Picturing health
Les Archives photographiques de l'OMS
NOTE TO EDITORS AND WRITERS

All material in the Newsletter may be republished, in whole or in part, without permission being sought. Where further information is desired we will do our best to supply it.

Glossy prints of pictures appearing in the Newsletter can be supplied free of charge to illustrate your stories and we ask you to note that frequently only a selection of the available pictures on a particular subject are printed in the Newsletter.

When asking for pictures to illustrate articles, therefore, please specify what points you wish illustrated if photographs relating to these have not appeared in our pages.

But please, do remember that we have many requests and a small staff—further, that the provision of photographs involves the Organization in no small expense. This means that we cannot respond to vague requests to “see a few pictures on this subject”.

ALL THE WORLD LOVES A PICTURE...
LA SOLUTION :

“Qu’on fasse désormais figurer en bonne place, dans l’enseignement médical, l’étude des relations médecin—malade : l’art de guérir y gagnera…”

Attention au choc opératoire!

Eric SCHWAB
OMS Nouvelles, Décembre 1954
Paul ALMASY


Needs of Children

- good family
- good food
- good school
A breakdown of the manufacturing industry gives the following rates: timber, 2.5; metal products, 22.8; food, 19.3; textiles, 11.5; chemicals, 9.9; and the book trade, 7.5.

It was with the introduction of machinery in the nineteenth century that the problem of accidents at work became acute. The conditions of work and especially of safety were extremely bad for many workers, including large numbers of children. In fact, the movement towards greater safety for workers really began with the British legislation intended to protect children in factories. In 1802, a law was passed in Great Britain for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and others employed in coal and other mills and factories. Since then, steady progress has been made in combating occupational injuries and diseases, but efforts must be intensified to devise preventive measures that can eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level these occupational hazards that are increasing in sectors of the economy in step with technical advances.

The prevention of occupational injury and disease depends upon legislation, administrative and technical measures. Labour legislation in most countries of the world makes provision for the safety and health of workers. It generally establishes the basic obligations of employers and workers as well as the structure and functions of the body responsible for seeing that the legal provisions are enforced.

In many countries, this basic legislation is completed by detailed regulations or less mandatory codes of practice.
double incentive

by Didier Henrioud

A health worker checks if anyone in the village has been suffering from fever. (Photo WHO/D. Henrioud)

Didier HENRIOD
World Health, January 1973
Ajaib S. KOCHAR  
*World Health*, July 1972

**AROUND THE WORLD**

**Massive health outlay in Malaysia**

Health development projects under the Second Malaysia Plan will cost the country 230,660,000 Malaysian dollars (about US$2,000,000). Mr. S.Y. Lee, Minister of Health, told delegates to the 25th World Health Assembly in Geneva that his government believes good health to be the birthright of every Malaysian and the basis of economic productivity. Expansion of rural and urban medical services over the period 1971-75 takes high priority in Malaysia’s national and economic development plan.

In Malaysia, communicable diseases are still a major cause of illness and death. With WHO assistance, the Health Ministry is building up an epidemiological service to prevent or at least attenuate major epidemics. General practitioners and hospital doctors throughout the country will form the backbone of this national disease intelligence network.

Rapid industrialization, land spoilage by mining, deforestation for agricultural expansion, widespread use of fertilizers and pesticides, urbanization and increasing motorized transportation—each of these is contributing to environmental pollution in Malaysia. Aware of the risks and anxious to minimize the effects, the government plans a central unit for pollution control and has requested expert advice from WHO consultants.

**India fights the white plague**

India, with its population of over 550 million, has about two million infectious cases of TB. Under ideal conditions, 90 per cent could be cured by modern drug treatment in about a year.

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*Out of two million Indians with infectious tuberculosis, only about five per cent fail to recognize the symptoms. (Photo WHO/A. Kohar)*
A NEW OUTLOOK FOR HIV/AIDS

Announcement to readers
As a result of financial constraints, publication of World Health is suspended as from the end of 1998. We thank all our readers for their loyalty and support, and look forward to continuing to provide useful and up-to-date health information through WHO’s other publications.
• 2004 – Les Archives photographiques
• Sous-fonds Photographies
• Sous-fonds Photographes
• Sous-fonds Photographes
• Sous-fonds Photographes
• La collection *World Health* de référence
World war against Malaria:

In the world struggle against malaria, nomads can sometimes, although quite unintentionally, carry on what amounts to a "fifth column" action in favour of the common enemy, the malaria parasite. Through them, malaria may re-invade territories from which it has been banished. For when the nomads set up their tents, the mosquitoes come around and may easily become infected from any malaria sufferers among them. There is then a real risk of the infection being carried to neighbouring villages that had been cleared of the disease. The Iraq Government is deriving 70% of its oil-well profits to building prosperity in Mesopotamia, and fully realizes that, first, malaria must be eradicated. The disease was probably one of the causes of the fall of this ancient civilization—it has
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The malaria eradication campaign that began in 1917 with help from the World Health Organization has been carried to the most remote villages, and takes in also the wandering tribes of Kurdistan. About three million Kurds migrate with the seasons between the frontiers of Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Turkey. It is difficult to keep trace of their movements, yet if left without any sanitary supervision, the nomads are a constant menace to the success of the eradication campaigns undertaken by those countries.

"Nomadic malaria" must therefore be tracked down. The anti-malaria teams are welcomed by the tribes whose first contact this often is with anything like a health service.
2006 – Le site web des Archives de l'OMS
Depuis 2008, la Photothèque OMS
- Photothèque OMS / Back Office
La photothèque de l'OMS, toute entière consultable en ligne, contient des milliers de photographies retraçant :

- la santé en général et les maladies,
- les faits ayant trait à la santé publique,
- l'histoire de la santé publique depuis 1948.

Cette collection de photographies constitue à la fois une référence historique et une représentation actuelle des efforts faits pour la santé publique au niveau mondial.
Les départements de la Communication et des Records et Archives de l'OMS, maintiennent cette photothèque en ligne.
• Un projet commun Communication/Archives
Title
EURO DIABETES

Headline
An entire region in Hungary, Somogy, with a population of 395,000, has been studied for ten years by Dr. I. Angeli in order to determine the incidence of diabetes and to identify, if possible, the factors that favor its development.

Credit
WHO /Tibor Farkas

Date
00/00/1970

Country
Hungary

Caption
As diabetics grow older they frequently develop eye trouble. Like all diabetics in her community, this old lady is having her eyesight tested.

Keywords
woman ; old person ; optical device ; physical examination

Country related
Hungary

WHO Regions
EURO - Regional Office for Europe
• Niveaux d'accès, auto-censure & problèmes de droits
• Période "grise", années 1990-2000, nouveaux supports
• Archives VS Communication: un projet commun, des visions & besoins différents
• Droits de la personnalité, droit à l'image, éthique