

**Anti-tuberculosis Campaign in Developing Countries, *Médecine et Hygiène*,
Geneva, 1968, No. 849.**

As Dr. Mahler underlined, the drawing up of a national tuberculosis eradication campaign in developing countries is a complicated operation harassed especially by organizational and administrative problems. The best way must be found to restrict the spread of endemic tuberculosis with existing medical and hygiene facilities and with the resources which will be made available to combat tuberculosis in the years ahead. A "groundwork programme" is thus started: it is inadequate in the opinion of tuberculosis specialists in the advanced countries—for whom it is only a threadbare substitute—whilst our colleagues working in the countries of the Third World observe yet again that there is one type of medicine for the wealthy and another for the poor.

Nevertheless, they know that in public health matters a situation such as exists in developing countries calls not for costly individual medical attention, available only to a few of the privileged class, but for a programme on a modest scale adapted to existing resources and therefore applicable to the majority of the population. In this manner their efforts to eradicate tuberculosis will be valuable as they are the best possible under the circumstances.

Dr. Holm, Executive Director of the International Anti-tuberculosis Union, recently appealed to all National Anti-tuberculosis Associations in advanced countries to devote 1 % of the funds they collect, during their annual fund-raising drives by means of special stamp issues, to the starting up and development of national anti-tuberculosis associations in developing countries. This gesture of solidarity is of great symbolic value as it springs direct from public generosity and because the assistance of national anti-tuberculosis associations' voluntary workers is indispensable everywhere. Nevertheless, it is the essential aid given by international organizations and through bilateral or multilateral government technical assistance programmes which will enable the tuberculosis eradication programme to make rapid progress in underdeveloped countries. That is why we follow with interest the efforts of the International Anti-tuberculosis Union to start, with such aid, an effective anti-tuberculosis programme in Africa.

**International Seminar at Tashkent, *Nouvelles du FISE/UNICEF*,
No. 54-55, October-November 1968—Paris.**

The 1967 International Seminar on pre-school-age children in Tashkent, at the invitation of the government of the USSR, was held as a result of the particular interest of UNICEF/FISE for children of that age group. Its aim was to enable the 22 participants from Africa, the