

African Region there are still nine such countries without a medical school, and seven of these as yet have no plans for setting one up.

In the eleven medical schools now functioning, a total of 170 African students were expected to terminate their studies in 1967 and by 1970, the total yearly output should be around 400 graduates. How inadequate this is can be seen from the following calculation: The population of the African Region, now approximately 200 million, is increasing at a rate of 2%, or by about 4 million per year. If at least one doctor is needed for 10,000 people, 400 new graduates are required each year simply to keep pace with the normal increase in population. In medical training, the countries of Africa have to run in order to remain in the same place.

But a crucial question must be answered. Will health progress remain dependent on foreign personnel indefinitely? Is it not time to make a fresh effort, and deliberately plan for the day when African countries, in line with the rest of the world, will have health services manned by their own nationals trained in their own medical schools and institutions? The replies to these questions will determine the direction and scope of Africa's health progress in the next twenty years.

Finnish Nurses Found a Research Institute, Aila Leminen, *International Nursing Review*, Basel, 1968, Vol. 15, No. 2.

For the past 40 years Finnish nurses have taken a keen interest in nursing research. Many are today doing postgraduate studies in fields related to nursing. The Finnish Foundation for Nursing Education which had formed its own research committee, was the prime mover with the Finnish Federation of Nurses in setting up a Nursing Research Institute opened in 1966. The Institute, financed by a Sponsoring Association, employs two researchers whose scientific work is directed by a Research Council of University teachers. Present subjects of research are: basic dimensions of nursing and nurses' participation in decision-making in hospitals.
