces dernières années. On ne saurait mesurer tout le bien qu'il a fait."

Statement on the United Nations Social Welfare Programme

Adopted by the ICSW Permanent Committee at Athens on September 17, 1964

On July 3, 1964, the Executive Committee of the International Conference of Social Work, meeting in Toronto, adopted a statement expressing its deep interest in and support for the social welfare programme of the United Nations. In the intervening decade, there have been many significant developments in social welfare throughout the world, and we have learned much about international cooperation in this important field. Therefore, it appears timely for the International Conference of Social Work to reaffirm its support for the social welfare programme of the United Nations and to take special cognizance of changing situations.

Recent developments in the U.N. social welfare programme are of special interest to the ICSW and suggest the urgent need for an expression of concern on the part of the Conference and informed social work groups in the different countries in the interest of strengthening the UN social services.

This is especially timely since the UN social welfare programme in the field of social services will be reviewed and evaluated in 1965 by an international working group at the intergovernmental level. The ECOSOC has authorized and set the date for this meeting immediately in advance of the UN Social Commission. Ten governments have been elected to this committee (Argentina, Austria, Byelorussia, Canada, France, Indonesia, USSR, UAR, United Kingdom, USA). The representatives are already nominated to serve for their governments.

The task of the ad hoc working group includes reviewing the findings of the UN reports on the reappraisal of the UN Social services programme, the Fourth International Survey on Training for Social Work, on family, youth and child welfare and the relationship of social security and social services; examining the research and publications programme giving special consideration to training needed in the expansion of social service; and reporting to the Social Commission as to specific ways in which the UN social services programme should be organized and strengthened to make maximum contribution to the mobilization of human resources during the UN Development Decade.

Although resources in personnel and funds have always been limited, the UN social welfare programme has been outstanding in its contributions to the expansion and development of social welfare throughout the world. Since the Social Commission was created as advisory body to ECOSOC in 1946, the UN operating programme has quadrupled in volume and the number of countries served has doubled. Despite such increases and a greatly expanded field programme, no additional social services staff has been made available at headquarters, and the staff available for the regional offices is of inadequate size. Yet increases have been allocated to other fields and should, in our opinion, be allocated to the social services also.

Moreover, some countries have viewed with increasing concern the trend to merge funds in the regular budget for the Advisory Social Welfare Services budget item with all the other technical assistance monies in the UN budget earmarked for other purpose. We know how much the United Nations has been able to contribute to social welfare development in many countries

through the availability of this earmarked Advisory Social Welfare Services fund. It has previously been clearly identified in the UN budget, and available to countries on request. The change in this situation puts the request for assistance in social welfare in competition with many other services. The technical assistance money was programmed on this latter basis for 1965, with the result that the social welfare field has lost more than \$ 100,000, and this is only the first effect of the use of the UN money on a merged basis.

Through its consultative relationship with the United Nations, the International Conference of Social Work, as an international voluntary organization, has an especial responsibility to voice its concern over these developments which may have an adverse effect on the future of social welfare internationally.

A strong focal point for social welfare at the intergovernmental level is essential. We hope that the organizational unit would be very clearly defined in the UN to give it international visibility. A well-staffed unit is essential to give competent leadership on policy and programme development in a field so vital to political stability and economic growth. In our opinion, a strong social welfare organ within the UN has many advantages including the following:

1. It serves as the focus for cooperation with many governmental and non-governmental agencies in this field.
2. It establishes a clear-cut point of contact for cooperation with other sectors in the social field - health, labour, education, etc.
3. It brings together the growing research in social services for application on a worldwide basis.
4. It develops policy recommendations on social services for consideration of governments.
5. It considers intercountry social problems and promotes arrangements for intercountry social services.
6. It provides guidance on administration of Advisory Social Welfare Services and recommends criteria related to current needs.

On the basis of this presentation of the current situation and the potential for further development, the Permanent Committee of the International Conference of Social Work expresses its hope that the UN will promptly take the necessary steps to establish a high priority for this field in order to achieve a greatly strengthened social service programme within the Development Decade.

Message of the UN Secretary General to the Non-Governmental Organizations in connection with the International Co-Operation Year

In November 1961, Prime Minister Nehru of India suggested that one year should be devoted to emphasize the vast scope of international co-operation, especially for peace and in the interest of peace. Two years later the General Assembly decided to designate 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year. It was envisaged that the Non-Governmental Organizations would play an important role in realizing the aims and objectives of the International Co-operation Year. In their everyday operations, they are already engaged in implementing the idea of international co-operation, and with their world-wide

resources they are certain to play an ever-increasing role in areas where governments and other official organs cannot perform an adequate function. It is my hope that the Non-Governmental Organizations during this year will seize with enthusiasm the opportunities opened up by the General Assembly action, and further broaden and intensify their activities within their particular sphere of action.

Message adressé par le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies aux
Organisations non gouvernementales à l'occasion de l'Année de la Coopération
Internationale

C'est en novembre 1961 que Jawaharlal Nehru, Premier Ministre de l'Inde, suggéra qu'une année soit consacrée à mettre en lumière la vaste portée de la coopération internationale, notamment pour la paix et dans l'intérêt de la paix. Deux ans plus tard, l'Assemblée Générale a pris la décision de proclamer l'année 1965, vingtième anniversaire de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, Année de la Coopération Internationale. Il est apparu à tous que les organisations non gouvernementales pourraient apporter une contribution importante aux efforts qui seraient déployés pour atteindre les buts et les objectifs de l'Année de la Coopération Internationale. Leur tâche quotidienne consiste déjà, en effet, à inscrire dans la réalité l'idée de coopération internationale et les ressources qu'elles peuvent mobiliser à travers le monde leur permettent assurément de jouer un rôle de plus en plus important dans des domaines où les gouvernements et autres organes officiels ne peuvent intervenir utilement. Je suis sûr que, pendant cette année, les organisations non gouvernementales saisiront avec enthousiasme l'occasion que leur offre la décision de l'Assemblée Générale d'étendre encore et d'intensifier leurs activités dans leurs domaines respectifs.

World Federation for Mental Health

The 18th Annual Meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health will be held at Bangkok, Thailand, from November 17-19, 1965. The main theme will be Health and Education and the programme will provide opportunities for discussion of many different aspects of these problems and their relationship to mental health. The four plenary sessions will be devoted to the following themes:

1. Mental Health Principles in Education
2. Professional Training for Mental Health Education
3. Family, Value Systems and Mental Health
4. Mental Health Education in Mental Retardation

There will be a number of Technical Sections for the presentation of short papers on topics closely related to the principal theme and of international interest, with three to four speakers for each section and time for discussion.

As in the past, several informal discussion groups on selected subjects will be organized as well as film sessions.

The main language of the Meeting will be English although there may be simultaneous interpretation in French and Thai for a few sessions.

Further information and registration from the Secretariat of the WFMH, 1 rue Gevray, Geneva, Switzerland.

NOUVELLES NATIONALES

NATIONAL NEWS

AFRICA

New Schools in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia

The Women's Social Institute at Meru in Kenya is directed by the Sisters Consolata, an Italian missionary order, assisted by a board of directors composed of various religious civil, and educational authorities. Its aim is to :

support the African woman in her social and religious growth;

increase the well-being of the family and of children by improving the condition of women;

enable young women to prepare themselves for new careers which are useful in the present day.

The Institute offers three types of residential courses, open to young women and girls, regardless of creed, who fulfill the entrance requirements.

The main course, of two years, offers studies preparing for a career in social work. It started in February, 1965. Preference was to be given to applicants who had already had some experience in social work. Another course is for kindergarten teachers, and a third is in secretarial and business studies.

The School of Social Work of Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia was founded by Father E.W. Rogers, S.J. The first project undertaken in the beginning of 1964, a oneyear course in group work, has not only been a great success with the students, but has aroused the interest of welfare officials. This project grew out of the need for social workers trained for work with leisure-time groups and clubs, particularly in the Negro areas.

An innovation at the School answers another need: to give training to persons without previous professional training who have been engaged in social work. Welfare work has increased in Southern Rhodesia in the last five years to meet the various social problems which have arisen, notably those of physical and mental handicaps, alcoholism, malnutrition, and other health problems. It has not been possible to utilize, nor even to find, trained workers, and those people engaged in this work feel the need to know more about the principles and methods of social work.

Towards this end, the School of Social Work has started a part-time course based mainly on principles of casework and ways of giving help to individuals and families. This six-month course in no way replaces the usual professional training course of two to three or four years. The fact that about 40 persons are enrolled in this course shows, however, that it answers a real need. (From "Service Social dans le Monde, Brussels, October 1964).

ALLEMAGNE

Le développement du service social professionnel

Depuis 1961, il est entré en vigueur deux nouvelles lois sociales: celle sur l'assistance sociale (BSHC) et celle sur la protection de l'enfance et de la jeunesse (JWG). Pour devenir pleinement efficaces, ces deux lois exigent l'emploi de personnel particulièrement qualifié. En effet,

il est désormais prévu légalement une aide et des conseils individuels. Il est devenu essentiel de traiter les cas individuels avec des méthodes plus raffinées que dans le passé. Notre association a donc étudié comment assurer une relève plus ample et plus compétente de personnel professionnel. Liés à ce problème sont ceux de la formation de base et complémentaire, ainsi que du perfectionnement. Nous considérons comme une de nos tâches les plus importantes le perfectionnement de nos membres, tandis que la formation complémentaire incombe à des institutions spécialisées. Ce sont, par exemple, la Fondation Victor-Gollancz, dont le siège est à Francfort-sur-le-Main et l'Association Allemande d'Assistance Publique et Privée (Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge), dont le siège est également à Francfort, et qui a créé son propre organe de formation complémentaire.

Notre association se préoccupe encore actuellement des questions suivantes:

Rédaction d'une nouvelle image professionnelle (celle de 1957 est dépassée sur plusieurs points)

Garantie de la protection de la profession

Elaboration d'une nouvelle réglementation professionnelle.

Les efforts de l'Association tendent en tout temps à améliorer la situation professionnelle de l'assistant social, tant du point de vue du droit du travail que du droit administratif, et aussi de relever son statut dans la société. (Traduction d'une note communiquée par l'Association Professionnelle Allemande des Assistantes Sociales et des Assistants Sociaux).

Union des Associations Professionnelles d'Assistantes Sociales et d'Assistants Sociaux

Lors de sa session du 10 octobre 1964 à Düsseldorf, l'Union s'est préoccupée de plusieurs questions brûlantes, notamment celle de la réforme des études sociales et sociopédagogiques et de l'élaboration d'images professionnelles par un institut de recherches sociales à Cologne. Après avoir collaboré à la rédaction d'un projet de questionnaire, l'Union a constaté un tel manque de compréhension qu'elle ne peut pas recommander pour le moment à ses membres d'y répondre. Les pourparlers ne sont toutefois pas terminés.

L'Union a, en outre, traité les questions des doubles bénéfices résultant de prétentions simultanées à la rente vieillesse et aux avantages réservés aux fonctionnaires, de la désignation professionnelle, de l'ordonnance de Basse-Saxe relative à l'élaboration d'un contrat pour les stagiaires (entre la fin de leurs études et l'obtention du diplôme) et surtout de la modification des caractéristiques de travail et l'assimilation aux fonctionnaires des assistants sociaux employés dans divers services publics ainsi que des oeuvres privées pour autant que celles-ci soient des corporations de droit public. Il a été approuvé un mémoire relatif aux Directives concernant la protection sociale dans les postes fédérales.

L'amélioration devenue urgente des directives existantes de l'Union fédérale fut entreprise grâce à d'excellents documents préparatoires, aussi en ce qui concerne la collaboration avec et entre les unions régionales et en tenant compte de la structure variée des associations. Ce travail n'est pas terminé car les différentes associations représentées avaient encore des points à éclaircir. Ce travail a sans doute pu aboutir lors de la session de l'Union fédérale qui devait avoir lieu les 12 et 13 février 1965 à Karlsruhe avec la participation des comités directeurs des associations des Etats de Bade et du Wurtemberg. Comme toujours, le temps a manqué pour traiter encore d'autres points à l'ordre du jour. (D'après "Der Sozialarbeiter", Düsseldorf, octobre 1964)

Training Course in Bad Driberg

In our issue of last August (Vol. VII, No 2, p. 10) we announced the refresher course organized by the Association of Social Workers at Bad Driberg from November 13 to 15, 1964. More than 400 participants attended the sessions, which were honoured by the presence of high local and national officials. Dr. Kehrens, Director of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, welcomed the assemblage, on behalf of the Minister, to this State which has no fewer than 18 schools of social work and which is the first to have lengthened the course of study from two to three years.

Discussions of their own experiences by members of the Association followed the main addresses. The group unanimously declared itself in favor of prolonging social work studies from three to four years, and of various other reforms such as a system of merit promotion for social workers. (From "Der Sozialarbeiter", Düsseldorf, December 1964, Translated by Annabel Seidman)

ETATS-UNIS

Assemblée des délégués de la NASW

A l'ordre du jour de l'assemblée de la grande association américaine des assistants sociaux qui se réunit à Chicago du 15 au 19 novembre 1964 et rassembla 350 représentants de 166 sections, figuraient les questions suivantes: les relations entre les sections et l'organisation nationale; la future politique financière de l'Association nationale; la réglementation de la pratique du service social; une proposition tendant à associer tous les assistants sociaux au programme de l'organisation professionnelle; une révision des conditions d'admission à l'Académie des Assistants Sociaux Diplômés (ACSW); les relations entre l'Association Nationale des Assistants Sociaux (NASW) et le Conseil de l'Enseignement du Service Social; la position de l'Association Nationale quant aux assistants sociaux et aux grèves; les buts de la politique publique d'action sociale, soit 1) une recommandation aux conseils publics d'assistance sociale, 2) une déclaration sur la paix et le désarmement, 3) une déclaration sur la stabilisation du revenu. Ces deux dernières déclarations ont été proposées par voie de pétition de membres provenant de diverses régions.

Avant l'Assemblée proprement dite, eut lieu le 14 novembre un colloque sur: "La pauvreté: une affaire concernant l'assistant social", présidé par Mitchell Ginsberg, doyen associé de l'Ecole de Service Social de l'Université de Columbia à New-York; il est à la tête de la Commission de Politique Sociale de la NASW.

En outre, il a été remis des prix aux membres de dix sections locales qui s'étaient spécialement distingués dans cinq catégories de relations publiques et, pour la première fois, il a été remis le Prix biennal de la Recherche. Il a été accordé à Andrew Billingsley de Boston pour une étude sur "Le rôle de l'assistant social dans une organisation de protection de l'enfance", tandis qu'une mention honorable était accordée à Howard W. Polsky, professeur adjoint à l'Ecole de Service Social de l'Université de Columbia pour une enquête sur le système social de garçons délinquants en traitement résidentiel, enquête publiée par la Russell Sage Foundation sous le titre "Cottage Six".

FRANCE

The development of social centres

The first social centres were created in France at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries after the model of the Anglo-Saxon "settlements" and carried thus most often the name of "résidences sociales".

The major objective was to offer to the underprivileged population of large urban centers and of regions devastated by the First World War medical and social services performed by social workers who often were volunteers. In 1945, there were 150 such centers within a national federation, with 60 of them being rural in character.

Beginning with that time numerous family allowance bureaux began to take an interest in the social centers, either by taking charge of certain activities in existing centers, or by creating new centers for which they assumed full management responsibility. In these social centers, the family allowance bureaux found the means to put at the disposal of their beneficiary families either right there or in the neighbourhood where the families resided, the various social services which the Legislature had entrusted to them within the framework of the social security planning: availability of office space for social workers, home-making courses, homemaker services, well-baby clinics, day care centers, etc. The social center thus became the base for the geographical decentralization of the social activities of the family allowance programme.

These steps were sanctioned by various official pronouncements and a report issued in line with the development plan from 1953-1957 recommended the establishment of a social center for each 20.000 residents, taking into account the resulting saving in time and effort for the clients, particularly the mothers, who need to make use of various and often dispersed services.

From 1956 to 1959, various organizations have stressed the particular importance of this type of grouping of social and medical-social services in the new housing projects on the periphery of the urban centers, and a circular of August 24, 1961, recognized the necessity for a systematic development of social centers in new residential areas.

The first social centers defined as "a family home, open all hours, in which anyone can should find the welcome, the comfort, and the material and especially moral aid necessary for life" were characterized by numerous educational activities: libraries, study groups, evening courses, choirs, dramatic art, sports, etc.

In contrast, socio-cultural activities were rare in most of the centers built between 1945 and 1954, because they dealt primarily with decentralization of basic social security services. However, since 1954, taking into account the development of needs of families and particularly the difficulties residents have in adapting themselves to large housing developments, the organizers of social centers provided more and more, on the one hand, space were members of cultural and sports associations of the neighbourhood could come together, and on the other hand, rooms in which users could indulge in spontaneous leisure time activity, libraries, film clubs, hobby workshops, etc.

As in its original period, the social center was once again considered as having to make an essential contribution to the forming of relationships among the people who utilized its diverse activity programme, and created a climate of mutuality, solidarity, and co-operation so indispensable for the equilibrium of the human being. Also, of recent, the clientele is called upon to participate in the administration of activities in the social center, whose goal is at one and the same time to re-group the range of social, medical-social, educational and cultural services needed by the residents of a particular area, and to maintain, indeed to create, a social life in that area. (From "Informations Sociales", Paris, April-May 1964, Summary translated by Gunnar Dybwad).

The responsibility of the social worker in team work

The practice of any profession always implies certain obligations:

Integrity and fairness vis-à-vis the client,
Respect for the provisions and principles of the law,
Abidance by the practices and aims of the profession which
should not be diverted from its goal.

Assumption of responsibilities incurs risks and it is obvious that even from the most optimistic perspective the role of the risk in social work is great, depending as it does on the complexities of human nature.

All humane professions share with ours this formidable and yet splendid correlation of responsibilities and their inherent risks dealing as they do with the unpredictability and variety of human lives.

The obligation to find a permanent balance between responsibility and risks brings us necessarily to a high estimate and respect for our profession, and at the same time to an honest humility in the personal exercise of this profession.

The role of the social worker on the team is especially characterized by this double involvement and he must never forget it in carrying out his duties toward the profession itself, and its demands; his duties toward the client in the help which is being rendered; his duties toward the team with which he is working toward a common goal.

One of the main characteristics of the team in social work as brought out at the 10th International Conference of Social Work in Rome is the following: "The team should be an horizontal structure whose members consider themselves mutually as experts each in his own speciality". This implies then that the contribution of each member of the team must be given equal consideration. But expertness must mean undeniable competence and professional skill, and for the social worker, this means serving the client in his totality, from the point of view of his personal, familial, vocational, economic and religious problems, a particularly difficult task because of the plurality and complexity involved.

The specialized training of the social worker allows him to approach problems in such a way as to avoid complicating simple matters but rather, to simplify complicated matters. This leads to a primary responsibility for social workers to be as thoroughly informed as possible and to consider all sides of the problem so that they can give their advice and information with clarity, within the limits of their competence.

Thus the particular function of the social worker on the team must be safeguarded by his stability, proper sense of timing, personal discipline, careful investigations, verified enquiries, by his respect for the confidences of the client and by his good common sense. One of the first tasks of the social worker is to inform the team of his special role. In this connection it is important for him to make clear that often the result of his work cannot be seen concretely or be easily valued quantitatively. It is as important for the team to know what the social worker can contribute as for the social worker to appreciate the specific contributions of the other team members.

The duties of the social worker toward the client are directly related to the kind of aid the client as a right to expect from him, and the essential characteristic of this is that it must be all encompassing. "In a society where everything in the service to man is specialized and fragmented into numerous techniques, it is the integrity of the human being which appears as the most essential value which the social worker must respect and make respected." In team work there is some danger that the client may feel a sense that the team is some sort of anonymous block and may not know to whom he should address himself. On the other hand, the client may look at the team as a succession of specialists, without sensing

a unifying element. Here it is the social worker's responsibility to clarify for the client the functioning of the team in providing the service which he needs.

Usually it will be the social worker who is the first team member to have contact with the client and this first contact is of special importance because it sets the stage for the client's relationship with him and with the rest of the team. It is important to convey to the client that his conversations with the social worker as a team member are a direct and personal communications, and that the same will be the case in the client's relationship to the other team members.

Therefore if at any time the problem under discussion is not within the province of the social worker but of another team member, it is important that the social worker does not take it upon himself to talk with the other team member but allows the client to do so himself directly. In that way the client not only is afforded an opportunity to develop his personal responsibility, but he also will get a better understanding of the team as it functions on his behalf.

All constructive work requires a constant balance between analysis and synthesis. In team work, this search for balance between the interest of the client and the concrete opportunities offered by society is one of the most realistic aspects of the social worker's task. This means that the social worker must determine exactly the extent of the team's economic and psychological resources and its administrative and legal limitations to avoid the risk of misleading the client. In other words we must not hold out idealistic solutions to the client which are not in keeping with realistic expectations. In looking for suitable and effective steps to be taken the goal must always be to help the client to help himself.

Further, the social worker must be aware that his participation on a team does not relieve him of the greatest possible discretion concerning the private life of the client, yet at the same time, he acts as the interpreter and mediator between client and other team members. The question is whether one should go so far as to acknowledge that the social worker has a special role as representative of the client vis-à-vis the team so he may speak for him when it is not possible for the client to have contact with the other team members, and that he would on the other hand, vis-à-vis the client in such cases, act as representative of the team members from the other disciplines. The latter might be appropriate also because in many cases it is the social worker who is the full time team member while other members may serve only on a part time basis.

The effectiveness of team work can be put in jeopardy by such problems as the lack of structure of the team, the problem of regrouping of various team members, the lack of suitable premises, problems of personal relationships, the poor utilization of the social worker in the various tasks, the irregular presence of certain members of the team hierarchy, and the failure to recognize the function and techniques of other team members.

In conclusion, it is important always to be mindful that the team's mission is to help the individuals and families concerned, not to expose their deficiencies; in the field of social work the liberty and dignity of the individual must always be protected.

The complexity and overlapping of all these many responsibilities assumed by the social worker are merely a consequence of reality since the life of human being is an indissoluble mixture of the physical and the moral, the individual and society, of weakness and potentialities, of needs, rights, duties, virtues and vices. Perhaps the most marked characteristic of social service is the working together of so many separate and varied specialists. What has been separated by the different specialists, each seeing his own part, must then be regrouped, and the greatest service a really qualified social worker can render is exactly the fitting of his speciality into the totality of the situation.

We should insist on our specific role on the team, assume it and cooperate, without a feeling of inferiority, respecting the essential exigency of our profession. Under the pretext of team work one should not deny one's proper functions nor infringe on the other team members' fields, nor make decisions in place of the client at the risk of bringing about a depersonalization detrimental to all. (Summary by Gunnar Dybwad, from ANAS, Paris, No 62, 1964.)

The 20th Congress of the National Association of Social Workers -
Community Groups and Social Work: Aspects of the Present situation -
Perspectives

The 20th Congress of the French Association (Rouen, 8-11 November, 1964) might appear to be, from the way in which it was planned and carried out, an expression of new concerns, a break with tradition; but those who have followed our Association over the years will recognize that these concerns are the same which have always preoccupied us. From "New Structures and Social Work" at Lyons in 1945, to "The Profession of Social Worker", at Lyons in 1963, each Congress has had as its aim to consider the profession in the context of changing events, to make professional workers aware of their responsibilities.

What is an innovation of the Rouen Congress is that we have directed our quest beyond the limits of the profession: we have called upon "outsiders" to carry on a dialogue with us. To know what is in reality the relationship between social workers and community groups we have undertaken our research among the clients of social services, basing our views of the future on their replies to our questions.

It must immediately be pointed out that the underlying desire, stated by one of the working parties of the Association, is a rethinking of the structures of social work with the help of a study of needs. But in this study, was it not necessary to know in the first place the position reserved for social workers by the representatives of users within the bodies who have the task of formulating and applying a social policy: what they expect of the social workers; and whether they are ready to accept them to do more than just carry out this policy. It is to this question that the work of the 1964 Congress was directed, and which we wished to explore with the clients.

Beginning in January this quest was carried out at the local level, with conferences and meetings both formal and informal. By February one could say "The Conference has begun !"

The interest in these encounters was as great among the clients as among the social workers. All participating could realize that although too frequently in the past the social worker has been regarded as "patronizing". "Lady Bountiful", or had remained for merely an unknown factor, more and more people have now begun to expect from the social worker aid which is much more specific and objective: to expect her to play a social rather than an individual role.

This was a dialogue of social workers and representatives of users meeting at the Congress to pursue their mutual desire for better acquaintance with each other, better understanding of each other's role in the light of what is basically the goal of all: to find the needs of the community and respond to them in the best way possible.

A debate on "Reality and the Expression of Reality", following the projection of the film, "The Naked Island", illustrated how difficult it is to agree on the interpretation of an event and how much the response to collective needs demands flexibility and care in respecting both individual requirements and the good of the whole.

The formal structure of the Congress, lectures and professional reports, far from occupying second place, served during the long days of work as the basis for the coming together of workers and users.

It was important, of course, in considering politics in the framework of policy, to know how social policy is formulated and the place given it by political representatives. Me Dubosc, President of the General Council of Seine-Maritime, brought to this topic his objectivity and realism.

It was necessary also, in considering government social welfare programmes to have both the practical and the theoretical points of view.

The former was given by M. Schreiner, President of the National Union of Students. Using the organization he represented as an example, he delineated its position as a group with a social need, as a pressure group, as a group formulating welfare schemes, and a group which executes those schemes, thus showing how welfare users can study their own needs, determine the answers to these needs, and want to direct the ways of responding to these needs.

The theoretical background was presented in masterly fashion by M. Thery, General Delegate of the Social Secretariats, who traced the history of social democracy and described the practices prevalent at its beginnings.

It remained for the social worker to reveal her attitude towards the participation of users in the formulation of a social policy. Three social workers undertook this task, introducing successively: "The problems of communication between community groups and social workers", "The contribution of the social worker to group action and the contribution of the community to the action of the social worker", and "Technical and ethical problems in the relationship between social workers and community groups".

The first report, by Mlle Barbe, was a lesson in the techniques of communication which it would profit everyone to reread and study.

The contribution of the social worker to collective action begins with a personal human act, but one must also be the "awakener of the collective conscience", said Mlle Baudin. Accepting all this the social worker must contribute to the expression of the collective awareness, not without continually making a distinction between on the one hand reality and the expression of reality; and on the other hand the danger of considering the collective need as simply the sum of individual needs.

Finally, in a remarkably concise style, Mlle Seguet introduced the most serious of the problems facing the social worker in working with the community: those concerning her responsibility for defining in unmistakable terms the areas of collaboration: those areas in which a dialogue is impossible because one cannot dispute with those who agree with one; and those areas where the social worker finds herself alone with her conscience.

Although formally closed at Rouen, this Congress has not ended. Many long hours of work are ahead to arrange and use the materials gathered there, but there are some immediate conclusions which can be drawn:

- That the social worker accepts the user not only as a potential client, but as one who while benefiting from social welfare, participates actively and responsibly in the formulation and application of this action;

- That the professional skill of the social worker, her knowledge of human beings, the inherent objectivity of work which keeps it, to some extent at least, free from pressure groups, make it appropriate for the social worker to be the one to inform the elected representatives of the communities and help them formulate a social policy;

- That above all, the essential consideration for such a collaboration is that it be possible to conduct a meaningful dialogue not only with the elected representatives, but with the users themselves.

J. BENIER

(Translated by Annabel Seidman)

ITALIE

Association Nationale des Assistants Sociaux

Le Conseil National s'est réuni à Rome les 5 et 6 décembre 1964 et a élu à sa présidence M. Granzo (Vénétie). Il a approuvé ensuite les statuts d'une nouvelle section en Ombrie, dont les membres faisaient jusqu'à présent partie de la section Latium-Ombrie. Cette décision, prise à l'unanimité, a entraîné une discussion sur l'opportunité de revoir la structure géographique de l'Association afin de faciliter une participation plus active des membres.

Le point suivant de l'ordre du jour mis en discussion était relatif à la loi sur la reconnaissance juridique du titre et, liée à cette question, celle d'un Ordre et d'un Registre professionnel des assistants sociaux. Cette question très complexe a fait l'objet d'un débat ample et approfondi et dont les points principaux seront repris lors du prochain congrès national. En conclusion, une commission restreinte a rédigé un document dégagant les éléments communs issus du débat et la ligne de conduite à suivre jusqu'au congrès - document qui fut approuvé par la majorité des membres présents. (D'après ANAS, No 12-13, décembre 1964)

Le Conseil national, réuni à nouveau les 9 et 10 janvier a procédé à l'élection du nouveau Bureau, soit:

Président:	M. Luciano Ajello
Vice-présidente:	Dr Fernanda Cottini
Membres :	Dr Emanuele Sgroi
	Dr Edda De Denaro
	M. Paolo Cavagnoli

PAYS-BAS

70^e anniversaire de J.J.A. Löhnis

Nous apprenons que notre amie, Mlle J.J.A. Löhnis, ancienne co-directrice de l'Ecole de Service Social d'Amsterdam, l'une des fondatrices de l'Association Néerlandaises des Travailleurs Sociaux, vient de célébrer son 70^e anniversaire. Mlle Löhnis a aussi été pendant plusieurs années membre du Comité Exécutif de notre Fédération où, en particulier comme responsable du sous-comité des admissions, elle s'était fait très apprécier par son bon sens, sa cordialité et sa gentillesse sans défaut. Retirée pour raisons d'âge et de santé, nous savons pourtant qu'elle avait gardé toute son amitié à la Fédération qui est heureuse de joindre aujourd'hui ses félicitations à celles qu'elle a reçues de ses compatriotes. Nous rappelons son adresse à ceux ou celles qui voudraient lui envoyer un message personnel: Richard Holstraat 12 b, Amsterdam.

PHILIPPINES

Association des Assistants Sociaux

L'année 1963 a été très importante pour l'Association. Les assistants sociaux ont participé activement à tous les efforts de la collectivité en vue du bien national et aussi cherché à mieux définir ce que pouvaient être leur rôle et leur contribution au développement du pays. C'est à cette dernière question que s'est attachée particulièrement la Commission du Programme de l'Association et c'est vers elle que s'est orientée la Quatrième Conférence Nationale. En 1964, le but du Conseil fut de rendre l'Association plus militante et de fortifier la profession.

Sur le papier, celle-ci compte beaucoup de membres, mais le nombre de ceux qui sont vraiment actifs est minime, déplore Mlle Eugenia Jamias, la présidente sortante, dans son rapport annuel. Il faut donc se montrer plus sévère envers ceux qui déforment l'image de la profession que l'on s'efforce de créer ou qui entravent son progrès, en particulier ceux dont

la compétence est douteuse ou qui utilisent la profession dans leur propre intérêt. La Présidente demanda aux membres de ne pas refuser de discuter des problèmes ou même des erreurs par une délicatesse ou un amour-propre déplacés; le but primordial de l'Association n'est-il pas d'améliorer la qualité de ses membres. Si, parmi les pionniers du service social aux Philippines, il y en a beaucoup qui n'ont pas eu de formation professionnelle, ils sont les premiers à en reconnaître la nécessité et le fait qu'on ne peut se fier simplement à son intuition et à son bon coeur. Il y a aujourd'hui des facilités telles que des bourses qui n'étaient pas à la disposition des pionniers; il faut donc en profiter et que les personnes qui désirent maintenant devenir membres de l'Association fassent l'effort d'acquérir les qualifications nécessaires.

Si les Philippines ont le désir de participer à l'effort international, il faut aussi qu'ils se demandent sérieusement si en s'expatriant ils ne privent pas le pays d'un personnel qualifié qui lui est très nécessaire et s'ils ne sont pas attirés parfois par un désir de prestige et d'aventure.

En 1963, les assistants sociaux philippins ont commencé à s'intéresser très sérieusement à l'action sociale dans leur propre pays; la réforme agraire, le programme socio-économique, le logement, la loi sur l'assistance publique, etc. ont retenu leur attention. L'Association a compris qu'elle avait le devoir d'alerter les législateurs et le public sur l'urgence d'un certain nombre de mesures devant résoudre de pressants problèmes sociaux et améliorer l'économie nationale.

Malgré l'existence de trois écoles de service social, le nombre des assistants sociaux reste insuffisant. Il faut donc intensifier le recrutement et aussi améliorer les études et la pratique du service social afin de pouvoir mieux collaborer avec les autres professions pour apporter de l'aide à ceux qui en ont besoin. En outre, il est très regrettable que les assistants sociaux philippins n'aient pour ainsi dire apporté aucune contribution à la recherche sociale même dans les domaines qu'ils considèrent comme les leurs, par exemple, l'efficacité du traitement des jeunes délinquants, l'importance à accorder au développement social et les modifications à lui apporter en vue du développement économique.

Le meilleur moyen de nous faire mieux comprendre et accepter, conclut M. Sugang, est d'améliorer nos pratiques, de communiquer avec le public dans un langage qui lui soit compréhensible et de participer activement à l'effort de la communauté pour des projets d'intérêt national. (D'après un article du président de l'Association publié dans "Social Work", Manille, Vol. IX, No 9/10, Septembre-octobre 1964).

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Mental Health and Social Work - A Symposium. Published by The Association of Social Workers, 60 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London S.W. 1, 1964, 78 pp. Price 10/-.

Report of the residential seminar held under the joint auspices of the Association of Social Workers of Great Britain and our own IFSW at High Wycombe in September 1961. (See the account of it by Ingrid Gunnäs in The Social Worker, Vol. V. No 1, March 1962). This booklet with a foreword by Elizabeth E. Irvine, Senior Tutor, Advanced Casework Course, Tavistock Clinic London, and Chairman of the Seminar, contains the full text of the papers presented and which covered a great many aspects of the subject. Therefore the authors deal not only with the contribution of social work to the treatment and rehabilitation of mental illness, but also with the safeguarding of mental health by mitigation the tensions involved in mental conflict, and also with the many hazards arising from physical handicaps of various kinds and from inadequate and disintegrating patterns of family life. There are illustrations of the great variety of ways in which one person can help another within the framework of a professional service and not necessarily through the orthodox casework techniques.

Those privileged enough to have attended the seminar will be happy to re-read and be able to ponder over the reports at leisure; to others this booklet may prove stimulating and open up new vistas.

The Methodology of National Social Service Surveys. Report of the Expert Group, Unkel (Fed. Republic of Germany), 7-13 June 1964. United Nations, New York 1964, 39 pp. (Mimeographed). SOA/ESWP/EG/ Rep. 5.

Starting from the assertion that social research is being increasingly recognized as a major requirement for the progress of social policies and programmes in Europe, the report stresses the need for comparative surveys. It discusses concepts and definitions, the selection of the problems to be approached and questions of methods, techniques and personnel. Three groups of problems seem to be particularly indicated for research having immediate bearing on the social policies of European countries and on those of others as they develop: problems related to old age, migration between nations and problems associated with physical and mental handicaps. It should be added that this report will be more useful to planners of research than to individual workers, although it may enable the latter to see their work in the light of a broader perspective.

Building Social Work Knowledge. Published by the NASW Headquarters, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016, 1964. 115 pp. Price \$ 2.00.

Report of a three day conference at Princeton N.J. and a compendium of the working papers presented. Eleven eminent NASW members met in November 1962 to deliberate "the knowledge component of socialwork". The five working papers and the conclusions and recommendations are ably presented by Marjorie Murphy.

International Social Work, Vol. VII, No 3, July 1964.

Contents: Philippine Statement - Social Services: Ten years of Social Service Development (Except from the United Nations" 1963 Report on the World Social Situation") - Schools of Social Work and Social Policy (Summary of National Associations Reports) by Donald S. Howard - La formation des Assistants et des Assistantes de Service Social en France, par Georges Desmottes - Notes from ISSSW Secretariat - Book Review Department - Conferences in the Field of Health and Welfare.

International Social Work, Vol. VII, No 4, October 1964

Contents: Social Progress through Social Planning - The Role of the Social Worker (Report of the Pre-Conference Working Party, Greece, August 30 to September 6, 1964) - Tribute to Marie-Louise Ginet - International Federation of Social Workers News - Notes from the IASSW Secretariat - Book Review Department - Conferences in the Field of Health and Welfare.

"International Social Work, of which the IFSW is one of the owners, can be obtained from N.B. Cama and H.M. Billimoria, 43, Queen's Barracks, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1, India, for the price of \$ 1.00.

