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Twenty students were enrolled in the one year course. All completed the work and were granted certificates as "Administradoras do Lar". In addition the seven girls in the first year of the superior course applied for and were granted this certificate making a total of twenty-seven graduates.

The course of study for the one year course was the same as the first year of the superior course with the exception of those students with a deficiency in Portuguese were required to attend classes in this subject the second semester. Also the one year group did not do the special problem in clothing.

The Technical course in home economics which was started together with the Technical course in Agriculture (high school level) in 1953 had only two students in the second year and three in the first. This course will be subjected to severe revision or else dropped in 1955.

New teachers or professors teaching for the first time in the home economics school were: M^a Herê Campabello, Zilda Riberio de Paiva, M^a Augusta Bittencourt, Casmiro Gabriel de Silva, Pe. Antonia Mendes, Edgweis de Melo, Luiz M^a de Moura, Edson Potsch Magalhães, Silviano Viano, Gonçalves de Oliveria and Katherine S. Benner. While all except the first four were experienced teachers some help in planning programs adapted to home economics or the particular home economics situation in this school was necessary for all. For the inexperienced teachers help was necessary in subject matter, program content and teaching methods. Little actual help was given the other teachers other than reviewing the program at the beginning of the year, supplying materials and equipment and being available for conferences when problems arose.

With the resignation of D^a Benedita Melo on February 25th, Maria das Dores de Carvalho de Ferreira was named ~~directress~~ of the school by the president, Dr. Braga, upon recommendation of the faculty. To this young woman goes most of the credit for a successful year in 1954. She performed admirably the rather delicate job of guiding the school along a course that was acceptable to Brazilian customs and traditions and yet at the same time was satisfactory to the American Technicians.

The school being located in a small town in the interior had been subjected to rather harsh criticisms as to behavior of the students which would have passed unnoticed in a larger center. Maria das Dores performed the difficult task of quieting this criticism and at the same time having the disciplinary regime well accepted by the students. There is much skepticism as to whether a co-educational school with a dormitory system for the students can be successful. In fact there are practically no superior schools in Brazil where the university attempts to furnish housing. Rural University is probably the only one in Brazil attempting to furnish housing to both men and women students.

In former years the women students have taken their meals in the main dining room with the men students. As the dining hall was some distance from the building used for a girl's dormitory this presented somewhat of a problem in rainy or muddy weather. This year with an increase in the total number of men students there was really no room for the girls in the main dining room. To meet the problem a food service was established in the girl's dormitory. Meals were served cafeteria style with each carrying her soiled dishes to the kitchen, rinsing and stacking them to minimize as much as possible the work of servants.

Not only was this food service a convenience for the girls it also made possible the serving of better meals. Through the years a number of bad practices have crept into the food service in the Agriculture school. With this service under the control of the director of the Agriculture School there was little that the School of Home Economics could do toward remedying the situation. This put the home economics school in the position of teaching one thing in regard to food planning and preparation and in practice serving meals that violated all the principles taught.

electric plane
portable electric saw
2 blow torches
pneumatics

Necessary equipment for the cafeteria was planned and bought. After this it was given close supervision for two weeks and then turned over to Maria das Dores.

Dr. Stella Brandão was employed to be in charge of the girl's dormitory, but since there was a delay in obtaining permission from the Secretary of Education for a 1 leave of absence she was not on duty at the beginning of the year. By the time she was available for service on May 21, many of the problems she might have helped with had already been solved. While in theory the services of such a person are desirable, in practice in this particular case, they were not of much value.

Some recreational equipment was purchased for the girls this year--record player, Pig pong table, croquet and other games. The girls through catering and sponsored parties have bought records and books for their library.

Housing for the girls is still far from desirable and the money for building a girl's dormitory is no where in sight. Housing along with lack of trained teachers will be the two factors that will limit the growth of the school. There is still approximately fifteen thousand dollars in the Rockefeller fund which will be An improvement in the classroom situation was made by the remodelling of a building originally built to house farm machinery. Like any remodelled building it has features that are far from desirable, but it is such an improvement over the former situation that it represents a big step forward. The building has the following divisions: Office for the director, office for the secretary, clothing laboratory, foods laboratory, Home Furnishings laboratory, two store rooms and sanitary facilities.

A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, Gifts from various individuals and purchases made by the school have made possible the addition of the following new equipment and furnishings during the year.

Clothing Laboratory

- 32 straight chairs
- 4 large cutting tables 1.50 by 2 meters
- 2 storage cabinets with individual drawers (30 in each) for students supplies.
- 4 G. E. Automatic Irons.
- Pinking shears, large cutting shears and small equipment.

Foods Laboratory

- 4 stainless steel sinks with cabinets
- 8 base cabinets with formica tops
- Kerosene refrigerator
- electric mixer
- liquidificador
- 4 pressure sauce pans and 1 pressure canner
- Dinner service and table ware for 24
- Miscellaneous small equipment

Home Nursing Laboratory

- Adult size anatomical model
- Baby size model
- linens for sick room
- child's furniture
- sterelizer
- thermometers and other small equipment

Home Furnishings and Home Management Laboratory

- Hand tools for carpentry--saws, hammers, planes, chisels, screwdrivers, etc.
- electric jig saw
- electric plane
- portable electric saw
- 2 blow torches
- pirogravure

Twenty students were enrolled in the one year course. All completed the work and Office
2 typewriters
5 desks and chairs for teachers
secretary's desk and chair
desk and chair for director

4 filing cabinets
adding machine
typewriter table
Miscellaneous small equipment

Other Equipment

100 arm chairs
venetian blinds and equipment for clothing laboratory
venetian blinds for office
Draperies for lecture room
reference books

Other equipment was ordered during the year but has not been received. There is still approximately fifteen thousand dollars in the Rockefeller fund which will be used during the coming year. High on the lists of needs are storage cabinets for all departments, tables and chairs for the foods laboratory, work benches for the carpentry shop and more teacher's desks.

One teacher, Helena T. Martins, was sent to the states during the year through a grant from the Point IV program. International travel and her salary while on leave is being paid by the university. Miss Martins is studying courses in Home Management and House Furnishings. Assistance was given Maria N. R. Gomez in securing a visa that would enable her to take some courses at Purdue while her husband was there working on his Ph.D. There is no compromise neither on the part of Mrs. Gomez or the University, but it is hoped that she will be available for at least part time teaching on her return. Preparations, including instructions in English were made to send Maria das Dores de Carvalho Ferreira to the states in 1955. As yet her application has not been approved.

Two short courses were conducted at the school for home supervisors in ACAR. The first of these was held January 17 to 30 and was attended by all home economics personnel of ACAR as well as by 10 prospective home supervisors, 1 rural teacher and 1 representative from the Minister of Education--some forty in all.

The second course was held November 29 to December 11 and was attended by twenty-one new and prospective home supervisors.

Assistance was given in planning these courses, arranging for meeting places, housing and food and in giving part of the instruction. Four members of the home economics faculty taught in the first school and three in the second.

A short course of one week duration was offered for nuns teaching home economics. While only five were in attendance the project seemed worthwhile and will be offered again next year. The dates for the course were January 8 to 15.

Only token assistance was given to the extension service during the year. Help was given in planning and serving meals during Farmer's Week and in planning some extension events. Due to extensive repairs to the jeep transportation was not available for a period of six months so help with 4S and young women's groups in the surrounding towns was discontinued.

One professional meeting was attended during the year--the 1st Brazilian National Nutrition Conference held in Rio de Janeiro, October 16 to 27. Students in the second year course also attended the conference along with Ma. Das Dores.

The period from April 10 to June 26 was spent in the United States on home leave, official leave for conferences with Purdue people and travel time.