

"New Model Building Byelaws," by John Chadwick, M.B.E., A.M.T.C., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Bury.

"Modern Plumbing and its Background," by G. Lloyd Ackers, M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Ministry of Works.

Conference 3, Sanitary Inspectors

Address by the President, the Chairman-Elect of the General Council, Sanitary Inspectors Association.

"Food Hygiene," by Walter F. Snyder, Executive Director, National Sanitation Foundation, School of Public Health, University of Michigan.

"Some Thoughts on the People, the Houses and the Land," by H. G. Clinch, Chief Sanitary Inspector, West Ham.

"Ultra-violet Deodorisation of Air," by W. Summer, F.Inst.E., A.Inst.P.

Conference 4, Health Visitors.

Address by the President, Miss Olive Baggallay, M.B.E., LL.B., S.R.N., S.C.M., Chief Nursing Consultant, World Health Organisation.

Discussion on "The Application of Recent Research to Health Visiting," to be opened by:

- John Bowlby, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., Consultant in Mental Health, World Health Organisation; Director Child Guidance Department, Tavistock Clinic.
- Miss E. Stephenson, Supt. Nursing Officer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Miss P. M. Scott, M.A., Tutor in Social Science, University College of the South West of England.

During the Health Congress, delegates will inspect housing schemes, food factories, waterworks, homes for the aged and other places of public health interest in Sussex.

Copies of the programme of the Health Congress can be obtained from the Secretary, The Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Greeks and Handicapped Children.

A TEAM OF FIVE GREEKS who will form the nucleus of the staff of a new centre for crippled and otherwise handicapped children which is to be opened shortly near Athens, has arrived in the United Kingdom for six months' training in British rehabilitation methods.

They have been awarded United Nations Fellowships—two by the World Health Organisation and three by U.N. Social Welfare—and their study arrangements are being made by the British Council.

They are: Miss Mary Demertzi (U.N.S.W.), Head of the Occupational Therapy Office of the Greek Red Cross; Miss Eleftheria Hadjis (W.H.O.), Physiotherapist at the Greek Society for Crippled Children; Miss Maria Moschoyanidou (U.N.S.W.), Case worker, Institution of Social Insurance; Dr. Constantine Stefanidis (W.H.O.), Registrar of Orthopaedic Surgery at Athens University; and Mr. Stanley Vraylas (U.N.S.W.), Head of canteens service of PIKA (Social Welfare and Assistance Organisation), who will act as administrator of the new centre for handicapped children.

They are spending their first three weeks until 13th March in London following an introductory programme of lectures and visits. The visits include the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore; the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street; Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton; Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton; the Spinal Injuries Centre, Stoke Mandeville Hospital; and Garston Manor Rehabilitation Centre near Watford.

Among the leading medical specialists who will

lecture is Mr. St. J. Buxton who visited Greece to advise on the setting up of a rehabilitation centre.

After 13th March, members of the team will follow individual courses of study of their own subjects for about four months and will join up for the last part of their stay in the United Kingdom.

New Gynaecological Clinic and Cancer Research Institute in Paris.

A FRENCH MEDICAL and architectural delegation, which is concerned with the planning of a new gynaecological clinic and cancer research institute to be erected on the site of the Hospital Broca in Paris, is visiting the United Kingdom for two weeks. The British Council has arranged for members of the group to visit radiological and research institutes in Britain so that they can see what is being done in the planning of lay-out, research work and administration, and particularly with reference to isotope preparation, treatment and protection.

In London they will visit the Royal Cancer Hospital and the Radiotherapeutic Research Unit at Hammersmith Hospital. They will visit the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell and will spend the remainder of their stay in Cambridge, Manchester and Edinburgh.

The members of the group are: Dr. Jean Pulsford, radiologist at the Hospital Broca; M. Jacques Riedberger, chief government architect; and the following officials of L'Assistance Publique à Paris, which is in charge of hospital administration: M. Henri Leclerc, Principal Inspector; M. Paul Theodore, architect; M. Edmond Bessirard, Director of the Department of Studies; M. Raymond Torni, architect; and M. Paul Auronsseau, Principal Inspector.

Brotherhood Every Day.

DURING THE WEEK OF February 15th to 22nd, nurses throughout the U.S.A. again joined in observing Brotherhood Week. Like any other "week," "day," or "month," this period has been chosen merely as a means of focusing the public's attention on a need or a problem which they should pay heed to every day of the year.

"Nurses find it easy to accept the concept of brotherhood in their relationships with patients. The patient's very need for care and help breaks down many of the barriers that have been erected between persons of different creed, colour, nationality, or economic status. And in a world which is beset by anxieties and a need for security through solidarity, most of us can agree that we should—in fact, we must—establish closer relationships with peoples of other lands.

"But in spite of our advantages we, as individuals and as members of larger groups, have a further, sometimes more difficult, task. That task consists of shedding any prejudices or preconceptions which prevent us from sincerely believing that every other human being in the world shares with us the essential quality of humanness and is thus our brother. That is the "core content" of education for brotherhood.

"If we accept this basic premise, we must soon come to the conclusion that neither inherited nor culturally imposed differences—as evidenced by skin colour, ancestry, social status, or religious beliefs—can possibly affect the one common characteristic that binds us to every other human being. We do not need to agree invariably with our brother's beliefs nor are we necessarily obliged to accept his way of life, but if we accept him in the true spirit of brotherhood we will not let prejudice stand between us.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)