

Employment of young people in developing countries, *ILO panorama*, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1969, No. 35.

... In all its work of special interest to youth the ILO seeks to co-operate with other organisations of the United Nations family, knowing that the solution of youth problems requires the concerted efforts of all, each working in its special field. Interagency co-operation has developed steadily, from the planning on through the implementation and evaluation stages. The priority given to youth needs and problems, and to work with as well as for youth, within the United Nations system is highly significant.

Finally, in these concerted efforts it is appreciated that youth problems are not special to youth: they are the problems of society as a whole. As the Director-General of the ILO has pointed out, if we had an ordered, mature society and reasonable prospects of economic and social growth and development and of world peace and understanding, youth problems in the form in which we know them today—and in the form in which they exist with special acuteness in the developing countries—would not exist. The best service we can render youth, as the ILO enters its second half century, is to dedicate ourselves to the attainment of such a society.

Guidance in nursing education, by Mary Ann C. Iafolla, *The Journal of Nursing Education*, New York, Volume Eight, January, 1969, No. 1.

... In conclusion, it is the co-responsibility of guidance and teaching to assist all students in the process of learning, adjusting, and maturing. A sound program of guidance in nursing education, when comprehensively organized and professionally conducted, should culminate in a substantial decrease in the school's attrition rate, a general improvement in interpersonal relationships among students, a higher quality of graduate nurses prepared to assume the responsibilities of a nursing career; improved patient care services, and finally, more responsible and well-adjusted citizenry. It would, therefore, behoove the nursing profession to grant the guidance specialist his rightful niche within the organizational structure of nursing education.

ILO Panorama, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1969, No. 36.

A glance at some of the tables in *The State of Food and Agriculture in 1968* fills the layman alternately with elation and despair. At first, the figures seem heartening. Everywhere in the world food production is expanding. The over-all figures show that 44 per cent more food was produced in 1967 than in an average year about 12 years ago; and if

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one goes back to the years 1948 to 1952 it can be simply calculated from the tables that world food production has expanded by 65 per cent in less than 20 years. That is no mean achievement.

If population had stood still, all the world's peoples might be having enough to eat, for the first time in human history. When the effect of the so-called population explosion is taken into account, however, the picture is rather different, especially in the developing world.

Increased food supplies produced for each person in the last dozen years in Latin America came to only 3 per cent, in the Far and Near East to only 8 per cent and in Africa they stood still, the actual increase in production of 38 per cent being totally offset by population growth.

Over the longer term, the picture looks only faintly brighter. In Latin America, for example, the total increase in food production between the 1948-52 period and 1967 was nearly 70 per cent, surely a remarkable achievement; yet the increase per person came to only 5 per cent. As fast as the land yielded its additional bounty, more mouths had cried out for food.

Remember: they were hungry already. To feed the world's millions adequately, it is not enough for food production to keep pace with population growth: it must forge well ahead. Yet the demographers tell us that the world's people will multiply at an increasing pace for as far into the future as one can see. At the beginning of this century, world population was approximately 1,300 million. In 1945 it was about 2,000 million. Today it is approaching 3,500 million. At the end of the century it is expected to reach 6,000 million. (*Robert Plant*).

Emergency Care for Accident Victims, *WHO Chronicle*, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1969, No. 3.

To sum up, the universal application of all that is now known about the pathophysiology of injury would lead to a tremendous increase in the survival and recovery of accident victims. The main problem now is not what should be done, but how to arrange that it is done. The answer lies largely in training physicians and others in modern first-aid techniques, in providing specially designed and well-equipped ambulances, manned by skilled personnel, and in making a highly developed system of communications available to everyone who has to deal with an accident.
