
SOCIETY

Israel Hospital, and his co-authors, Gillerman and Rice, both attorneys. They propose hospital procedures for issuing "Orders Not to Resuscitate" by means of cardiopulmonary techniques. The authors stress that these "Orders" should be given only after extensive discussion with patients and their families. Other guidelines they propose:

—A physician should not be allowed to issue the orders without the informed choice and consent of the patient, but if the latter chooses death, "the physician is legally required to respect such instructions."

—In the case of minors or those considered unable to understand the risks and alternatives and make a deliberate choice, the physician and an advisory committee can issue the orders with the consent of the patient's immediate family.

The third article, by Bok, of Harvard's School of Public Health, supports the idea of the "living will," whereby healthy people indicate how they wish to be treated should they become gravely ill. However, the author suggests language to correct what she sees as vague or incomplete provisions in the standard document currently in use (which has been legally recognized by one state, California).

The Universal Job Squeeze

"Worldwide Job Crisis Faces University Graduates" by Malcolm G. Scully, in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (Sept. 27, 1976), 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

For recent college graduates in the United States, Australia, Canada, the Soviet Union, and Western Europe, the chances of finding jobs compatible with their training are slight, writes *Chronicle* editor Scully. The problem is particularly acute in France, where an estimated half of the university graduates in recent years have been unable to find any employment at all. In the Soviet Union, there are too many specialists in some fields and widespread employment of skilled people outside their field of training.

Educators disagree on whether the current job crisis in industrial nations is a "portent" of changing manpower needs or a "cyclical phenomenon" caused by the economic recession of the early 1970s and the increased enrollments of the 1960s. (In Italy and Germany, university enrollment more than doubled between 1964 and 1974.) There is some concern that, in countries already politically restive, large numbers of unemployed or underemployed college graduates "could form a threat to political stability."

Governments' responses have varied: France, Australia, and Canada have emphasized more vocational training in the university; Germany has placed a ceiling on student enrollments; and Sweden has set limits, not only on total college enrollment (38,000) but also on the number of students in each field of study.