rtant feature of the website is ‘dossiers’ – collections of authoritative articles and background information on key science-related issues of direct interest to developing countries.

A free e-mail alert is available giving details of what has been posted on the website over the past week. To register for this alert, one may go to http://www.scidev.net/register.

The website also provides information about other SciDev.Net activities. These include the creation of regional networks in developing countries, linking together individuals and institutions that share our goals, and training workshops addressing the task of capacity building in science and technology communication. To read an editorial summarizing our activities in 2002 and our plans for 2003, go to http://www.scidev.net/archives/editorial/comment44.html.

Amongst others, the website is supported by the Third World Academy of Sciences.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Vol. IX] OCTOBER 1940 [NO. 10

Tuberculosis in India

The Indian Medical Gazette has issued a special tuberculosis number this month. In the preparation of this number and in the selection of contributions for inclusion, the editor has had the assistance of an editorial committee of the Tuberculosis Association in India. The contributors include many of the best-known tuberculosis workers in India and the contributions deal with a number of aspects of this subject which is so vital to India’s health, but the majority are clinical articles written by specialists for the benefit of the practitioner.

Two important papers deal with conditions that may easily be mistaken for tuberculosis but are not tuberculosis in origin; Dr Ukil writes on chronic infections (non-tuberculous) of the lung, and Dr Grimodt-Möller and Mr. Barton describe a condition which they call ‘eosino-

Tuberculosis Association of India. There is much inspiration to be gained from America’s experience and much to be learnt, but there is little that can be translated directly into terms suited to Indian conditions. Dr. Grimodt-Möller on the other hand outlines a policy that can be adopted in India immediately and is yet capable of expansion.

Finally, the editor, Dr. L. E. Napier, emphasizes the importance of the adoption in India of a fixed policy, as he points out that vacillation shakes the confidence of the lay public without whose wholehearted cooperation any policy will fail. He considers that we know enough about tuberculosis in general, and conditions in India in particular, to frame such a policy, whilst at the same time making allowance for future advances in our knowledge and improvement in local conditions. He supports Dr. Grimodt-Möller’s recommendations with the proviso that the establishment of industrial colonies for ex-patients is perhaps not really suited to Indian conditions as they exist to-day.

This is the fifth year in succession that the Indian Medical Gazette has published a special tuberculosis number. This number constitutes a valuable contribution to the subject and will be found of great interest, not only to medical men but to all interested in this aspect of the welfare of India and her people.