

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

must exist if the employment and promotion chances of the handicapped in a wide range of occupations are to be maximized.

The development of cross-cultural research as a collaborative effort of investigators in a number of different countries pre-supposes an effective clearinghouse of research information not only concerning "who is doing what and in which country" but also concerning "who is interested in or planning to do what research in which country". Such comparative research would enable investigators to compare their findings and to eventually reach conclusions that would be valid for a variety of socio-cultural environments.

Only in this way will it be possible to build theories explaining the behaviour of the disabled, the rehabilitation process, the after-rehabilitation adjustment processes, the rehabilitation professionals-rehabilitant types of interactions, the types of interaction taking place among the different rehabilitation professionals and related behaviour under different socio-cultural models.

The Needs: More Health Care, *Gazette*, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, 1970, No. 4.

...An important reason for the growing sense of urgency that medical planning has acquired throughout Latin America and the Caribbean is the increasing recognition of the close links between health and economic development....

...Although statistics compiled during the last four years show progress is being made in improving health care, they also make it clear that a lot still needs to be done to meet present and future demands.

Of major concern are many of the 120 million people who live in rural areas. "This is perhaps the basic problem in Latin America," says Dr. Horwitz. "It is a problem of giant proportions and one against which progress is slow."

For instance, at least 30 million rural inhabitants have little or no access to even minimum health services, with about 10 million lacking water and many more sewage facilities. As a result, mortality rates are three and a half times higher than those of urban areas.

Another serious shortage involves doctors, the overall ratio in Middle and South America being about six physicians for every 10,000 people at a time when health authorities believe that at least 10 are needed. Shortages in the rural areas of some individual countries are even more acute.

Nurses are also in short supply. The ratio of graduate nurses in Middle America is a little less than four per 10,000 people compared to almost 34 in North America. South America's ratio is not quite three....