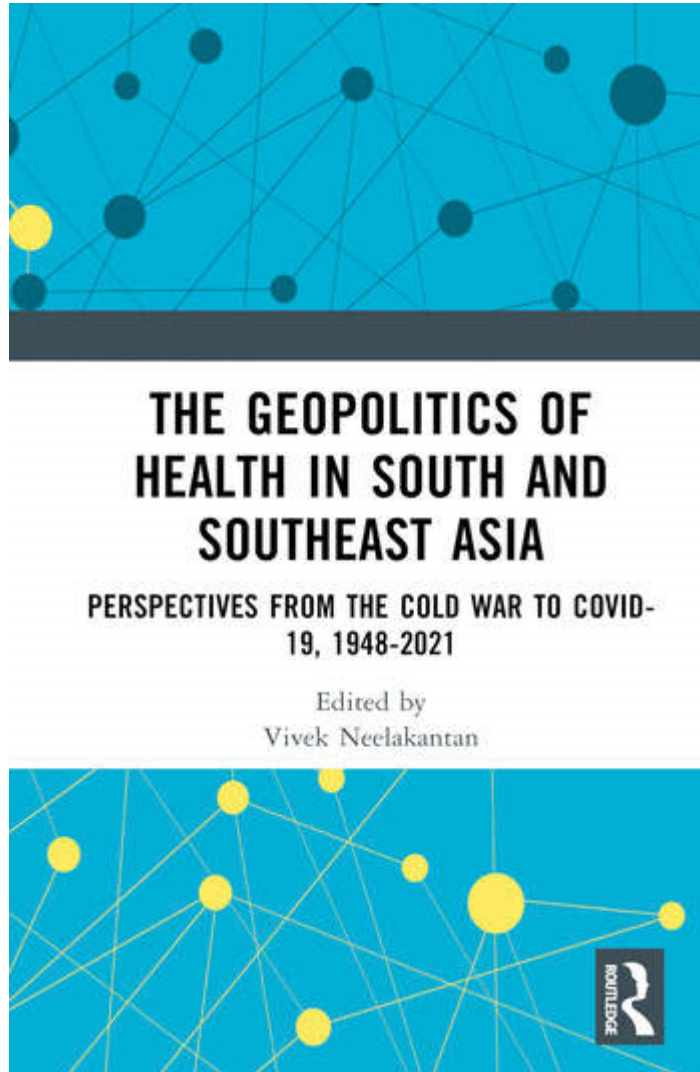


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 VIENNA



BOOK PRESENTATION

right after the Regional Guest Lecture by Dr Vivek Neelakantan „The Monsoon Asia of Geographers: The Cold War Beginnings of the SEARO (WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia), 1948-60“

In 1947, the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization (WHO) divided the world into a series of health areas, taking into consideration the prevalence of endemic and epidemic diseases and sanitary problems. Members of the Interim Commission imagined Southeast Asia as a geo-political construct: The Central and Southeastern parts of Asia, together with Indonesia, i.e., the Monsoon Asia of Geographers should be considered as one epidemiological area. It would include the endemic foci of cholera and tuberculosis and territories most readily affected by that disease; also foci of plague endemic and epidemic. It is free from yellow fever but is severely affected by malaria, by fleaborne and mite borne rickettsiosis and by the ubiquitous smallpox. Most of the area suffers from the food deficiencies of the rice eaters, from a high tuberculosis morbidity and mortality in its cities and the prevalence of that disease in rural districts. The edited volume illustrates the geopolitical complexity of South and Southeast Asia in international health. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has mobilized experts and governments alike and has led to a securitized approach to global health, this book examines the strengths and weaknesses of a regional approach to global health histories.



Malaria Control in Thailand: 200 Tons of Insecticide DDT shipped to Bangkok by International Cooperation Administration (ICA) are unloaded by oxcarts to reach remote villages.

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