

Health services, *Bulletin, WHO, Geneva, 1974.*

The statistical analysis revealed that those who made extensive use of the health services were generally more literate than those who did not, and that sociocultural and economic differences existed between the two categories. In the urban and rural households studied, frequent users of the services were in general better acquainted with the means of preventing communicable diseases. On the other hand, respondents who lived in rural zones—particularly those who rarely made use of the services—complained that relations between physicians and patients and the care and medicosocial advice provided were both inadequate.

The study suggests that the utilization of health services may be regarded as an indicator of modernization and, hence, that improvement in health may depend not only on the impact of the health services but also on the process of change in society. This is an important issue for almost 80% of the world's population and shows that the future development of health and education must be linked with overall development, of which community primary health care would form an integral part. This would entail adapting health and other aspects of development—such as education, agriculture, environmental health, and transport—to the needs of populations.

With food and justice for all, *Unesco Courier, Paris, No 5, 1975.*

Feeding mankind is a complex activity, whose context has varied during the course of history and has evolved in response to changing local conditions. There can be no doubt that food production must be raised, but as an integral part of a system leading to the marketing of produce which itself is warranted only if food reaches the consumer. Food consumption is dependent in turn on purchasing power, which determines demand, and purchasing power depends on income and employment.

In fact, the problem is so complex that one may reasonably wonder whether there is any hope of ever reaching a satisfactory solution. For though the above conditions are necessary, they are not enough. Food production has its own limitations: the environment, the availability of land for farming, soil exhaustion, farming techniques, water, fertilizers, land ownership systems, storage conditions, etc. We must simplify existing systems and must never lose sight of the fact that the ultimate objective is to feed mankind.

Food supply must be properly planned and the food situation correctly analysed. We are beginning to do this, and we could do it better if nations had the political will to act. Techniques for evaluating the various limiting factors would enable us to define choices, options and policies, which, when other factors, national and international, are taken into account, would enable us to formulate global policies and priorities.

By adopting this approach we might hope to see the birth of an era of equitable food distribution, an era of understanding and control of world food supply problems.