

**Anti-tuberculosis Campaign in Developing Countries, *Médecine et Hygiène*,
Geneva, 1968, No. 849.**

As Dr. Mahler underlined, the drawing up of a national tuberculosis eradication campaign in developing countries is a complicated operation harassed especially by organizational and administrative problems. The best way must be found to restrict the spread of endemic tuberculosis with existing medical and hygiene facilities and with the resources which will be made available to combat tuberculosis in the years ahead. A "groundwork programme" is thus started: it is inadequate in the opinion of tuberculosis specialists in the advanced countries—for whom it is only a threadbare substitute—whilst our colleagues working in the countries of the Third World observe yet again that there is one type of medicine for the wealthy and another for the poor.

Nevertheless, they know that in public health matters a situation such as exists in developing countries calls not for costly individual medical attention, available only to a few of the privileged class, but for a programme on a modest scale adapted to existing resources and therefore applicable to the majority of the population. In this manner their efforts to eradicate tuberculosis will be valuable as they are the best possible under the circumstances.

Dr. Holm, Executive Director of the International Anti-tuberculosis Union, recently appealed to all National Anti-tuberculosis Associations in advanced countries to devote 1 % of the funds they collect, during their annual fund-raising drives by means of special stamp issues, to the starting up and development of national anti-tuberculosis associations in developing countries. This gesture of solidarity is of great symbolic value as it springs direct from public generosity and because the assistance of national anti-tuberculosis associations' voluntary workers is indispensable everywhere. Nevertheless, it is the essential aid given by international organizations and through bilateral or multilateral government technical assistance programmes which will enable the tuberculosis eradication programme to make rapid progress in underdeveloped countries. That is why we follow with interest the efforts of the International Anti-tuberculosis Union to start, with such aid, an effective anti-tuberculosis programme in Africa.

**International Seminar at Tashkent, *Nouvelles du FISE/UNICEF*,
No. 54-55, October-November 1968—Paris.**

The 1967 International Seminar on pre-school-age children in Tashkent, at the invitation of the government of the USSR, was held as a result of the particular interest of UNICEF/FISE for children of that age group. Its aim was to enable the 22 participants from Africa, the

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Middle East and Asia to profit from experience acquired in the field of health and social welfare of young children in the Uzbekistan Republic.

It was decided, in agreement with the Ministries of the Uzbekistan Republic on the one hand and the representatives of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR on the other hand, that participants would be chosen among directors of health services and of various departments responsible for education, pediatricians, psychologists and renowned specialists in other branches. . .

. . . Participants in the meeting, after listening to reports each day, were able to visit maternity wards, kindergartens, schools and hospitals, which constitute the medical and educational network of a modern system of health and nutrition. They were able to observe that a well planned economy had resulted in the elimination of the main communicable diseases and of illiteracy and had made possible the systematic prevention of chronic illnesses most frequently met with.

They had opportunity to study the activity of institutions for children, their organizations, budgets, staff problems and methods. They observed the high level reached by the services responsible for pre-natal care and midwifery which provide expectant mothers with complete medical assistance.

One field which was given importance was that of nutrition. Participants to the seminar at Tashkent saw that child nutrition problems no longer exist in Uzbekistan, as the Republic has all the necessary food and a highly developed infant food processing industry; suitable diets for children up to the age of one year are provided free by the State.

A considerable part of the programme was devoted to educational methods for pre-school-age children and based on fundamental principles applied in the USSR in this field and derived from studies of physical and psychological growth in young children. The aim is to achieve maximum development of children's aptitudes in order to fit them into the society in which they will become full members.

Cultural Rights as Human Rights, *UNESCO Chronicle*, Paris 1968, No. 12.

Just what are cultural rights? What conditions are necessary to make them effective? These were among questions discussed by experts from 13 countries at a meeting held at Unesco headquarters, from 8 to 13 July this year, attended by observers from four international non-governmental organizations.

The concept of "cultural rights" is relatively new: it followed the recognition of political and economic rights and is linked to the increasing industrialization and mechanization taking place in the world today, with the consequent need for some kind of creative activity. It is