

Growing Population Italy's Big Problem; Unemployed 2 Million, Still Increasing

By FRANK O'BRIEN
ROME, June 30 — (AP) — Italy is like a fond mother with a huge family she cannot support but dreads to see leave home. Population is Italy's biggest problem.

Italy's population is increasing a half million yearly. She has two million unemployed. A quarter million new workers are seeking jobs each year. That means 3,000,000 job hunters by the 1951-52 deadline for recovery under the European Recovery Program. The Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) hopes to open up 1,150,000 new jobs.

Without emigration, Italy would remain still crippled by almost two million workless. These, with their families, have to be fed, clothed and housed at the expense of the national economy. Italy can never be economically, or politically, healthy under such conditions. So large a population of the aimless idle is a standing invitation to political unrest.

Only the Communists and their allies in Italy maintain that emigration is not the key to Italy's economic future. They say that in a thoroughly socialized state industry and agriculture could be intensified enough to employ all Italians. ECA and non-Communist Italian economists say this argument is killed by Italy's experience under Fascism.

Skilled Have Best Chance
Modern Italy has never known a period without mass unemployment except during the days of mass emigration before World War I.

Italian diplomats abroad have standing instructions to investigate every possibility of emigration in every country of the world. ECA is building 260,000 tons of shipping to help overcome the shipping bottleneck that keeps would-be emigrants home. ECA also is financing a vocational

training program in Italy to get around the obstacle that almost all countries taking emigrants want skilled laborers.

Talks with legislators and officials who have to do with emigration uncover a soft spot which is holding Italy back in her efforts to overcome her population problem.

Complaints Pour in
Few Italian officials are willing to see their people go to live in a wilderness, make their home in a sod hut, face a future of unrelieved hardship. Emigrants who find themselves in these conditions write home, complaining bitterly.

Complaints from come particularly from Argentina, which is currently the largest taker of Italian emigrants.

Senator Luigi Carmagnola, an anti-Communist Socialist, who had helped negotiate the emigration treaty, said "Italians work under extreme difficulty in Argentina."

Senator Cino Bocca, of the anti-Communist Republican Party, said he had letters complaining of "brutal treatment."

Italian emigration office officials confirm there are many complaints. Their figures however, did not bear out reports from Italian shipping quarters that "many" emigrants were returning from Argentina. According to these records, 78,719 Italians went to Argentina as emigrants in 1948. During the year, 4,329 Italians returned from Argentina as third class (emigrant) passengers, of whom all but 222 paid their own passage. In the same year, the world figures were 215,862 emigrants and 26,022 returnees.

ECA hopes that 1,400,000 emigrants can be moved abroad between 1948 and 1952. France took 30,710 emigrants in 1948, Belgium 46,364 and Switzerland 21,524.

Nation To Need 400,000 Professional Nurses By 1960, Health Service Says

By JANE EADS
WASHINGTON — The U. S. Public Health Service estimates more than 400,000 professional nurses will be needed to care for the nation's sick and ailing by 1960. On active duty today in hospitals throughout the country, in public health agencies, in industry, in doctor's offices, on private duty, are 280,500 nurses. There should be 4,000 more, says Miss Margaret G. Arnstein, director of the service's Division of Nursing Resources.

The Public Health Service is working hard to find ways to meet the shortage and to prepare for the needs of 1960. These needs, incidentally, are based on estimated population increases, hospital building and the expansion of the local public health services. They are based also on the supposition there will be 200,000 trained practical nurses on the job.

One method, Miss Arnstein says, is to get more trained practical nurses and to utilize those available more efficiently. Another method is to determine which available nursing schools could be expanded and enlarged or merged if they are very small.

"Some states have been thinking in terms of university nursing schools," Miss Arnstein told me, explaining that most nursing schools have been conducted by hospitals. "Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and some other states already have university schools. Mississippi, Florida and

Niagara Falls is the largest and the second largest in the world, exceeded only by Victoria Falls in South Africa.

Much of the emigration to Switzerland and Belgium is seasonal. Australia is taking 20,000 this year. Canada is taking 500,000 monthly.

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Arkansas have state university nurse training schools on tap with their legislatures."

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These schools would prepare nurses to become instructors, supervisors, directors, administrators and clinical specialists in a combined course of regular academic work and professional training with the hospital ward and the public health agency as laboratories.

It is also hoped that expansion of programs for practical nurses in vocational high schools will increase the supply of these nurses. Miss Arnstein says that today there are only about 13,000 trained practical nurses in the country, that some 110,000 workers in hospitals are without formal training of any kind. By establishing university schools, improving hospital schools, by amalgamation of small schools, we can get more and better nurses, Miss Arnstein believes.

Crow Speaking 10 Words 'Student' At U. Of Illinois

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 29 — (AP) — George M. Crowham, a talking crow, is going to school at the University of Illinois.

Or maybe you would call him a member of the faculty. At any rate, Dr. O. H. Mowrer, director of the psychological clinic, hopes to establish with George M. Crowham just how babies learn to talk.

David Maxfield, 17, of Edwardsville, Ill., who taught the bird to talk, gave it to Mowrer. Mowrer believes the process by which the crow was taught to speak is the same as that by which a mother coaxes the first words from a child.

Other animals used in laboratories — dogs, apes, rats, etc. — "seem incapable of learning to say a single word," Mowrer said. "But not so George M. Crowham. He can say 10 different words."

Mowrer's hypothesis, which he is attempting to prove, is that

"birds and babies both make their first efforts at reproducing words because these words sound good to them."

George may find it lonely at the university, however. Mowrer said that if a bird is taught to talk, it should be kept isolated from other birds. Otherwise it would make noises like other birds instead of like people.

Texas Polio Epidemic Counts 113 New Cases

AUSTIN, Texas, June 29 — (AP) Polio is spreading in Texas.

Dr. George W. Cox, state health officer, said 113 new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Texas last week. This was a high for any week of the year. He reported the cases are rising and

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spreading to additional counties. Eleven new counties reported polio cases for the week ending June 25, bringing the total of reported counties to 100. Cases so far this year have reached 683.

Last year, the worst for polio in recent Texas history, 580 cases

from 65 counties had been reported at this time.

Natural Bridge, near Lexington Va., actually is the remains of the roof of an underground tunnel or cave through which Cedar Creek once flowed.

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