

emergency. For example, the Foundation is furnishing Yellow fever vaccine for the Army and Navy; it is speeding up its research in influenza, malaria and typhus, which have a vital bearing on the war; it has financed the microfilming of countless historical records in England that might be destroyed; it has given aid to the development of brain surgery necessitated by war wounds; it has tried to salvage as much of the scholarship of Europe as possible by bringing outstanding university men to the United States.

The Search for Unity.

"If we are to have a durable peace after the war, if out of the wreckage of the present a new kind of co-operative life is to be built on a global scale, the part that science and advancing knowledge will play must not be overlooked. For although wars and economic rivalries may for longer or shorter periods isolate nations and split them up into separate units, the process is never complete because the intellectual life of the world, as far as science and learning are concerned, is definitely internationalised, and whether we wish it or not an indelible pattern of unity has been woven into the society of mankind.

"There is not an area of activity in which this cannot be illustrated. An American soldier wounded on a battlefield in the Far East owes his life to the Japanese scientist, Kitasato, who isolated the bacillus of tetanus. A Russian soldier saved by a blood transfusion is indebted to Landsteiner, an Austrian. A German soldier is shielded from typhoid fever with the help of a Russian, Metchnikoff. A Dutch marine in the East Indies is protected from malaria because of the experiments of an Italian, Grassi; while a British aviator in North Africa escapes death from surgical infection because a Frenchman, Pasteur, and a German, Koch, elaborated a new technique.

"In peace as in war, we are all of us the beneficiaries of contributions to knowledge made by every nation in the world. Our children are guarded from diphtheria by what a Japanese and a German did; they are protected from smallpox by an Englishman's work; they are saved from rabies because of a Frenchman; they are cured of pellagra through the researches of an Austrian. From birth to death they are surrounded by an invisible host—the spirits of men who never thought in terms of flags or boundary lines and who never served a lesser loyalty than the welfare of mankind. The best that every individual or group has produced anywhere in the world has always been available to serve the race of men, regardless of nation or colour.

"What is true of the medical sciences is true of the other sciences. Whether it is mathematics or chemistry, whether it is bridges or automobiles or a new device for making cotton cloth or a cyclotron for studying atomic structure, ideas cannot be hedged in behind geographical barriers. Thought cannot be nationalised. The fundamental unity of civilisation is the unity of its intellectual life.

"There is a real sense, therefore, in which the things that divide us are trivial as compared with the things that unite us. The foundations of a co-operative world have already been laid. It is not as if we were starting from the beginning. For at least 300 years the

process has been at work, until to-day the cornerstones of society are the common interests that relate to the welfare of all men everywhere.

"In brief, the age of distinct human societies, indifferent to the fate of one another, has passed for ever; and the great task that will confront us after the war is to develop for the community of nations new areas and techniques of co-operative action which will fit the facts of our twentieth century interdependence. We need rallying points of unity, centres around which men of differing cultures and faiths can combine, defined fields of need or goals of effort in which by pooling its brains and resources the human race can add to its own well-being. Only as we begin to build, brick by brick, in these areas of common interest where co-operation is possible and the results are of benefit to all, can we erect the ultimate structure of a united society."

APPOINTMENTS.

MATRON.

Macclesfield General Infirmary.—Miss Mary Richardson, S.R.N., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland; in Midwifery at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh; and in Housekeeping at the General Infirmary, Leeds. Miss Richardson has been Housekeeping Sister, and later, Assistant Matron at the Royal Hospital, Chesterfield; and Assistant Matron at the Stretford Hospital, Manchester.

Guest Hospital, Dudley.—Miss A. E. Hardman, S.R.N., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at St. Bartholmew's Hospital, London, and has been Ward Sister at Cirencester War Memorial Hospital, Gloucester, and Assistant Matron at the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, London.

Dronfield District Isolation Hospital, North Derbyshire.—Miss Gladys Johnson, S.R.N., R.F.N., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the City Hospital, Seacroft, Leeds, where she was later Staff Nurse, and at the Royal Hospital, Chesterfield. Miss Johnson has also been Staff Nurse at the Isolation Hospital, Lodge Moor, Sheffield; Staff Nurse at the Wharfedale Isolation Hospital; Charge Nurse at the Isolation Hospital, Bruntcliffe, Morley, Leeds; Charge Nurse at the Isolation Hospital, Dorchester; Assistant Night Sister at the City Hospital, Nottingham; and Ward Sister and Deputy Matron at the Isolation Hospital, Rothwell, near Leeds.

DEPUTY MATRON AND SISTER TUTOR.

Isolation and Emergency Hospital, Goldsmith Avenue, Hendon.—Miss T. M. Nutting, S.R.N., R.F.N., has been appointed Deputy Matron-Sister Tutor. She was trained at Fazakerley City Hospital, Liverpool; at St. George-in-the-East Hospital, London; at the East End Maternity Hospital, London; and at the Battersea Polytechnic. Miss Nutting has been Student Nurse to the Liverpool Corporation; Student Nurse to Sister Tutor, London County Council; Sister Tutor to the Derby Corporation; Nursing Sister to the P. and O. Shipping Company; and Sister Tutor to the Stockport Corporation.

ASSISTANT MATRON AND SISTER TUTOR.

Perivale Maternity Hospital, Western Avenue, Greenford.—Miss E. E. Wood, S.R.N., has been appointed Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor. She was trained at the London Hospital, and has been Labour Ward Sister at Greystones Maternity Hospital, Hull.

SYMPATHY AND SKILL REQUIRED.

In a school for retarded blind children, between the ages of 7 and 16 years, in Devon, there are vacancies for a Matron Housekeeper, and Sister or Assistant Matron.

This work cannot fail in its appeal for help for these unfortunate children, and we hope nurses with the necessary qualifications and temperament will come forward and apply with full details, and salary expected, to the Secretary-General, National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland Street, London, W 1.

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