

Project Support Communications **Newsletter** • Information Division, UNICEF, New York, N.Y. 10017

I SEE WHAT YOU MEAN

When is a picture of a horse not a picture of a horse? When someone thinks it looks like a cow.

Just as words and phrases carry different meanings in different cultures, so do photographs and drawings, and a 1976 study by UNICEF and the National Development Service of Nepal examines the problem of communicating with pictures.

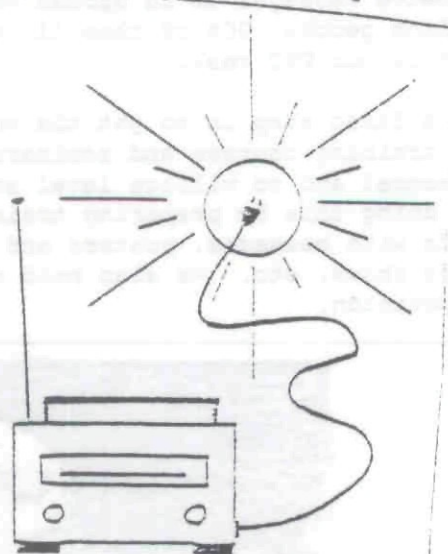
Colour, composition, picture style, symbolism and the use of pictures in a series are some of the important variables which (Cont'd on p. 8)

HERE COMES THE SUN

by Cynthia Reader

Four village schools in developing countries will soon be plugging their radios into the sun.

Specially designed solar cell systems, more reliable and half the overall cost of primary alkaline batteries, are within the capability of



modern technology and are economically feasible for use by UNICEF in remote village schools, according to a research report now available through the PSC office at headquarters.

A small number of demonstration solar cell panels are being constructed for field-testing in (Cont'd on p. 6)

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THE ART OF SLOW TREKKING

by Ane Haaland, PSC Assistant, Nepal

Getting information across the mountains of Nepal is not much easier today than it was a thousand years ago.

Most of the villages are accessible only by foot. And during the monsoon, not even that. The trails and suspension bridges are tough enough to cross in the best of times, but when the sky opens up and releases its torrential rains, the travel routes are washed away.

If you manage to find an undamaged trail, you will soon be besieged by leaches, waiting on every branch and under every straw to catch you.

PSC is brand new in UNICEF Nepal. Until February of last year, the concept existed only in the files and in the worried mind of the office chief. Now we have made a start. In co-operation with different health authorities, our nutrition officer has worked out 12 child care messages, dealing with the most important health and nutrition problems.

Twelve messages to be spread out to twelve million people, 90% of them illiterate -- that is our PSC task.

The first step is to get the word out to all training courses and seminars for health personnel and to village level staff. We are doing this by preparing training manuals, cards with messages, posters and pamphlets, slide shows, etc. We also held a poster competition.



Some artists prepared a song containing the messages, for use on radio and by folk singers in the village schools. We also intend to print the messages on matchboxes and to spread the 12 messages through movie commercials, radio, newspapers, extension workers and organizations.

The communication gaps are really big in this country. You find them in the departments, the ministries, the foreign organizations, not to mention the gap between the central offices and the districts.

The Nepalese are not very conscious of the mass media, and with good reason. Most are farmers living outside the Kathmandu Valley in rural areas. Only 1% of them own radios because they are tremendously expensive. A good radio costs \$60-70 and, as the average income is below \$80 a year, you can imagine what a luxury they are.

There are quite a few newspapers in Nepal, but none of them have a very wide circulation. The two big dailies are government papers, "Gorkhapatra" (Nepali) and "The Rising Nepal" (English) with circulations of 12,000 and 4,000 respectively.

In spite of the odds against communications, PSC in Nepal is making progress. Nothing is impossible. The impossible just takes a little bit more time.

People say that as the sin of the world increases, this statue in Kathmandu sinks deeper and deeper.

Thirty years ago, the statue's thighs were still above the ground.

I wonder whether this thoughtful girl, sitting by the statue, will be one of the few, privileged females going to school.

Today, only 1% of Nepal's women are literate.

The situation is improving. Slowly.

A. Haaland

THE VOICE OF SELF-RELIANCE

A REPORT ON THE VILLAGE TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION UNIT IN NAIROBI

A picture is worth a thousand words, but nothing beats a demonstration. When people make something from scratch and see that it works, they are in a better position to decide whether they really want it.

That is the basic reasoning behind the Nairobi Village Technology Demonstration Unit -- a project that listens to the voice of self-reliance and hears that the era of imported machines that are not used, or broken and never repaired, is on the way out. The demonstration unit is jointly sponsored by Kenyan Ministry of Housing and Social Services and UNICEF, which share a common interest in devising and applying technologies that meet the basic needs of mothers and children.

A 40-gallon urn made from a cloth sack filled with grass and leaves, then plastered with mud and cement, is one of the ideas being shown to Kenyan farmers at the Demonstration Unit. This innovation, along with many others, are described in "Village Technology in Eastern Africa", a report of a UNICEF sponsored Regional Seminar on "Appropriate Technology for the Rural Family", which was published by UNICEF's Eastern Africa Regional Office.

The "see for yourself" method apparently works. Since the regional seminar in Nairobi last June, the ten participating representatives of East African nations have expressed an interest in developing similar demonstration units within their own countries. UNICEF is currently considering a \$450,000 commitment to support a network of demonstration centres throughout the East African region.

"I would like to un-magic technology", says Oscar Mann, a 28 year old Kenyan who will be running the village demonstration unit outside of Nairobi for the next three years. He plans to emphasize need, simplicity and local materials.

Go in search of your people

Love them

Learn from them

Plan with them

Serve them

Begin with what they know

Build on what they have

(author unknown)

Besides handmade urns which can be made to hold up to 1,000 gallons, other simple, inexpensive ideas include low-cost rodent proof grain storage silos, a "refrigerator" that cools milk and food by evaporation of water dripping over charcoal, a cooking stove made from two 5-gallon cooking-oil cans, a windmill built of plumber's pipe and tin roofing material, and a simple vegetable drier made from wood frame and plastic sheathing.

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SECRET KILLER

FOR ONE YEAR OLD CHILD

Morning	125 g Milk	1 Sugar	1 Slice	or	1/2 Chapati
10 O'Clock	1 Banana	or	1 Chaati	or	1/2 Katari Atta Halwa
Noon	1 1/2 Chapati		1/2 Katari Dal		Green Vegetables
2 O'Clock	1/2 Katari Atta Halwa	or	1 Slice		
4 O'Clock	125 g Milk	1 Sugar	1 Slice	or	1/2 Chapati
Night	1 Chapati		1/2 Katari Dal		

A chart from a new UNICEF nutrition manual for India.

COPIES OF "THE FEEDING AND CARE OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN" ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE UNICEF OFFICE IN NEW DELHI.

A SURE CURE FOR BLANK SPOTS

This newsletter has invisible spots, places where your articles, your viewpoints, aren't.

So if inspiration strikes one day between crises, you are invited to send articles of about 500 words and/or illustrations to:

PSC Newsletter
Room A-6233
UNICEF New York

The sure cure for spots is you.

Malnutrition is a secret killer, disguised by respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases.

In India, where 40% of all deaths occur before the age of five, there is a great need for health workers to be informed about pre-natal nutrition, calorie requirements at different ages, and foods that are good sources of nutrients.

UNICEF has recently published a practical manual for health workers in India, "The Feeding and Care of Infants and Young Children", which presents basic nutrition information for mothers and children in terms of locally available foods.

The manual's author, Dr. Shanti Ghosh, feels that its main purpose is "to emphasize the fact that the child can be adequately nourished with common household food available, provided he or she is given enough of it."

Dr. Ghosh estimates that, on the average, a one or two year old baby needs about 1000 calories a day. "This is about half of what the mother eats. This to many people sounds incredible but is none the less true, and unless health workers are convinced of it they cannot forcefully and persistently give this message to the community."

The manual anticipates questions mothers and health workers may have, as it describes ways to enrich the pregnant woman's diet and recommends a method of scheduling more frequent meals for children.

In September 1971, the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations System published a "Manual on Feeding Infants and Young Children", with the hope that it would be adapted to national conditions. Dr. Ghosh has done this, and much more, in the manual she has written for India.

Prevention of Xerophthalmia and Nutritional Blindness

Forty slides and 16 pages of narrative, containing:

an instructional guide

a format for four separate lessons, with a training goal for each

up-to-date descriptive information on the etiology, prevention, and treatment of xerophthalmia

illustrations of clinical signs characteristic of the various stages of xerophthalmia

Designed primarily for the training of:

extension workers

nurses

nutrition aides

Used and recommended by:

CARE

Catholic Relief Services

United Nations Children's Fund

World Health Organization

Slide sets are available from UNIPAC at \$10.00 each

HERE COMES THE SUN (CONT'D FROM P. 1)

Nepal, Ethiopia, India and Kenya.

Radio-assisted schools in Asia, Africa and Latin America deliver health and nutrition messages to children. Parents may also benefit from the radio resource by participating in agricultural training, family planning and literacy programmes.

The use of radios in developing countries centers around cities and along the better roadways where batteries are available. The shelf-life of primary batteries in hot climates is short and deliveries are unreliable. In the future, solar cell systems could make it possible to overcome these technological barriers and to extend UNICEF's radio-assisted educational programmes to villagers in even very remote locations.

Silicon solar cells can convert the powerful and, in some areas, abundant rays of the sun into electricity at 10-12% efficiency. Mounted on the roof of a school, a solar cell panel can operate a radio directly or it can be used to slow charge long-lasting storage batteries. This storage system is generally advisable as it allows equipment to be used in darkness.

Unlike alkaline batteries which need to be replaced frequently, solar cells can be used 6-10 years with virtually no maintenance other than keeping the panel surface clean. Ecologically speaking, solar cells are also very desirable since they consume no terrestrial fuel resources and produce no pollution.

"Potentials of Solar Cell Electrification in Rural Educational Development," was prepared by UNICEF Consultant Fredric Wiebe under the joint supervision of UNICEF's Information, Supply and Programme Divisions. The specific purpose of the report was to evaluate the feasibility and general costs of using solar cell power to operate 6-volt Sony radio receivers in rural education programmes.

When the UN Conference on New Sources of Energy convened in 1961, the cost of solar cells was around \$275 per watt and obviously prohibitive. Official costs are now between \$15-20 a watt, if whole cells are purchased in large quantities. Panels, mounting armatures and battery storage increase the cost to between \$75-175 a watt. As they become more popular, the total cost of solar cells is expected to decline even further.

GAF VIEWERS TESTED IN TURKEY

The value of slide viewers for educational purposes is being tested now in a nutrition programme in Turkey.

Midwives and health extension workers are using light, portable, battery-free viewers made by GAF as part of a programme to teach such subjects as nursing techniques, weaning and home made weaning foods, food hygiene and flour enrichment.

Turkey's Ministry of Health and the Central Training Team of the Nutrition Education Programme received UNICEF assistance in locally developing six scripts illustrated by slides and filmstrips. The visuals were then sent to New York and reproduced onto 7-scene

reels for the GAF viewers.

An initial order of 200 sets of these teaching aids were pre-tested in the Diyarbakir, Yozgat and Ankara provinces and, on the basis of those results, 5000 more sets of 17 reels were ordered at the rate of 30¢ a reel. The cost of the GAF viewers is at bid right now, but they are approximately US\$ 1 a piece.

Viewer reels may be made from slides or filmstrips which have been shot with either a stereo or non-stereo camera. Price lists and post-production services for the GAF stereo viewer, as well as the even simpler TMC slide viewer, are available through the PSC office in New York.

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A METHOD IN THEIR MAGIC

A Brief Conversation with Fred Reed, Ph. D

Technology is considered a higher form of magic in the Republic of Korea, according to Fred Reed who has just completed a two-month consultancy there.

"Korea, like most of the countries UNICEF assists, is shamanistic," Reed observed. "People use magic to coax the environment. A man performs a ritual to treat an illness, and if the patient does not recover, the man says, 'Maybe I didn't do the steps right.'" In Reed's experience, Korean people tend to rely on correct methodology: If you do the steps right, nature must comply with your wish.

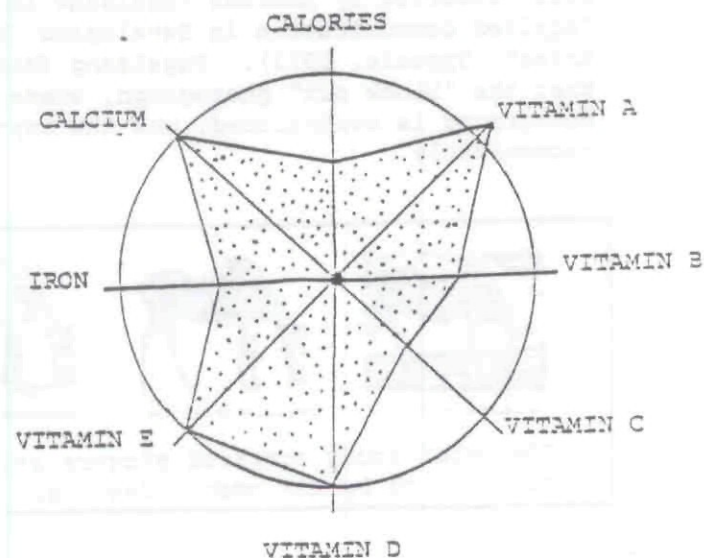
This belief system actually makes the job of Korean health and nutrition workers easier, since shamanists are highly motivated to learn better forms of magic, better methods of making nature behave. Immunization, for example, might be regarded as a ritual which will keep away illness. Instead of trying to change the way people see the universe, Reed suggests that we introduce innovations as a new kind of shamanism.

"I'm convinced that you don't have to transform social systems to bring about social progress," Reed said. "The things that UNICEF is interested in happen to be things that the societies are interested in also. We should teach new shamanistic practices that help people achieve the goals they already have."

During his visits to villages, Reed noticed that Korean extension workers know the value of explaining innovations in terms of "what works" and they, themselves, seemed to think in shamanistic terms.

He cited the example of a chart created by a Korean extension worker which describes "the nutrition path of right living" in visual terms relating to the Bramanic concept of the "middle way".

This simple chart is a circle divided into eight sections, with the center of the circle representing "the middle way". The extension worker teaches each mother how to plot her family's calorie, vitamin, calcium and iron intake on the chart to find out how well she's doing the "steps" to good nutrition.



The mother connects the points she has plotted and then shades in the area enclosed by the connecting lines. The more closely her performance shape resembles the perfect circle, the closer she knows she is to "the middle way".

An idea to be developed, Reed suggested, would be to show the mother how to compare her nutrition chart to a growth chart of her children.

Upon his return from Korea, Reed presented his formal report, "Communications/Planning Support to a Rapidly Advancing Country", to the Asia Desk at Headquarters. The report analyses the communications resources of Korea and proposes a training programme to improve co-operation between agencies. Copies of Reed's recommendations are being distributed through the Bangkok office.

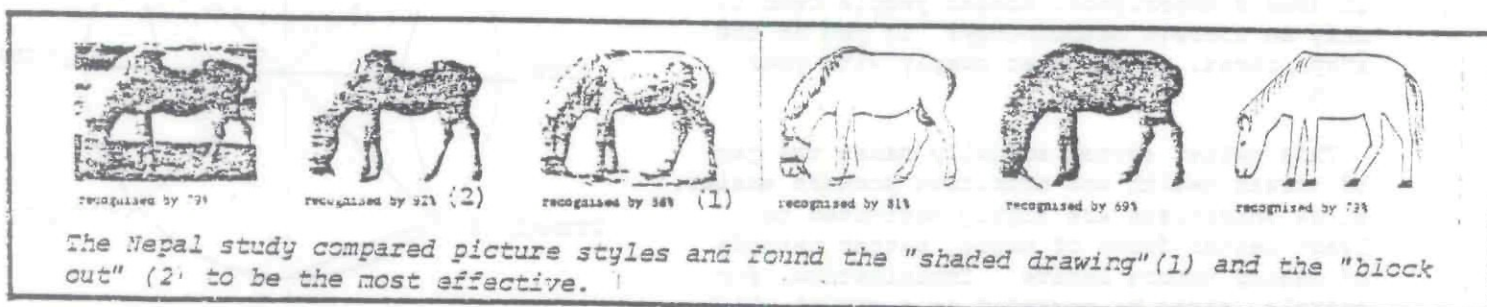
I SEE WHAT YOU MEAN (CONT'D FROM PAGE 1)

which were found to convey different, sometimes contradictory, messages to adult villagers in remote areas of Nepal.

More is often less when communicating with either photographs or drawings. Villagers' reactions in the study showed that "realistic pictures with a minimum of background detail, are the easiest to understand." This substantiated the findings of a 1969 Zambia study reported by Andreas Fugelsang in "Applied Communication in Developing Countries" (Uppsala, 1973). Fugelsang found that the "block out" photograph, where the background is neutralized, was the most recognizable.

intended to show that drinking polluted water makes people ill, was understood by only one out of 89 villagers.

Villagers tended to interpret pictures literally, and even if they recognized an object, they did not necessarily comprehend the broader meaning or message. Pictures attract attention and, if a picture's message is explained to villagers, they will probably remember the message when they see the picture again. Carefully designed pictures make good teaching aids, but they cannot be expected to stand alone.



The Nepal study confirmed this and offered illustrators an alternative, the "shaded drawing". Like the "blocked out" photograph, the realistic, shaded drawing with a neutral background was much more easily recognized than the simple line drawing, the silhouette or the abstract (stylized) picture.

According to the Nepal study, the "shaded drawing" was even a little more effective than the "block out" photograph (72% as compared to 67%). This result may have been influenced by the poorer quality of photographs used in the study as compared to the art work.

Researchers also found that some highly stylized drawings may be very effective if they represent very familiar objects such as the common water pot. There was very poor understanding, however, of pictures containing many objects and those presented in a series. For example, one series of three drawings

Colour also affects the interpretation of pictures. Nepalese villagers considered orange and yellow as the colours for gods and, by contrast, they thought of black as the colour for devils. This strong colour preference, as well as the culture-bound interpretation of symbols, indicates that studies such as "Communicating with Pictures" should be conducted in every developing region where the effectiveness of pictures is in doubt.

As in Fuglesang's Zambia study, the Nepal research shows that improving communication by the use of visual aids means reconsidering our own cultural/pictorial conventions, trying out alternatives, and developing a visual style which is clear and suitable to a specific, visually illiterate audience.

The detailed report on this study, "Communicating with Pictures in Nepal", has been widely distributed. Additional copies may be obtained from UNICEF, P.O.Box 1187, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Article by Cynthia Reader

COTTON GOES TO SCHOOL

Teaching aids are taking an artistic turn in Ghana where silk-screened cloth illustrations have been produced by local artists.

Visual aids on cloth have many social and economic advantages over educational materials made of paper, according to Beverly Donahue, a Columbia University graduate student who learned the silk-screening process at the University of Science and Technology in Kamasi.

Imported paper products are increasingly expensive, and they deteriorate quickly in tropical climates. Silk-screened cloth maps and diagrams, on the other hand, are durable, washable and they can be produced with local expertise and African cotton.

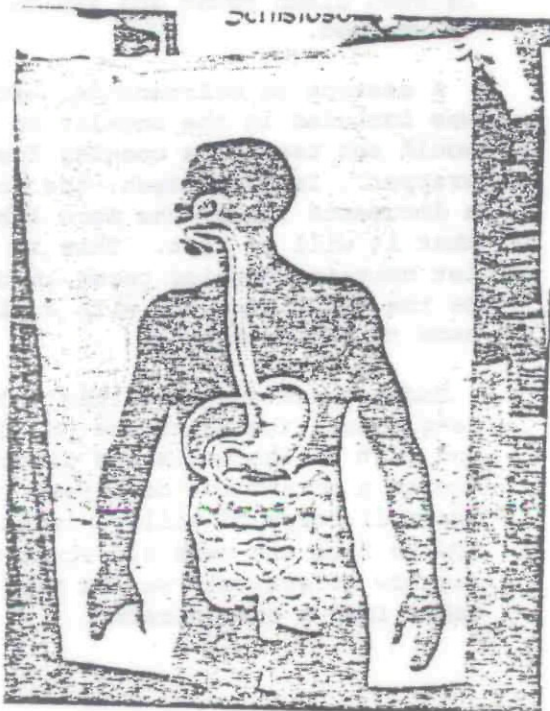
Visual aids on silk-screened cloth are also very versatile. Changing the language to the local vernacular is usually a matter of substituting a single stencil with the translated words.

Using the printed cloth medium for mass education is a local idea. In 1974, Ghana

introduced an "Operation Feed Yourself" market cloth design to coincide with its national campaign for self-reliance in agriculture. And in Tanzania, a textile factory produces new designs every year to popularize ideas like "Healthful Foods" and "Education". These designs are reproduced on "kangas" and worn by women as sarongs or used by mothers for wrapping their babies.

Now that the silk-screened prototypes have been produced, field-testing is the next step. In co-operation with African educators and the Science Education Programme for Africa which is based in Accra, Donahue looks forward to assisting in a larger scale project that would test and evaluate the effectiveness of a series of textile visual aids for health/science education in African primary schools.

If you would like to know more about the silk-screening process and the applications of cloth visual aids to developing countries, write to: Beverly Donahue, c/o PSC, UNICEF New York.



Ghanaian teachers and administrators were amazed by this locally designed silk-screened cloth illustration of the digestive system.

It was the first time they had ever seen a teaching aid with an African, rather than a European, physique.

Photo by R. Mera

PSC AND WATER

by Moncef Bouhafa, UNICEF Dacca

After independence, Bangladesh was in crying need for many things. UNICEF responded to the villagers' need for clean water to reduce the incidence of child disease -- an infant mortality rate near 40%.

At a cost of about \$100 in supplies for a well for 200 people, wells were sunk, rather easily in a country that is a vast alluvial plain and where there is often not so much as a pebble of obstruction.

Full health benefits, however, could be realized only if clean well water was used for personal hygiene as well as drinking. We learned that villagers actively discouraged people who would draw water for washing children and laundry. Something had to be done to widen the villagers' views on the many uses of water.

The first resource of Bangladesh of course is its people, so that is where any attempts to health education had to begin. Each well was given an honorary caretaker, although it wasn't quite clear what kind of "honour" this was.

The caretaker is simply the person whose house is immediately in front of or behind the well site. He could be an effective communicator of certain basic ideas, if only he had access to them and knew how to use them. Initially, a caretaker handout was prepared. It was only a sheet of paper with some printed instruction. Perhaps the caretaker couldn't read it, and maybe he never got it. But it was the first step.

In early 1975, PSC was installed in Bangladesh, and one of the first areas of collaboration with the water programme was to re-think the idea of the "caretaker handout", to take it from a handbill to a more comprehensive handbook. At the same time, a proposal was put forth to train mechanics who would come into contact with the caretaker. This training would include some health education.

Progress was slow. Not much was known about the caretaker. Was he literate? What

was his social standing in his community? At least we knew what some of his problems were. Tubewells were not extensively used for bathing or washing. Maintenance was poor due to improper techniques of using the well. In some cases the well was not installed correctly to begin with. From this data, basic messages were formulated, and an artist was commissioned to visualize them.

Line drawings were felt to be more easily understood in village areas by populations that are overwhelmingly illiterate. In the first series of pre-tests carried out near the capital, we found out that the drawings were too abstract. We also borrowed data from an earlier visual perception study done by a local group which showed people's preference for photographs. They were more realistic. People also felt more colour should be used, and an informal query revealed green to be the most popular colour.

As a result of the first pre-test, the entire concept was changed, but the messages were retained. One thousand copies of a photo booklet with a green cover were produced and tested. This time we were closer to the mark. Relationships in the booklet were easily understood and the connexion between clean water and health had definitely emerged.

A section on maintenance, with a record, was included in the booklet so that people would not use it as cooking fuel or as a wrapper. In Bangladesh, the more official a documents looks, the more likely it is that it will be kept. This is why the booklet contains opening pages which congratulate the caretaker, and with a place for his name to be inscribed.

Today there are more than 160,000 wells in Bangladesh, thanks to the UNICEF project, and most of the wells are in running order due to a government organised (and UNICEF trained) corps of village level mechanics. Now we face the more difficult task of seeing how effectively we can make the caretaker into a communicator.

NO CRUCES EL RIO ANTES DE LLEGAR AL PUENTE *

An interview with Professor Everett Rogers, co-author of "Communication and Innovation," conducted by Orlando Lugo, PSC Officer in Lima.

People before technology: that is the "new direction" of diffusion theories, theories about the spread of new ideas and practices.

During a recent international seminar on social communications in Colombia, Orlando Lugo asked Professor Rogers how his 20-year old "diffusion of innovations" theory was weathering the test of time. How had it been affected by the changing times and by broader, more "people-oriented" social development theories, particularly with respect to Third World countries?

"In the 1970's, I and many others have begun to question our prior conceptions of development," Rogers explained. "Experts have said that technology is the main engine of development, the main force that is pushing development forward. I believe we now question that idea."

"The People's Republic of China today has the best health system in the world, even though economically it is one of the poorest nations, as measured in per capita income. It has accomplished this great miracle in the last 10 years without technology. Improved medicine, drugs, and equipment are almost completely unimportant in this fantastic health programme of China.

"It is being done through the participation of local people and by merging traditional medicine, herbal medicine and acupuncture with scientific medicine.

"It's been done through the work of three million barefoot doctors who are para-professional change agents with about three months of training, who work for free, and every commune, every shop-factory, every street or alley or avenue in the city, each group of four houses has a barefoot doctor with a kit of simple medicine. So China has accomplished this task through organization, participation, and training.

"In the case of China, innovations were

diffused, but they were not technical innovations.

"The idea of barefoot doctors, or para-professional health workers, began in one commune near Shanghai in 1970. The newspapers, such as the leading newspaper in Peking carried articles describing the barefoot doctors in this one community and suggesting that all communes in China should consider this idea.

"Soon, representative of other communes went to the first commune to observe and to understand how the barefoot doctors work, the main principles in their training, selection and in their working without pay. These representatives returned to their own communes, modified the idea, and within three years there were three million barefoot doctors in China. That is a diffusion process.

"The mass media played an important role. No one would ever have known about barefoot doctors, even in China, had it not been for these newspaper articles about them. But this is a very different kind of diffusion than, for instance, the kind I studied in rural communities in Colombia. There, I studied the role of the agricultural extension services in promoting the adoption of chemical fertilizers, new crop varieties and so on. This was definitely a directed communication effort in which the Ministry of Agriculture was trying to diffuse innovations in these communities.

"I believe that the diffusion of innovations is still one of the main kinds of human behaviours involved in development, but I no longer think that only technological innovations are diffusing.

"The implication for all of us is to try to design communication systems to diffuse new ideas, other than just hardware technology."

* Don't cross the river before you come to the bridge.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEW

The following publications have been selected from the many distributed to field personnel during the past few months.

If you are interested in any of the materials listed below, copies are available through PSC field officers and by writing to: PSC, Room 6233-A, UNICEF-HQ.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

- "Systemes traditionnels de refroidissement" Actual Development, No. 15
- TRAMET, Newsletter and Directory of Appropriate Technology Centers
- "Energy for Rural Development", National Academy of Sciences
- "Appropriate Technology, Programs and Promises", Jaquier, ed., Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

COMMUNICATIONS

- IPPF News, "How to be highly persuasive the no-cost way"
- "Using Technical Art, an Industry Guide", Mignan
- "Basic Services Kit", an equipment list for the production of simple slides and filmstrip presentations (see below)
- "Basic Supply List for 1/4 Inch Videotape Studio"
- "Report on the Technical Group Meeting on Nutrition and the Mass Media" (Jamaica)

EDUCATION

- "An Experience-centered Curriculum, exercises in perception, communication and action", UNESCO
- "Exploring Childhood, programme overview and catalogue of materials", 1976-78
- "Theories and Goals of Education: A Third World Perspective", by S. C. Dube and "Cross Cultural Studies on the Abilities of Children" by I. M. Omari
- "Communication and Non-Formal Education in Population/Family Planning", East-West Center
- Manual of Feeding Infants, 2nd edition, UN, Chap. 3: "Nutrition Education" (reviewed on page 4 of this newsletter)

UNICEF REPORTS

- "Caretaker Booklet Pre-cast", Memo by Bouhafa and drafted report by Rahman, Dacca
- "Report on PSC, Eastern Mediterranean Region, 1976" by Mohammed Islam, Cairo
- "Communicating with Pictures" 1976, Nepal (see page 1)
- "Data Base on Media, Technologies and Production", Fred Wiebe

BASIC SERVICES KIT

Everything you need to make a simple slide or filmstrip presentation in the field is contained in the Basic Services Kit. The kit is being considered for UNIPAC packaging and distribution. Meanwhile, the proposed supply list is available through the PSC office at headquarters.

One item in the kit has definitely been chosen for UNIPAC -- the new TMC Compact 150 projector. Weighing only 3 lbs. (1.4 kg), it is designed for ease of operation, economy (a 50 watt lamp works fine) and versatility. The projector is also well ventilated and its hard plastic body will not overheat.

Several types of rechargeable batteries to be used with the projector in non-electrified areas are being tested.



CF Item Barcode Sign

Page 23
Date 8/20/2007
Time 3:09:13 PM

Login Name Saroja Douglas



CF-RAI-USAA-PD-GEN-2007-000153

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External ID

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Notes

Contents: (not all articles are listed in the T of C on the front page)

Lead article: Here comes the sun by Cynthia Reader;

Other contents: The art of slow trekking. A personal account of PSC in Nepal; The Voice of Self-Reliance. Report from Nairobi;

Secret Killer. A review of a New Delhi Nutrition Manual; Prevention of Xerophthalmia and nutritional blindness; GAF Viewers tested in Turkey; Cotton goes to school - silkscreening teaching aids; PSC and water (tubewells, Bangladesh); Publications review.

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Signature of Person Submit

Number of images without cover

SAROJITA DOUGLAS

Sarojita Douglas

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