

COURSES IN SOCIAL PEDIATRICS

The Course in Social Pediatrics, which, if the International Children's Centre is created, will be one of its major activities, has already been given in 1948 and 1949. A summary report on these two Courses is given below.

COURSE ORGANISED IN PARIS IN 1948

INTRODUCTION

At its October 1947 meeting, the Executive Board of UNICEF decided to utilise the facilities offered by the French Government as part of its contribution to the Fund for the purpose of training doctors and their collaborators in new methods and techniques in carrying out child care projects (E/500, Paragraph 40).

Following this action an Advisory Panel of Experts on training was jointly convened in Paris in 1948 by Dr. Stampar, Chairman of the Interim Commission of WHO, and Dr. Rajohman, Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board. This Panel established to advise UNICEF on the best use of training facilities available to the Fund, agreed on the organization of a course for Social Pediatrics submitted by the French Government.

PURPOSE.

The course is scheduled for a period of four months. It started on 5 April 1948, to be finished on 31 July 1948. The course is organized as an integrated programme on the subject of Social Pediatrics for the different categories of professional people who are necessary for the fulfilment of a programme of child care. It, therefore, includes the following categories of participants:

- a. Medical professors; Assistants in Children's hospitals. Doctors specialized in pediatric subjects.
- b. Public Health officers and sanitary engineers concerned with maternal and child health.
- c. Directors of schools for social workers, schools for nursing, schools for baby nurses and institutions for children.
- d. Members of teaching staff.
- e. Health architects.

/SELECTION OF

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SELECTION OF CANDIDATES:

The candidates scheduled to attend this course belong to the different nations included under the UNICEF programme namely:-

Albania	Greece	Roumania
Austria	Hungary	Czechoslovakia
Bulgaria	Italy	Yugoslavia
Finland	Poland	

Allocations to these countries were made on the basis of allocations for food distributed to these countries under UNICEF and on the basis of losses in the countries concerned in medical personnel. With regard to the selection of these candidates, ICEF stated that only highly specialized persons should be selected, those who actually held or would be asked to hold on return to their countries positions of importance where their training would be of immediate value to the Government.

Therefore, in each respective country candidates were selected through joint consultations between the Government, and the Chief of Mission of UNICEF.

Two countries did not send any candidates - Albania and Roumania. On the other hand, China sent one participant. The few independent students - auditeurs libres - belonging to various countries, were authorized to attend the course. After selection of the different candidates the training facilities were given to 107 participants of which 90 are Fellows and 17 free auditors. The Fellows are divided between the different countries in the following way:-

	<u>Candidates</u>
Austria	10
Bulgaria	10
China	1
Czechoslovakia	10
Finland	8
Greece	6
Hungary	14
Italy	13
Poland	12
Yugoslavia	<u>6</u>
Total	90

8. In addition to those, 17 free participants from France (10), Indo-China (1), the Netherlands (3), and Poland (1) are taking part in the course.

/9. Of the

Of the Fellows chosen by the Governments, the selections for the different categories stand as follows:-

Pediatricians	48
Public Health Officers	12
Social workers and nurses	17
Teachers	6
Architects	7
	—
Total	90
	—

FINANCING:

The French training course is financed out of the French franc contribution except in the case of visits to countries other than France. For the visits to Belgium and Holland all expenses within the national boundaries of Belgium and Holland are borne by these countries as hosts. With reference to the visit of the students to the United Kingdom, the cost in sterling will be borne by the funds from the UNAC drive to be reimbursed from the French contribution.

From the point of view of securing the services of lecturers and faculty costs, all expenses have been paid in French francs out of the French franc contribution, according to the approved budget. From the point of view of the students, i.e., the actual trainees, their fares to France were paid by the purchase of the currency of the country from which they came with French francs out of the French franc contribution. While in France during the four months course, the students are being entirely supported within the provisions of the budget jointly approved by the French Government and UNICEF. The expenditures are in French francs out of the French Government contribution and return fares to home countries will also be paid in French francs.

The total budget amount to 38,130,136 French francs broken down under the following main headings:-

	<u>French francs</u>
<u>Cost of teaching</u> , i.e. faculty, lecturers' fees and lecturers' expenses, interpreters' fees and directors of studies, etc.	3,256,500.
<u>Cost of students</u> , including students' travel, food, lodging, pocket money allowance, costs of foreign courses, tours, etc.	30,441,200
<u>Cost of administration</u> , including administrative staff, telephones, cables, postages, stationery, office furniture, local transportation, miscellaneous administrative expenses, etc.	<u>4,432,436</u>
	<u>38,130,136</u>

/Practical Organization.

PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION:

The course is practical in scope and includes visits to and training periods in hospitals, out-patients departments, medical social centres and institutions for children.

L. Lectures are held each morning at 9 a.m. in the amphi-theatre in the "Ecole de Puericulture" of the Medical Faculty which was lent for this purpose to UNICEF by the University of Paris. After each lecture a two hour discussion is held under the supervision of a professor and a director of a course.

a. Lectures:

Most of the lectures are attended by all participants but some lectures are reserved solely for certain categories of participants with the possibility for discussion after the lecture.

In order to make the practical organization more easy, the students have been classified into categories which correspond to their specialities.

All of the lectures are given in French with the exception of a few in English. In the latter case, a summary is given in French. The large majority of lectures are given by outstanding professors of the French universities but a small number of the lectures are given by outstanding foreign professors from various countries, namely, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

b. Visits:

The lectures are complemented by a great number of visits in and outside Paris. This enables the participants to visit institutions in both Paris and rural areas, where they will see how the organization of certain aspects of social pediatrics is put into practice.

Also a number of visits are planned to other parts of France and abroad where the participants will be able to attend lectures by foreign professors and visit institutions and demonstrations in the field of social pediatrics. These visits in the company of professors and directors of studies of the course are scheduled for Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and in France for Lille, Nancy, Strasbourg, Lyon and institutions in the high Alps.

c. Library:

A so-called library on medical social matters dealing with problems in childhood, has been formed for the participants at the Ecole de Puericulture. It is extending books, reviews and pamphlets dealing with maternal and child

health and

health and welfare, in many countries. The participants have the opportunity to consult and to borrow the books placed at their disposal. Valuable help has been received from UNESCO in the establishment of this library.

d. Accommodation:

The participants have been accommodated in Paris in various hotels centered round the Paris schools quarter, near the Child Welfare Schools and in close proximity of the main hospitals.

The Paris Cite Universitaire has been good enough to place at their disposal a special dining-room in which they take their mid-day meals regularly. They provide for their own supper for which a daily allowance is granted to them while, at the same time, provisions are made for travelling expenses and pocket money necessary for a normal life in Paris. We have endeavoured to house them as comfortably as possible under the present circumstances; it would appear that the arrangements made have quite satisfied everyone concerned.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE COURSE:

The course began on 5 April, the opening address being delivered by Professor Debre to whom UNICEF entrusts the general running of the course.

The official opening of the course was held at the Pavillon International of the Cite Universitaire in Paris. This official meeting presided over by His Excellency M. George Bidault, was held in one of the halls of the Cite Universitaire in the presence of Mme. Poinso Chapuis, Minister of Health, Dr. L. Rajchman, Chairman of UNICEF Executive Board, Professor Robert Debre, representative of the French Government in the UNICEF Board of Trustees. Mr. Davidson spoke first to underline the work already achieved in France and in various European countries by UNICEF, giving details regarding tonnage of food and relief in the shape of clothing distributed to children.

Succeeding him, Dr. L. Rajchman gave details concerning the creation of the International Fund for Aid to Children, the part it must play if possible with regard to UNO, its resources, their general use. On this occasion also Professor Robert Debre gave a long talk underlining the aims of this course and progress achieved. Mme. Poinso Chapuis expressed the satisfaction felt by the French Government with regard to the task already accomplished by UNICEF. His Excellency M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Secretary, thanked the Fund on behalf of the French Government and welcomed the students of the Social Pediatrics Course.

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/GENERAL OUTLINE.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE LECTURES AND VISITS:

LECTURES

General Introduction:

Director of Studies: Dr. H.F. Helmholtz (U.S.A.)

Social pediatrics. History and present status

Establishment of an organisation for social
pediatrics in a town

Training of medical social personnel in France

The part played by the social work in hospitals

Pre-Natal Period:

Director of Studies: Prof. E. Levy-Solal (France)

Present concept on the death of the egg in-utero

(Prof. E. Levy-Solal)

Sterility (Dr. Morin)

French concept of pre-natal child welfare (Prof. Portes)

Obstetrical trauma (Prof. Mayer)

Determination of affiliation (Dr. Merger)

Training period in maternity institutions for social
workers

Modern concepts for the building of maternities

(Prof. Lantuejoul)

Pre-natal clinics and maternity homes (Dr. Lacomme)

Pre-nuptial certificate (Dr. Grasset)

The effects on the embryo, the foetus and the child of
infections and deficiency diseases during the period
of pregnancy (Dr. Minkowski)

Nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy (Dr. Varangot)

Nosological classification of mortinatality and
neo-natal natality (Dr. Chome)

Neo-Natal and Post-Natal Period:

Director of Studies: Prof. M. Lelong (Paris)

The birth crisis (Prof. M. Lelong)

General physiology of the new born (Prof. M. Lelong)

Physiological basis of resuscitation (Prof. Binet)

Haemorrhagic disease of the new born (Dr. Soulier)

Infections of the new born (Dr. Joseph)

Epidemic toxic diarrhoea of the new born (Dr. Lust)

Anoxemia of the new born (Dr. Mayer)

Care of the premature (Dr. Rossier)

Neo-natal surgery (Prof. Leveuf)

Haemolytic disease of the new born (Dr. Bessig)

/Anti-Tuberculosis

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Anti Tuberculosis Programme:

Director of Studies : Prof. E. Bernard (Paris)

General principles for anti-tuberculosis programme
(Prof. E. Bernard)

The Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin (B.C.G.)
(Dr. Bretey)

Present concepts on the treatment of pulmonary
tuberculosis (Prof. E. Bernard)

B.C.G. vaccination (Prof. Wallgren)

Methods for the detection of tuberculosis in
students (Dr. Lacourbe)

Routine examination (Dr. Lacourbe)

Outline of the plan of the Danish Red Cross for
B.C.G. vaccination and its development
(Dr. Holm)

National Committee for the struggle against
tuberculosis

Vital Statistics in Childhood:

Director of Studies : Prof. A. Sauvy (Paris)

Birth rate and fertility (Prof. A. Sauvy)

Mortality and pre-natal mortality (Dr. Sutter)

Infant mortality (M. Bourgeois)

Motherhood and the working woman (M. Daric)

Nutritional Problems:

Director of Studies : M.A. Mayer (France)

Growth and nutrition (Prof. A. Mayer)

Physiology of nutrition (Mme. Randoin)

Nutritional needs in infancy (Dr. Rossier)

Nutritional needs in childhood and adolescence
(Mme. Randoin)

Vitamins, general notions (Prof. Chevalier)

Production of food for children) (M. Keilling)

The milk problem

Deficiency and dis-equilibrium in the water balance
in infancy and childhood (Prof. Terroine)

Child nutrition - economic and social aspects
(Prof. Mayer)

Nutrition and disturbances of haematopoiesis in
the child (M. Dreyfus)

Coeliac disease and fibrosis of the pancreas with
bronchiectasis due to infection in the family

Research on the actual utilization of food and on
the nutritional status (Dr. Tremolieres)

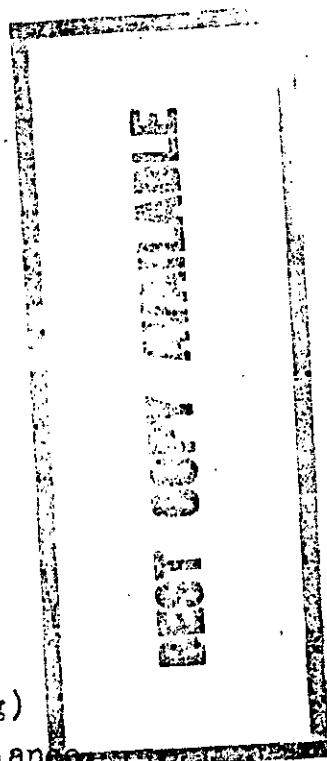
Pathogenesis and treatment of toxicosis (Prof. Fanconi)

Deficiency, dis-equilibrium and over production
of the "glucides" in childhood (Prof. Polonowski)

Dyslipidosis in childhood

Relationship between nutrition and ossification and
dentification (Dr. Schapira)

Architecture and



Architecture and Sanitary Equipment in Relation to
Childhood:

Director of Studies : Dr. Bridgman (Paris)

Urbanization and the child (M. Nelson)
Architecture of medical social institutions for the
child; children's villages (M. Dzelepy)
The health centres in relation to childhood
(Dr. Bridgman)
Lodging and care of healthy children
Creches, nurseries, day nurseries, and kindergartens
Children's hospitals, and hospitals for contagious
diseases (M. Picquenard)
Institutions for the care of bone tuberculosis (M. Thedon)
Institutions for normal children: schools, high schools.

Social Aspects of Certain Diseases:

Director of Studies : Prof. G. Lavier (Paris)

Malaria (Prof. G. Lavier)
Poliomyelitis (Dr. S. Thieffry)
Congenital syphilis (Dr. M. Lamy)
Acute rheumatic fever (Dr. Fl. Coste)
Intestinal parasites (Prof. F. Coutelen)
Kala-azar (Prof. M. Sarvan)
Trachoma (Dr. Mawas)
Infantile dysentery (Prof. M. Sarvan)

Psycho-Somatic Aspects related to the Child:

Director of Studies: Prof. H. Wallon (France)

Psychic evolution of the child (Prof. H. Wallon)
Intellectual development of the child (M. M. Zazzo)
Psycho-motor development (Dr. Bergeron)
Professional orientation and adaptation to social life
(Mme. Gratiot-Alphandery)
The child in the family (Mme. Seclet-Riou)
The liaison between the family and school (Mme. Claire
Davidson)
Psychology at school (M. Zazzo)
The organisation of leisure time (M. Laborde)
The principles for the organisation of the new school
system (ecoles nouvelles) (M. Weiler)
Medical control in schools (Dr. Delthil)
Games and the psychic development of the child
(Prof. H. Wallon)

Genetics in Pediatrics:

Director of Studies: Dr. M. Lamy (Paris)

Principles and techniques with regard to genetics
(Dr. M. Lamy)
The practical application of genetics to medicine
(Dr. M. Lamy)

/Psycho-Somatic

Psycho-Somatic Medicine in Childhood:

Director of Studies : Dr. G. Heuyer (Paris)

Principles and methods in relation to child psychiatry
(Dr. Heuyer)

The use of intelligence tests in neuro-psychiatry of
the child (Mme. Peras)

Mental retardation (Dr. Sauguet)

Problems of character in the child (Dr. Heuyer)

Epilepsy and its social consequences (Dr. Leon Michaux)

Emotional factors in relation to child pathology
(Dr. Le Guillant)

Psychiatry and the school (Dr. Clement Launay)

Prevention of Infection in Childhood:

Director of Studies : Prof. P. Mollaret (Paris)

Tetanus (Prof. P. Mollaret)

Measles: sero-prevention, sero-attenuation (Prof. P. de
Lavergne)

Diphtheria (Prof. P. Mollaret)

Diseases caused by salmonella (Prof. P. Mollaret)

Whooping cough (Dr. A. Lapart)

Smallpox vaccine: encephalitis following infectious
diseases in childhood (Prof. P. Mollaret)

Typhus (" " ")

Scarlet fever - antitoxin and anti-biotics
(Prof. P. Mollaret)

Medical Social Activities in Relation to Childhood:

Director of Studies : Prof. Aujaleu (Paris)

The French legislation with regard to maternal and
child health (M. Figon)

The efforts of the social security in favour of the
mother and the infant (M. Laroque)

The deaf and dumb children (M. Hernan)

Crippled and handicapped children (Dr. Tournay)

Abandoned children (Mr. Rain)

Social welfare in childhood and adoption problems (Mr. Rain)

The preparation of the young blind to social life
(Mr. P. Henri)

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VISITS

VISITSVisits in and around Paris:

A considerable number of visits as well as training periods are planned with the idea of illustrating the different theoretical courses and demonstrating certain aspects of social pediatrics. The most important of these visits were to the following:-

Ecole de Puericulture

Many Hospitals and more especially the important
Pediatric Departments and Maternities in Paris

Various types of organisations concerned with
maternal and child welfare and health such as:

- pre-natal clinics
- child health conferences
- creches
- nurseries
- nursery schools
- kindergartens, etc.

Transmission centre at the Hospital St. Antoine
Premature centre and lactarium of the Ecole de
Puericulture

Different centres in Sologne

Laboratories for tuberculosis at the Institut Pasteur

Preventorium at Bullion

Sanatorium for students of high schools in
Neufmoutiers-en-Brie

"Placement familial des tous petits" in Sologne

Institute for Food Hygiene

National Committee for the Struggle against tuberculosis
in Paris, with film projection

National Institute for vital statistics

Dental Institute Eastman

Centre for Cardiology and rheumatology in Versailles

Centre for professional orientation

Parochial Institutions

"Classes nouvelles" in Montgeron, Sevres

School group in Suresnes

Pedagogical museum

National School for Physical education

Consultation clinics for twins in Paris

Consultation clinics for children with hereditary
diseases

Perfection classes for mentally deficient children

Medical pedagogical centre

Juvenile Courts

Institutions for delinquent children

Psycho-pedagogical centre

Institute Pasteur in Garches

Institute Pasteur in Paris

National Institute for deaf and dumb

Institute for crippled children

Foundation for blind children

National school of administration

Maternity home at Chatillon and creche at Antony

Visits to Belgium, the Netherlands and the North of France
from 21 May - 31 May 1948

- a. The trip to Belgium included mainly visits to institutions concerned with children; hospitals, sanatoria, preventoria, institutions for mentally retarded children, creches, nurseries, institutions for abnormal children and holiday homes.
- b. The trip to Holland. Here also, different institutions concerned with child care were visited and in addition, two lectures were given - one in Leyden by Professor Gorter and the other in Amsterdam by Professor van Creveld.
- c. The trip to the North of France included Lille and Tourcoing. In this last town all the organisations concerned with maternal and child health were visited. These organisations are particularly well developed and have made Tourcoing the town with the lowest infant mortality in France. Lectures were also given in both these towns by Professor Gernez, Professor Combemale, Professors Coutelin and Huriez.
- d. The trip to the United Kingdom (19 - 27 June, 1948)

This trip was made under the medical technical direction of Dr. Alan Moncrieff with the object of studying certain realisations with regard to public health problems and children. The British Council took care of the different participants. The programme included the following:

- (1) Lectures and demonstrations with regard to nutrition of children, in particular, the milk problem and the organisation of school lunches.
- (2) Lectures and visits to institutions with regard to maternal and child health and social welfare of children including visits to health centres; problems of adoption, nurseries, etc.

- e. The trip to different towns in France including:

Nancy from (15 - 17 July, 1948) under the direction of Professor Parisot. The organisation of the social welfare problems with regard to children which have been established within the scope of the departmental collectivity will be explored.

Strasbourg (18 July 1948) lecture given by Professor Rohmer and visit to the children's Department of the University clinic.

Lyon (19 - 21 July, 1948). Lectures and visits are organised by Professor Mouriquand. Professor Mouriquand will give a lecture on "meteoore pathology in childhood" followed by visits to the most important medical social institutions related to child care.

/Trips to Children's

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- f. Trips to Children's Institutions in the High Alps (22 - 24 July, 1948).
- (1) Megeve. Visits to children's institutions under the direction of Dr. Renar.
 - (2) St. Gervais. Visit to ? homes for underdeveloped children.
 - (3) Plateau of Passy. Visit to the children's sanatorium Roc des Fisz - Dr. Lewis.

Visit to the sanatorium Martel de Janville and to the health institution of Passy itself.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR ARCHITECTS.

Highly specialised theoretical courses and more especially documentation, was given to the architects belonging to the following countries, namely, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Italy and Poland. This teaching under the direction of Mr. Noel Lemaesquier, professor for the school for Fine Arts, was especially interesting due to the documents which had been extended by Mr. Leveque, Director of the general administration of the Public Assistance to Paris.

All of the hospitals in and around Paris were studied in detail so much from the point of view of architecture as from the point of view of sanitary equipment. Furthermore, the reconstruction sections from the Ministry of Reconstruction and Urbanisation have organised a series of conferences given by the most outstanding architects of Paris and by the administrative people of the Ministry of Reconstruction.

PROGRESS OF THE COURSE.

The lectures and the visits have been given for the following study periods:-

- a. General Introduction
- b. Pre-natal Period
- c. Neo-natal and Post-natal Period
- d. Anti-tuberculosis Programme
- e. Vital Statistics in Childhood
- f. Nutritional Problems
- g. Architecture and Sanitary Equipment in Relation to Childhood
- h. Social Aspects of Certain Diseases
- i. Psycho-Somatic Aspects related to the child
- j. Psycho-Somatic Medicine in Childhood.

Furthermore, the participants have terminated the trips to Belgium, the Netherlands, the North of France and the United Kingdom.

/The participants were

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The participants were greatly interested in these trips abroad which have enabled them to improve further their knowledge gained from the organisation established in countries other than France. Participants have been invited by the Belgian, Dutch and British Governments whose representatives had established a most instructive and detailed programme. The representatives of the three governments, on their side, seemed to have received a very favourable impression from the participants to the course of social pediatrics as a whole.

The training will end after completion of the following study periods:-

- a. Genetics in Pediatrics
- b. Prevention of Infection in Childhood
- c. Medical Social Activities in Relation to Childhood.

and after the visits to the different towns in France, namely, Nancy, Lyon, Strasbourg and the High Alps.

GENERAL IMPRESSION.

The general impression received from the course for Social Pediatrics can be summarised as follows:-

- a. The participants have all been very interested in the differences in the subject matter to be studied. The interest has not declined up to the present time.
- b. The discussions after the lectures, between the professors and the participants have been most useful. Every day a great number of questions and discussions follow each of the lectures.
- c. Contacts between the participants were very quickly established. The course developed, therefore, very rapidly and in good harmony. Outside the working hours, the participants gathered in the Ecole de Puericulture or the Cite Universitaire to discuss the various questions raised during the day and to complete in this way, their own documentation.
- d. No difficulties have arisen between the participants of the different nations, on the contrary, perfect understanding appears to have been achieved during working hours and tours.
- e. In the beginning, it was somewhat difficult to establish the unity of participants from different categories under one and the same teaching, but finally a good result was obtained by this procedure.
- f. The importance of social implications with regard to problems of childhood has been awakened in many doctors who, up to the present, have been exclusively oriented towards the clinical aspects of pediatrics.

/ COURSES ORGANISED

COURSE ORGANISED IN PARIS IN 1949.

The 1949 Course began on 1st March and will end on 30th June. On the whole, it was planned in a way very similar to that of 1948, with, however, the following changes:

RECRUITING

The recruiting of Trainees was expanded, and they belong, this year, to 34 nations (See Annex No.2 - List of Trainees). The choice of fellowships also was the object of special attention on the part of the Staff and instructions have been sent to the various Heads of Missions and to the interested Governments that the Trainees should be, to a greater extent than last year, established in their profession and should be capable of disseminating in their own countries the new ideas and information acquired during the Course. The general level of the Trainees appeared to be higher than that of 1948.

CHOICE OF LECTURERS.

Lecturers from adjoining countries came to Paris to contribute to the teaching of the course, in particular:

Professor Hanna Hirszfeld	(Poland)
Doctor Maurice Lust	(Belgium)
Professor Missiroli	(Italy)
Professor de Toni	(Italy)
Professor Sarvan	(Yugoslavia)
Mr. Dzelepy	(Greece)

In addition to the doctors and professors who came to France, a number of foreign lecturers were kind enough to lend their cooperation during our inspection trips:

In BELGIUM: Dr. GAROT
Dr. DE WEVER
Dr. VAN DE CALSEYDE

In HOLLAND: Prof. GORTER
Prof. VAN CREVELD
Dr. BOEKHOLD
Dr. METTROP
Dr. BADER

In SWITZERLAND: Prof. GLANZMANN
Prof. FANCONI
Dr. ROCHAT
Dr. BOVET
Mr. VEILLARD

These changes and additions accentuated still more the international character of the Course in Social Pediatrics, by the increase in the number of countries which sent Fellowship Trainees and by the greater number of lecturers from different foreign countries.

STUDY AND INSPECTION TRIPS

In 1949, the trips made for study and inspection included, besides France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

/Teaching Method

TEACHING METHOD

The teaching was changed to the extent of greater participation by the Trainees themselves in both teaching and discussion. Numerous study groups were formed for various special subjects, bringing together sometimes the entire group of Trainees, and at other times certain classifications of them. Announced in advance, and with preparations made by the Trainees themselves, these groups appear to have produced excellent results, and the free discussion which took place among the members from different countries undoubtedly permitted a more general, and very important exchange of views.

In addition to the above, more numerous work periods were arranged in very small groups of three or four trainees together in various departments of hospitals and institutions for children. These work periods varied in length of time according to respective cases and enabled the Fellows and Trainees to actually live in the department or service of their choice in direct contact with those in charge. This gave them the opportunity to acquire more personal experience and individual notes than last year.

LIBRARY

The Library established for the first year of the Course has been considerably enlarged in 1949 (See Annex No.3 - List of Books and Publications in the Library).

GENERAL ORGANISATION OF THE COURSE

For 1949, we were able to group together at the Cite Universitaire in Paris, the Lectures, the Study Groups and the Library which saved a loss of time in going from one place to another. Also, since the Trainees regularly took their noon meal on the spot, the entire afternoon was spent at the Cite Universitaire and therefore more work was accomplished.

CONTACT AMONG THE TRAINEES

Profiting by the experience of 1948, it was possible this year to establish contact very quickly among the members from the different countries represented and to give more quickly a very fine unity to the Course in Social Pediatrics. It has been worthy of special note that after the 1948 course the contacts between the various countries were kept up and it is now quite a common thing to see Trainees from most distantly separated countries exchanging their personal publications, information collected in their respective countries, projects on all questions relating to mother and child. From the international point of view, a very important objective has been achieved and from observations made in 1949, it is safe to say that the Trainees of this most recent Course will continue this kind of exchange among themselves and will even intensify it.

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/GENERAL

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

It is now possible, after two terms of the Course, to draw some conclusions as to its value and to state positively that, from an international point of view, it has responded to a real need. The opinion of the professors from many countries who have participated in it, of the organizers of the Course, and of the Trainees who have been consulted, appears to be unanimous on this point. The Governments of the countries invited have stated that they have derived a great benefit from the enrichment of ideas and the new information acquired by the Trainees whom they had delegated. We are informed that, in the future, they intend to have still more of their specialists profit by this instruction and that they are arranging to designate them for the purpose. These two conclusive tests speak strongly in favour of the regular repetition of a similar Course which should not be an exceptional offer but a continuous programme. The beneficiary countries which experience some difficulty in designating qualified Trainees at the last minute, could then make their arrangements with sufficient time in advance in order to assure the recruiting of choice personnel, making available for each year, in advance, the pediatricists, health officials, teachers or members of other departments, who are to attend. The continuation of this course will make it possible to create a unity of thought and of doctrine in regard to world social problems concerning children. This Course would establish a network of international relationships which cannot be achieved by Congresses nor by inspection trips, nor by individual scholarships, nor by the reports of experts, all of which constitute only momentary contacts and are often without further development. A network of this kind cannot be formed without prolonged contact of the men with one another. A 4-month course is a minimum. Its duration should be extended. In the future, it will be possible to strengthen the international character of the course. The trips to other countries should be increased, doctors and professors in the different countries, notified in time, could devote more time to their teaching. Some of them could take charge of a complete cycle or series of lectures, or of experimental work periods. This means that the Course in Social Pediatrics should abandon its sporadic character and become a more stable institution.

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