

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Venezuela. Later on, Honduras and Uruguay and, in 1966, Argentina and Bolivia, also signed the Convention.

Communications for peace, by P.A. Duignan, *Union Postale, Berne, 1968, No. 3.*

... Let us turn now to the work of the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunications Union in the domain of technical co-operation and assistance to countries in the course of development. Many of the specialised Agencies of the United Nations were established precisely to help developing countries in education, health, agriculture or other aspects of social and economic life. The two Unions mentioned were created because it was realised that international co-operation was indispensable to the existence and progress of the postal and telecommunication services. They survived two world wars—immediately after the wars the then existing International Regulations drawn up by the Unions before the wars came automatically into renewed operation. The Unions have essential legislative and executive functions to perform on a world-wide basis.

Both Unions recognized that, in the rapidly changing world of to-day, they had a special mission to perform in developing countries. Postal and telecommunication services are part of the infrastructure necessary for social and economic advancement. Over a number of years, therefore, the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunications Union have made as one of the top priorities the building up of services in developing countries adequate to the immediate and future needs of their peoples...

The missing nurses, *ILO Panorama, Geneva, No. 30, 1968.*

... The International Labour Office, for example, is collaborating with WHO in preparing proposals for an international instrument on the status of nursing staff. There is a world-wide shortage of nurses, attributed largely to unsatisfactory working conditions, yet the improvement of health and welfare standards is heavily dependent on paramedical personnel, including also midwives, auxiliaries and technicians. The problem is particularly acute in the developing regions because of the shortage of qualified medical staff. One nurse to 350 persons is consi-