

This is where I think that working in centres which could, in those cases where there are medical schools, become a department of general practice will marry these two different streams of thought together, and perhaps enable a solution which satisfies the work requirements and allows our long-term dreams to be given effect.

Dr Logan: After meetings like this, as with the B.M.A. or our meeting last year, I come back to the feeling of faith. There is nothing wrong with the soul of general practice; nothing wrong with the heart of general practice—it is still pumping vigorously. But in these greatly changing times of art and science the head may need some help. Out of conferences like this we do get help.

Dr Ellis: I think the only thing I should like to add is that one is strongly conscious of something being wrong with the profession in that we not only work in different contexts but we are beginning to think in different ways. The whole of my efforts this afternoon in terms of education are really geared to one end: that we should start to think about the same methods again.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Chairman: All too soon we have come to the end of this fascinating symposium. What a lot we have to think about now! Can we see medical students in a better way? What can we do about preparing for the efforts of general practice? There is the question of time—something has got to go. Talking about time, I was surprised at the vigour with which my good friend Stewart attacked on this subject. Another theme that has run into our discussions is that the time has long since passed when a doctor can sit in his surgery and wait for his patients to come to him; he has to go out and look after them in the preventive sense. We have been doing this for a long time now, and we have to do a great deal more about it—antenatal clinics, problems of adolescence, diabetic surveys, visits to more people, and so on. We have many things to think about.

All that remains for me to do now—and this is a very pleasant duty—is to convey our very warmest thanks to all those who have made this such a very successful symposium. First, all our speakers, this morning and again this afternoon. Secondly, the Wellcome Foundation, and particularly Dr Denis Wheeler, for putting this splendid building at our disposal and for their wonderful hospitality to us. And, lastly, I think we ought to record a very special vote of thanks to the honorary organizing secretary of this symposium, Dr Harry Levitt. I know he is going to be angry with me when I tell you that a few years ago a previous president of our College referred to Harry as “the king of symposia”. Well, let me tell you that his majesty’s popularity has by no means diminished; in fact it has

increased, because only yesterday he was made chairman of the council of the College for the ensuing year. That his administrative ability has in no way deteriorated is evidenced by the success of this symposium. Thank you all very much.

REFERENCES

In the authors' manuscripts the following references were made:

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Dr Huygen

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APPENDIX

Details of work study in connection with this visit

During their visit to this country in the ten days before the symposium, Drs D. Stampar, F. J. Huygen and J. H. Medalie visited the Ministry of Health where they discussed the administration of the British National Health Service. They made a clinical inspection of Woodbury Down Health Centre and discussed the workings of the social services as applied in the Greater London Council with the chief medical officer of health. They observed a general-practitioner discussion seminar at Tavistock Clinic. At Harlow New Town they inspected two health centres, the industrial health centre, and housing for the elderly and discussed with the medical officer of health the integration of health services in the area. They travelled to Kitts Croft near Chelmsford to observe the organization of the medical recording service and sound library with the directors, Drs John and Valerie Graves. At Edinburgh, they inspected two teaching practices and the diagnostic centre under the direction of Professor Richard Scott. They observed student training, general practitioner trainee attachment and general practitioner participation in teaching. At Manchester they inspected Darbshire House and the Hulme House Centres where they discussed the problems of medical care and training and so on. They saw the workings of the records and