In this month’s *Bulletin*

**WHO 60th anniversary commemorative volume**

Every month in 2008, the *Bulletin* features a classic public health poster with a commentary on the topic illustrated. This month’s feature is malaria. Marcel Tanner and Don de Savigny (82) examine why malaria eradication is back on the global health agenda; Anthony Mbonye et al. (93–100) assess the efficacy of malaria treatment among pregnant women, and Samuel Shillcutt et al. (101–110) look at the cost-effectiveness of different methods of diagnosing malaria in endemic countries. Dr Awa Marie Coll-Seck, Executive Director of Roll Back Malaria, (91–92) talks about her hopes for a new facility to make subsidized antimalarials available to developing countries.

- **Netherlands**
  - **Measuring the trauma burden**
    - Herman Holdag et al. (111–117) find that road traffic injuries are responsible for most of the major trauma burden in a developed country.

- **Ukraine**
  - **Resistance to change**
    - Rifat Atun & Igor Olynik (147–154) document the difficulties in implementing tuberculosis control policies in Ukraine.

- **Australia and European Union**
  - **Outcomes and coverage of vaccination**
    - Anthony Nardone et al. (118–125) report on the coverage of rubella vaccination in Australia and 16 European countries. Francis Andre et al. (140–146) calculate the return on investment for vaccination policies in low-income countries.

- **Jordan**
  - **Politics and the ashtray**
    - Dale Gavlak (89–90) discusses what needs to be done to stop the epidemic of smoking in WHO’s Eastern Mediterranean Region.

- **United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya**
  - **Care and treatment of sick children**
    - Hugh Reyburn et al. (132–139) find that much improvement is needed in the care given to children in paediatric wards, and Peter Cherutich et al. (155–160) describe the barriers to good care of HIV-infected children.

- **Bangladesh**
  - **Vicious cycles**
    - Aasha Mehreen Amin (85–86) describes a primary health care project to break the cycle of poverty and poor health.

- **Eye on public health**
  - Jeremy Wagstaff (87–88) explains why it has taken so long for satellite technologies to become useful in public health emergencies.

- **Why are we prone to disease?**
  - Randolph Nesse (83) proposes that evolutionary biology should be taught as an integral part of public health training.

- **A snapshot of maternal health worldwide**
  - Archana Shah et al. (126–131) describe how a WHO global survey was used to monitor maternal and perinatal health in countries.

- **Catching cases**
  - Eloi Marijon et al. (84) make the case for echocardiographic screening of children at risk of rheumatic heart disease.