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JOHN MANFREDI

John Manfredi

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This was in my KAO Magazine - which I thought would interest you.



Nobel Medal

Love,
Helen

FOR THE CHILDREN

"Only Thetas of a certain age will remember me since my term as grand president ended in 1942." The speaker was Adelaide Macdonald Sinclair, Sigma, Toronto, 1922, who is at present deputy executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and one of the two highest ranking women in the U.N. Secretariat. Mrs. Sinclair, who had served ten years (almost from UNICEF's inception) as Canada's representative to the United Nations Children's Fund Executive Board, recalls that Maurice Pate, who was then UNICEF's executive director, wrote in 1956, "Adelaide, you've been sitting on the board for ten years telling

us what to do. We suggest you come down and do it." This was not a challenge to be ignored and so in 1957 she joined the organisation as deputy executive director for programmes. She has continued in this post since then, directing yearly some \$25-\$30 million in UNICEF aid to some 500 programmes around the world.

A handsome woman whose talents and versatility have led her into a wide variety of fields, Mrs. Sinclair has been in turn political science student, college teacher, director during the second World War of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, known as the WRENS, and, in the post-war years, civil ser-

Officers of UNICEF accepting Nobel Peace Prize, Oslo, Dec. 1965. L. to r., Henry R. Labouisse, exec. director; Prof. Robert Debré, France, Board member; Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, deputy exec. dir.; Mrs. Zena Harman, Israel, chrm. Exec. Bd.



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When the Executive Board of UNICEF met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in May 1966, Theta Adelaide Sinclair was one of those attending the meetings; this picture was taken then.

vant in the national government of Canada. Three universities have awarded honorary degrees to Mrs. Sinclair—the University of Toronto, Laval University, Quebec, and the University of Rochester. If this all sounds rather formidable, it can also be said that Mrs. Sinclair has some reputation as a cook and has been noted for her hats!

Shortly after graduation from school, Mrs. Sinclair enrolled at the University of Toronto in political science and economics. In 1922, she received her B.A. with first class honours, and as a graduation present attended her first Theta convention at Lake Placid, N.Y. After acquiring an M.A. in economic history she sailed for Europe and a year's study under Harold Laski at the London School of Economics.

In 1927, Mrs. Sinclair returned to Toronto and the University where she taught economics and political science for three years.

In 1930, Adelaide married Donald Black Sinclair, a Canadian lawyer with a Theta sister. The new bride gave up university teaching, but accepted an invitation from the YWCA to give weekly lectures on current events and became involved in various welfare activities. She kept up her ties with Kappa Alpha Theta, serving as a district president, grand vice-president for four years, and then as grand president for another four.

Widowed shortly before World War II, Mrs. Sinclair joined the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada in 1942 as an economist. "I had been there only a short time when I was called into the office of the naval minister. After some preliminaries he asked me if I would undertake the job of director of the WRENS. It was the last thing I expected—I told him I knew nothing about the navy or service life. 'Well, you know about women, don't you?' he asked. Thinking of Kappa Alpha Theta and other activities, I felt I could say yes to that! 'Then don't worry about the navy part of it, that you can learn.'"

She did. And for her efforts she was awarded the O.B.E. (Officer, Order of the British Empire). Following demobilisation in 1946, Mrs. Sinclair remained in Ottawa and became executive assistant to the deputy minister of national welfare. It was here that her long association with UNICEF began: part of her duties included her appointment as Canadian representative to UNICEF.



UNICEF photos by Jack Ling

Where hurting is helping! UNICEF gives health to children in many lands. On left, Quechuan Indian child of Ecuador, S.A., has sore foot treated. On right, a child in India is examined at Sassoon Hospital as two medical trainees watch.

As Canadian representative, Mrs. Sinclair served as chairman of the Programme Committee and of the Executive Board and saw the young organisation evolve from a post-war emergency organisation to its present role of helping governments of developing countries to recognize the importance of providing for children in their development plans and then making UNICEF assistance available to establish the necessary services.

In disease control alone, UNICEF has, from 1950 to the present, provided drugs to treat 2 million cases of leprosy, 14 million cases of trachoma and 41 million cases of yaws. Almost 200 million persons have been protected against tuberculosis through BCG vaccinations and 145 million from malaria through insecticide spraying.

"We've done much to fight disease but one of the most basic human problems, hunger, has still to be solved."

According to Mrs. Sinclair, one of the ironies of poor nutrition is that a malnourished child will succumb to various diseases that a well-nourished one survives with ease. One of the main causes of malnutrition is the lack in so many countries of adequate protein, particularly animal protein. Where milk is plentiful, UNICEF is doing much to make it safe and readily available; where it is not, UNICEF has been working closely with other United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) to develop alternative protein foods.

To improve family nutrition one must reach and persuade the villages where so many of the world's children live. In 52 countries UNICEF is providing supplies to promote greater production and consumption of eggs, fish, vegetables and fruits and is giving financial support to the nutrition education needed to convince people of the need for better nutrition.

The most recent development in UNICEF assistance has been aid to education and vocational training.

At least half the school age children in the developing countries still have no schools to go to. UNICEF has already helped almost 40 countries to get a good start in overcoming another serious educational bottleneck: The shortage of qualified primary teachers.

UNICEF is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. The most important are the ones from 117 governments, but UNICEF also gets funds from the sale of its greeting cards and calendars, and from the "trick or treat" campaign that children all over the United States and Canada conduct during Halloween. In other countries funds are raised by various interested groups. Many individuals make private contributions.

In 1965, the fund that was born out of the needs of post-war European children—and grew to help the world's children—was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, a wonderful recognition that UNICEF, by helping to remove some of the seeds of world tension and future conflicts, was contributing to the "fraternity of nations" dreamt of by Nobel.

College Confusion:

WHAT IS

The Blurred Line

Let me tell you about Joe. Joe, a junior in college, has a "game" he plays with several student friends. They try to see how much loot they can haul from discount stores. Currently a hero in this undertaking, Joe recently made off with a pair of ice skates. Revelling in the admiration coming his way because of his daring, Joe carried his game even farther. He took the stolen ice skates back into the store and exchanged them for his own size! An apocryphal story? No. It happened. A story told for a purpose? Yes. Because it should not have happened.

Luckily there aren't many Joes in the college world today (though too many at that), but the dramatic aspects of the story serve to point up an alarming trend on our campuses and throughout the world. One study shows that one-fourth of us will steal anything we can get our hands on, while one-half of us might steal, providing the temptation was great enough and the chances of getting caught small enough. This leaves only one-fourth of us who will not steal under any circumstances. Stealing isn't all; cheating, lying, other dishonesties enter into it, too. Thus, the trend toward dishonesty would seem to have the upper hand and leaves the great wavering mass of us prey to the arguments and suasions that go with the breakdown of the integrity of a people.

Because, unfortunately, today the concept of what is honest and what is not is blurred. While more and more adults cease to set a good example for the youngsters, young and old alike are taken in by what might be called an age of rationalization. Commenting on this J. Edgar Hoover has said, "Rationalization and double standards have so clouded some moral principles that right and wrong are no longer clearly distinguishable."

For many on college campuses, the work of distinguishing has become too arduous already. Herewith, a glossary of terms currently in use to rationalize and excuse dishonesty:

The Fun of It

PRANK OR GAME. A prank or game is supposed to be fun and usually fun does enter in. Such acts as stealing movie or advertising posters, road or real estate signs, the raiding of a sorority house or fraternity house to steal trophies are often great fun. Certainly the student with a large traffic sign saying "Stop" or "Caution" in his room may be the envy of others and never lacks for something to talk about! The fact that most of the items must be replaced at some expense by the erstwhile owners, seems never to enter into it. Instead, the thrill of getting-away-with-it makes it all the more fun.