cation programmes was revised and widely distributed. As a supplement to this, a bibliography on auxiliary nursing was prepared. Seventeen nurses were newly recruited by WHO during 1957, and 14 staff members reassigned.

SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The role of the hospital in public health programmes was further explored at the technical discussions at the Tenth World Health Assembly.

The study on costs and means of financing medical care services was continued by the appointment of two short-term consultants, one experienced in administrative medicine and the other in social sciences. A hospital adviser was appointed to the Americas Region, and in the European Region a post was created for a social health and medical care adviser in addition to the occupational health adviser.

WHO assisted the International Hospital Federation and the International Union of Architects in the organization of the First International Seminar on Hospital Architecture, held in Geneva in September and attended by 62 participants from countries in Asia, America, Africa and Europe.

A meeting of the Joint Committee of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and WHO on Occupational Health was held in March. Its report dealt with the training of physicians in occupational health and the organization of occupational health institutes. The Institute of Occupational Health in Alexandria, Egypt, was staffed during the year.

In collaboration with the United Nations, ILO and non-governmental organizations, as well as the Government of Indonesia, WHO co-sponsored a rehabilitation seminar held in Solo, Indonesia, and attended by 31 participants from 13 countries in Asia and the Far East.

HEALTH EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC

An Expert Committee on Training of Health Personnel in Health Education of the Public met in Geneva during 1957. Assistance was provided in the planning and conduct of three regional seminars and conferences on health education of the public. In March, the WHO Regional Office for Africa sponsored the first African Regional Seminar on Health Education, held in Dakar, French West Africa, in collaboration with the French Government. In May, an Inter-American Seminar on Health Education was held in Huampani, Peru, under the auspices of the United States International Cooperation Administration, in collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for the Americas. During the last part of June and early July the second European Conference in this field was held in Wiesbaden, Germany.

WHO helped in planning and running an intensive eight-week training course in health education in Nouméa, New Caledonia, sponsored by the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific and the South Pacific Commission. This course was attended by 40 trainees from various islands in the Pacific Region.

In co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, WHO completed the drafting of a Study Guide on Teacher Preparation for Health Education and for Promotion of School Health.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

New field operations in 1957 included the provision of aid to the Government of Pakistan in establishing a new children's hospital in Karachi; a paediatrician and a paediatric nurse were appointed to the project, with other personnel to be assigned later. Another WHO paediatrician was assigned to Kabul, Afghanistan.

Short-term consultants visited a number of countries to give advice on various phases of maternal and child health work. Among the countries visited were Japan, Korea and Austria, by consultants in rehabilitation; China (Taiwan) and Poland, by paediatric consultants; and Turkey by an expert in maternal and child health administration. A maternal and child health consultant was also temporarily assigned to the University of the Philippines.

MENTAL HEALTH

A study group on schizophrenia, which brought together 12 specialists, representing several scientific disciplines, was convened in September to prepare a statement on present knowledge as to the causes, forms and treatment of schizophrenia, the frequency of which makes it probably the most important mental health problem.