



THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1988.

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Price £stg.1.00.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.
ANNUAL REPORT 1988.

List of Member Organisations December 31st 1988.

<u>Name of of organisation.</u>	<u>Approximate Membership.</u>
<u>M E M B E R S.</u>	
1. The Environmental Health Officers Association. (Ireland)	350
2. The Royal Environmental Health Institute of Scotland.	650
3. The Institution of Environmental Health Officers (England, Wales & N.Ireland)	7,100
4. The Australian Institute of Health Surveyors.	2,900
5. The Society of Public Health Inspectors of Singapore.	210
6. The Association of Health Inspectors of Malaysia.	190
7. The Institute of New Zealand Environmental Health Officers.	350
8 The Swedish Environmental Health Officer Association	700
9. The Tanzania Health Inspector's Association.	480
Total environmental health professionals within constituent bodies.	12,930
<u>ASSOCIATED BODIES.</u>	
1. University of Salford, Dept. of Civil Engineering.	

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.
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OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION. 31.12.88.

President.	R. G. Spratt JP FAHS.
Senior Vice President.	Vacant.
Honorary Vice Presidents.	Kenneth Collins MEP. Professor Robert Blackith. Roy Emerson PPIFEH FIEH FIH FRSH
Chairman of Council.	W. A. Dunlop MBE FREHIS.
Vice Chairman of Council	F. P. O'Brien BA MBA FEHOA
Company Secretary.	A. M. Tanner FIEH FRSH FIBM.
Honorary Executive Secretary	E.W.Foskett OBE BSc (Econ) DPA FIEH FRSH
Honorary Editor.	F. P. O'Brien BA MBA FEHOA
Honorary Public Relations Officer.	M. Halls FREHIS.
Honorary Archivist.	M.Halls. FREHIS.
Honorary Treasurer.	C.Wade.
Honorary Assistant Treasurers.	B. R. Jones. FIEH. F. W. Osborne. DMS FIEH.
Professional Auditors.	Morrison, Stonham & Co.
Honorary Scrutineers.	M. Halls. FREHIS. F. W. Osborne. DMS FIEH.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.
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RETURN OF ATTENDANCES OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1988

Name.	Representing	Meetings. Poss. Att'd
R. Emerson.	President	3 - 2
C.Gibson	Royal Environmental Health Institute of Scotland.	3 1
W.A.Dunlop	-do-	3 2
M.Hallé	-do-	3 3
C.Healy	Environmental Health Officers Association.	3 2
F.O'Brien	-do-	3 3
R.Ellard	-do-	2 1
E. Wright. (a)	-do-	1 1
R.G.Spratt	Australian Institute of Health Surveyors.	3 1
D.Hawkins	-do-	3 1
B.Fleming	-do-	2 1
E.W.Foskett	Institution of Environmental Health Officers.	3 3
F.Osborne	-do-	3 1
B.Jones	-do-	3 2
A.J.Pipe.	Institute of New Zealand Environmental Health Off.	2 -
	Society of Public Health Inspectors, Singapore (b)	3 -
	Association of Health Inspectors, Malaysia. (c)	3 -
	Swedish Environmental Health Officers Association. (b)	3 -
	Tanzania Health Officers. Association (b)	3 -

(a) acting deputy. (b) three members (c) 2 members.

E.W.Foskett.
Honorary Executive Secretary.

Despite the comment in the previous paragraph about the location of meetings it is necessary to record that the Council did, in fact, hold one meeting during the year outside the British Isles. That meeting took place in Sydney, Australia, and was located there because the Inaugural International Environmental Health Congress, endorsed by the Federation, was taking place in that City.

During the year attendances at Council meetings were down as compared with the previous year. In 1987 the average attendance was 9.7 and 1988 it was 7.7. This reduction need not cause alarm because in the Winter meeting bad weather reduced attendance, and in the Autumn meeting its timing affected the overseas attendance. It is, however, hoped that as the Federation grows there will be a larger attendance at Council meetings of Councillors who can be there regularly to add continuity as well as increased numbers.

The the Council's proceedings are almost always determined by consensus rather than by voting, but the Federation is deliberately fashioned to be democratic and it must move to a wider involvement by its members in its policy making decisions.

The first meeting in 1988 was held on January 22nd at Chadwick House, 48 Rushworth Street, London SE1 OQT the headquarters of the Institution of Environmental Health Officers. The attendance at this meeting was reduced because of severe weather conditions.

It was, however, possible for both the retiring and incoming Chairmen to be present. Mr. Con Healy (EHOA), the Council's first Chairman congratulated Mr William Dunlop (REHS) on his election as Chairman and wished him a happy year in Office. In response Mr. Dunlop thanked Mr. Healy for the work he had done during the difficult first full year of the Federation, and wished him well in the future.

The meeting also appointed a Finance Sub Committee, and agreed to provide Presidential Regalia in time for it to be used at the Sydney Congress.

The second meeting of the year was held at the College of Catering in Dublin. The meeting was organised by the Environmental Health Officers Association and accommodation and hospitality was provided by the College. During the luncheon break the College Principal joined the Council, brought greetings to the Federation, and commented on the close relations between the College and the environmental health profession as it was the academic body training student environmental health officers for the degree awarded by Trinity College, Dublin.

Much of the meeting was taken up with making arrangements for the forthcoming International Environmental Health Congress in Sydney. Both the Honorary Public Relations Officer and the Honorary Executive Secretary would be attending the Sydney Congress and it was felt appropriate to give them maximum support in every effort to enhance the image and status of the Federation.

Membership matters were also discussed at the meeting, and it was hoped that the Sydney Congress would be a stimulus to recruitment.

The third Council meeting of 1988 was the first to be held outside the British Isles. With the help of Ashfield

d. 9a. 1988.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH. ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st 1988.

Introduction.

It is a particular pleasure for me, as Chairman of the Federation's Council, to write a brief introduction to this Annual Report.

Annual Reports are of value in recording what has been achieved, recording what has not been done, and pointing the pathway to meeting future needs. I believe that this report of the work carried out in 1988 attempts all three tasks.

Regretably, the hoped for expansion in membership in 1988 has not materialised but it is probable that the recruiting effort will soon be rewarded.

The successes of the year pay ample tribute to my predecessor, Mr. Con Healy of the Environmental Health Officers Association of Ireland, for under his direction the many foundations were firmly laid and this was done in the Federation's difficult initial year.

Much has been achieved, and this is in no little due to the sterling work of the Honorary Officers whom we sincerely thank.

William A. Dunlop.
Chairman

Council meetings.

It has now become established practice for the Council of the Federation to meet three times each year. The first meeting is in the Winter at the beginning of the year, the second in the Spring, and the third is the early Autumn. The meetings, held in different centres, are, whenever possible, timed to co-incide with a Conference or Congress organised by a constituent organisation. This practice has encouraged attendance at such events although, as yet, this is only marginally the case.

Each constituent body is entitled to appoint members to the Council in accordance with the Federation constitution. Thus, one Council member may be appointed for each hundred members of the organisation subject to a maximum of three per organisation. The effect is that the maximum number of Council members during 1988 was 26, each member organisation being entitled to three Councillors except for Malaysia which may only appoint two because its membership is less than 200, although it may soon exceed that, and thus raise its eligibility to three.

Although the total attendance at meetings could be 26 a variety of restraints limits the attendances because, for good practical reasons, these, for the foreseeable future, will be mainly held in the British Isles. Nevertheless the Council is having to give serious thought as to how to make decision making as fully participative as possible, and doubtless future reports will record how that problem has been tackled.

Municipal Council, Sydney, the meeting was held in that City, and Ashfield Council provided accommodation for the meeting and hospitality. As the Municipality had also arranged an informal evening reception for the Council there were no time constraints and it was able to have an extremely constructive meeting.

For the first time the Australian Institute of Health Surveyors was able to have all its representatives at the meeting. It had been hoped that as the Council was meeting in conjunction with the International Congress there would be a large attendance. Sadly this was not the case. Organisational difficulties precluded the meeting being held while the Congress was in session and the Council meeting was scheduled to be held three days before the Congress which meant that some Council members had not been able to arrive by then and one, setting out to be present, had been so delayed by misadventures during the flight to Australia that he didn't arrive until the following day. The perils of International flight are well known!!

The meeting, having no time constraints, was protracted and opportunity was taken to discuss many issues in depth. The President received the Presidential regalia which consists of a silver medal suspended from a maroon ribbon. The medal is engraved with the design which appears on the front cover of this Report.

The meeting was introduced to the Declaration of Sydney which commended the Declaration of Alma Ata on which the modern WHO policies of Health Cities and Health For All by 2000 are based. This was accepted by a unanimous vote and becomes a major policy issue for the Federation.

The Honorary Editor announced the production of the first real issue of the International Journal of Environmental Health.

The Council also considered issues relating to Associated Bodies and Finance. It was agreed that future International Congresses should be expected to make a donation to the Federation as a means building up a Capital fund, and that a free stand for the Federation should be provided at each such Congress. The generosity of the AIHS in making a free stand available in Sydney was commended by the Council.

The Council appointed officers for 1989, and in particular elected Mr. Ronald G. Spratt FAIHS JP to be the new President of the Federation with effect from September 26th 1988. Mr. Spratt would, therefore, cease to be Senior Vice President and it was agreed to leave the post unfilled for the time being. Mr. Roy Emerson, the retiring President, was unanimously elected to the office of Vice President and his notable service to the Federation as it's first President was the subject of many comments.

Membership.

With effect from the beginning of the year the Swedish Environmental Health Officers Association became full members of the Federation and they were welcomed very sincerely as the first members from continental Europe. It is hoped that they will add a new dimension to the activities of the Federation.

There were no other full members recruited during the

year although the efforts to persuade other organisations to join were prosecuted with vigour and it is known that several other bodies are looking actively towards membership.

It was hoped that the presence of many different countries at the Sydney Congress would raise interest in membership and this it did. During the Congress the Federation's Officers made some very close contacts with overseas visitors especially with representatives from Scandinavian countries, and from Canada and the United States. Although there were no actual further applications during the year all these promising contacts were followed up with great care.

The Federation's Council has always been conscious that while the expansion of the Federation was desirable progress towards that was likely to be slow and for good reasons. Many organisations of environmental health professionals tend to be small and represent members widely dispersed geographically making it difficult to arrange meetings or to afford a full time Secretariat, or even the membership subscription for the Federation. If there is a will to belong, a way will be found.

No doubt further members will be recruited to swell the ranks but it is essential to be patient and persevering. The Council last year declared in its annual report that it was aware of a number of organisations of significant size and influence which had yet to become member, and that when they decided to take that step they would find that they added to their own strength, as well as to the strength of the Federation

Associated Body Status.

When the Federation's Council agreed to develop the concept of bodies not representing environmental health professionals but having an interest in environmental health becoming associated with the Federation it was exploring an idea which came from Singapore.

The idea was greeted with keenness by the Council as being a valuable move forward. It took some time to develop the details, publicise them and invite membership.

Up to the end of 1988 only one organisation had been elected to this status although others were known to be interested. The first "Associated Body" was, fittingly, the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Salford in the United Kingdom. Salford University has always trained environmental health officers as it was the lineal successor to the former Salford College of Advanced Technology which had for many years provided a course in environmental health.

The course initiated by Salford University has always been distinguished by its desire to produce environmental health officers with a broad spectrum of knowledge rather than a narrower band of technical training. In this it has been successful and has produced many graduates who are advancing rapidly in their profession.

Salford University has pioneered many things and the Federation believes that it has perceived that Associated Body Status will lead to many advantages to itself and the profession.

The Council looks forward to developments in this area of its interest.

Publicity. Public Relations.

Although they are here linked, publicity and public relations while different, have very strong affinities and interfaces with each other.

The annual report last year referred to the reticent approach by the Council to this topic, but all this year Public Relations has been developing in the hands of Mr. Michael Halls. Under his guidance public relations, a much needed activity, has been developing rigorously.

Mr. Halls makes the following report:-

The calendar year 1988 was dominated by the Inaugural World Congress which was held in Sydney in September, and the lion's share of public relations activity went towards ensuring that the Federation's presence at the Congress was effective.

Thanks to the generosity of the Australian Institute of Health Surveyors stand space was made available to the Federation, and a modest display, incorporating the crests of all the member countries and some of their publications, was mounted.

Members of the Federation Council in attendance in Sydney helped to staff the stand, and significant assistance was given particularly by the Institution of Environmental Health Officers, and especially Deborah Jones their business manager.

All Federation representatives at the Congress were issued with lapel badges, and took turns on the stand from which were distributed free brochures produced by the determined efforts of the Federation's Editor, Fred O'Brien, and others were sponsored by Sweet and Maxwell, Publishers.

One of the most significant features of the Congress was the presentation to the incoming President by the first President, Mr. Roy Emerson, of an album of greetings from all the countries in membership and from certain other dignitaries, including the Federation's Honorary Vice Presidents.

Arising out of the Congress there came the Declaration of Sydney which, towards the end of the year, became the number one priority insofar as printing distribution etc were concerned. Other activities undertaken during the year included the preparation and distribution of newsletters 3, 4, and 5, and a further printing run of the publicity poster which were distributed to all member and associated organisations.

Significant efforts were also made to attract new members into the Federation, especially in North America and, at the end of the year, it appears that those efforts have been moderately successful, as have those directed at increasing the number of members in the Associated Body category.

During the year a considerable sum of money was spent on publicity and related activities, the majority of which, almost £80.00 was spent on postages with £50.00 being spent on lapel badges and approximately £100.00 on other printing runs.

In concluding the report on Public Relations, I would like to add a personal note of thanks to the whole Council of the Federation who have been very supportive and whose confidence I trust I have justified. I would also like to record my sincere appreciation to the Royal Environmental Health Institute of Scotland and their supporters for delegating me to attend the Inaugural World Congress in Sydney at which I feel so

many useful contacts were made and the work of the Federation thus progressed.

Michael Halls.

Honorary Public Relations Officer.

While the Public Relations Officer is responsible for producing printed material for public relations and publicity purposes, he has the considerable added responsibility for the Public Relations element of recruiting Associated Bodies, and publicising the Federation's policy document on the Declaration of Sydney.

As mentioned in the above report the Federation had a stand at the Congress exhibition which was designed to meet a number of needs. In particular it was designed to re-inforce in the minds of the delegates that the Federation was a growing vibrant force in international environmental health; it was designed to be a point at which officers of the Federation could meet visitors and answer queries and encourage membership; it was designed to show some of the things the Federation was doing; it was designed to be a distribution point for printed material, and it was designed to enable information about the second International Congress in 1991 to be distributed. Although small the stand made a distinctive contribution to the Exhibition.

Part of the work of publicity for the Federation falls to the Honorary Executive Secretary who answers enquiries by post and telephone and who has a positive activity in corresponding with interested parties and informing them about the Federation. It is imperative that as many people as possible who have an interest in environmental health, in both public and private sectors, should be aware of the existence of the Federation.

In these two areas the two Honorary Officers work closely together.

Publications

In September 1987 the Federation published a substantial brochure about its aims and activities. This brochure had a major distribution in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and was a very clear asset to the Federation and its publicity and public relations task.

That brochure was published by the support of a generous commercial sponsor but it was compiled and edited by the Honorary Editor, Mr. Fred O'Brien. It won a great deal of praise, but the Editor and the Council knew that it fell short of their prime objective of initiating an International Journal of Environmental Health.

This has been regarded by the Council as being high on its list of priorities, and it has been disappointed by the difficulties in financing the launching of a satisfactory Journal. However, the Honorary Editor again managed to find finance for the publication of some of the material he had in hand, in Journal/brochure form, as the very first issue of THE International Journal of Environmental Health. This was edited in Ireland and contained international material, and it was printed and distributed in Australia and was thus a truly international activity. The Federation is indebted to the

Honorary Editor and our Australian colleagues who made sure that the printing contact was fulfilled. If you were lucky enough to get a copy of that edition then keep it safe because it will become a collectors item.

The Council retains its ambition to launch on a sound basis the International Journal of Environmental Health for which it sees a very bright future. But it needs finance to start it and sustain it while it is maturing.

The work programme.

The work programme was reported under a different heading in the 1987 annual report but its purpose is the same.

The Federation must be seen to be making some positive contributions to international environmental health. Indeed this is one of the reasons why the Council has set the production of a formal journal as a high priority. There are, however, other things which the Federation can do.

An important consideration in being a member of an organisation like the Federation is to derive professional help and experience by exchanging information and experiences. The Federation has begun to develop a work programme which will enable members to contribute their experience into a pool which will benefit all members.

Currently surveys are being done on the training of environmental health professionals and the irradiation of food. Both of these topics are of great importance to all members. The methodology is to ask for information, tabulate and collate it and send the results out for members information. In each case the oversight of each project has been undertaken by environmental health officers working in an honorary capacity.

It has been shown that such enquiries are slow and time consuming but the position is not helped by a slow, or none, response by members. The lack of response may mean that the topic is not an issue in that country, or it may mean that an overworked honorary secretary has not been able to deal with it.

It is hoped to expand the work programme as a service to members. This will provide useful information for members but it will also increase the work of their secretariat. Ways of overcoming this will need to be sought, but it is suggested that member organisations might find it helpful to appoint for their secretary an environmental health professional as an honorary assistant to deal with such enquiries. This could well lead to fuller, quicker, and more accurate responses.

The Council would be glad to hear from any member organisation of topics considered to be of value if investigated.

The Inaugural International Environmental Health Congress.

The Honorary Executive Secretary contributes the following passages:-

It was my great privilege to represent, as its President, the Institution of Environmental Health Officers at the Sydney Congress.

It might be fairly said that at the Inaugural Environmental Health Congress organised by the Australian Institute of Health Surveyors in Sydney in late September 1988

the International Federation of Environmental Health came of age.

The Australian Institute has to be given the warmest congratulations on its achievement. The conception of such a Congress was theirs, they planned it meticulously, took the entrepreneurial risks, and the credit for the whole event must be solely theirs. The Federation endorsed the Congress and many members of constituent bodies went to join in the historic event. It was a remarkable sense of one-ness which pervaded the house when the first President of the Federation, Roy Emerson, inducted his successor, Ronald Spratt as the second President, and the appropriateness of the President being of the host country was very apparent.

It provided a wonderful opportunity of meeting fellow professionals, and especially important was the opportunity to meet colleagues from organisations outside the Federation, and we hope that those contacts will soon result in them being within the Federation.

Personally, I found a tremendous satisfaction in meeting and talking with people with whom I had corresponded for a long time. Now when I write there is a face to fit to the name and the person will know from experience that we have met.

All the members of the Federation were able to be represented except the Tanzania Health Officers Association and we were able to send them special greetings.

I took particular pleasure in meeting colleagues from Canada and the USA, and I look forward to them being part of our organisation. Mel Monkelis, from NEHA headquarters, wrote an excellent report of the proceedings for their house journal and I was privileged to be quoted by him as saying "My first impressions of the congress are that friends are meeting people prepared to be friends, and when friends meet, cases, problems, and successes are shared. We will all share in the success of our Australian colleagues"

For many reasons the Sydney Congress will remain a delightful and, I believe, a satisfying memory. It certainly poses a challenge for the Institution of Environmental Health Officers in 1991.

Eric V. Foskett.

Honorary Executive Secretary

INAUGURAL INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONGRESS.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. - SEPTEMBER 1988.

Contributed by John W. Tiffney FIEH.

I was privileged to be one of the members of the United Kingdom contingent which flew to Sydney Australia in September 1988 to attend the inaugural International Environmental Health Congress. Most of us took the opportunity to stop over in Bangkok or Singapore on either the outward or the return trip and the contrasting cultures of these two cities added to our education. A ride in a three wheeler scooter-taxi in Bangkok and a meal in one of the Hawker food centres in Singapore are to be recommended.

The organisation of the first ever International Congress was bravely and successfully undertaken by the Australian Institute of Health Surveyors and endorsed by the International Federation. Some 1300 people registered as delegates and accompanying persons with the majority being from the seven Australian States whose own National Conference, and the NSW State Conference were incorporated in the week long programme. Delegates attended from 22 countries round the world so there was a truly international flavour to the proceedings.

Sydney is a magnificent city with its world famous Opera House, huge natural harbour, and Harbour Bridge, to name just a few of its many attractions. The Congress was opened in style at the Opera House by His Excellency the Governor General of Australia, Sir Ninian Stephen.

Roy Emerson, the first International President, from England, installed Ron Spratt of Australia as his successor in a manner befitting the occasion.

Dr. W. Kreisel, Director of Environmental Health for the Western Pacific Region of the World Health Organisation then gave an address which stressed the importance of developing international knowledge of environmental health. A buffet lunch was served in the Opera House overlooking the Harbour which was full of naval ships from numerous countries visiting Sydney as part of the Bi-Centennial celebrations.

Delegates were then exposed to the enthusiastic ramblings of Professor David Bellamy from the United Kingdom who spoke in his own inimitable style about the problems human beings are creating in the natural world. A man worth considering as an honorary member of the IFEH I would think. He was followed by another enthusiastic and capable speaker in the form the Lord Mayor of Brisbane, the Rt. Hon. Mrs. Sallyanne Atkinson, who warned delegates about the environmental issues affecting our life styles.

Monday evening was spent cruising round Sydney Harbour in the moonlight with an abundance of "free" beer and wine included in the cost of the trip. I should explain at this point that our Australian colleagues were the most charming and generous hosts in every way as I am confident every delegate would confirm. The inexhaustible supply of cold beer "tinnies" will be a long term memory.

However, to return to Congress itself, the next three days presented a bewildering choice of venues speakers and subjects. Most of the sessions were held in the Congress Hotel - the Wentworth Sheraton in Sydney - and these ranged from keynote addresses on topics of international interest to plenary sessions and poster displays on specialist subjects of more limited appeal. There were three one-day workshops at the Ryde Food School, Analytical Laboratories, and the Hawkesbury Agricultural College which catered for specialist interests.

On the last day the delegates were the guests of the City of Wollongong to the south of Sydney where we were taken to see how their Environmental Health Department had tackled various pollution problems under the slogan "Rise and Shine". The Mayor was an exuberant character who took great pride in his City and the fact that the 100,000 population included people from 82 nationalities. The day trip included a tour of flight catering units of the Qantas Airline which left me less than impressed I'm afraid.

There was a reasonably large exhibition of commercial products and services in the hotel which were largely aimed at the Australian delegates while the lunches each day were sponsored by the various companies marketing wheeled refuse containers.

In addition to the formal conference sessions there were a number of social activities ranging from opera to sheep shearing and a barbecue, a Congress dinner in the Sheraton Hotel, and a Civic Reception hosted by the City on the last evening.

The International Federation held its Annual General Meeting during the week and launched its International Journal in the expectation that sufficient sponsorship can be raised to publish at least one edition each year.

The Congress gave delegates ample opportunity to extend the understanding of environmental health amongst colleagues from other countries around the world, to make contacts, and begin lasting friendships which will reap dividends in future years.

The Australian Institute is to be congratulated on undertaking the daunting task of staging this Congress - the Committee spent two years planning the event with the bare minimum of paid staff. Their experience will be invaluable in guiding the Institution of Environmental Health Officers in organising the next International Congress at Brighton in September 1991 - but I will never forget the Sydney Congress. JWT.

The Declaration of Sydney

The decision of the Council to make the Declaration of Sydney was a deliberate act of policy making. The Declaration of Sydney calls on all nations to adopt policies consistent with the WHO Declaration of Alma Ata which is the policy source for the twin WHO policies of Health for All by 2000, and Healthy Cities. In effect the Federation is throwing its gathering weight behind these twin WHO objectives and, is thus pledging itself to work for world wide improvements in environmental health.

The Federation takes as a long term task the promotion of this policy.

Future International Environmental Health Congresses

The Inaugural International Environmental Health Congress in Sydney was very successful and has laid the foundations for further ventures of this kind.

The Federation endorses the Sydney Congress and will provide the same endorsement for future Congresses which comply with appropriate criteria.

There has been a call for bids for future events and although these will not be decided for some time it has already been agreed that the second International Environmental Health Congress will be organised by the Institution of Environmental Health Officers in England in Autumn 1991.

The third such Congress is likely to be held in Winnipeg, Canada, in 1992 and, thereafter there will be an International Congress in alternate years with likely venues being Malaysia, Scotland, and, again, Australia.