In this month’s *Bulletin*

WHO 60th anniversary commemorative volume

This month’s cover is of a classic public health poster on yaws, a disease that still exists in isolated tropical communities. In an editorial (499) and an interview (507–508), Kingsley Asiedu, from WHO’s Department of Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases, talks about past failures to eradicate yaws and what is needed now.

In an editorial (498), WHO’s Director-General and two foreign ministers report on progress made in analysing the relationship between health and foreign policy. Gary Humphreys (501–502) reports on the recent WHO initiative to encourage surgeons across the world to use safety checklists when they operate on patients.

Call for papers: Jane Wallace et al. (500) invite contributions to the upcoming *Bulletin* theme issue on communication in public health.

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**Europe**

**Deadly dairy subsidies**

Ffion Lloyd-Williams et al. (535–541) estimate the burden of cardiovascular disease as a result of excess dietary saturated fats attributable to the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union.

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**India**

**Estimating cancer survival rates**

Rajaraman Swaminathan et al. (509–515) demonstrate that active follow-up of cancer patients yields the most reliable estimates of cancer survival rates.

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**Japan**

**G8 and health**

Fiona Fleck (503–504) reports on how the Group of Eight (G8) industrialized nations will discuss the growing global food crisis at their annual gathering this month in Japan.

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**Chile, Nigeria and Sri Lanka**

**Treating schizophrenia in low-resource settings**

Dan Chisholm et al. (542–551) claim that treatment coverage could be increased using cost-effective interventions.

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**South Africa**

**Intimate femicide–suicide**

Shanaz Mathews et al. (552–558) argue that legal gun ownership is the major factor associated with the world’s highest reported rates of femicide–suicide.

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**New Zealand**

**Integration and cooperation**

Holly Else (505–506) reports on recent changes in delivering primary health care to New Zealanders, particularly to the Maori population.

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**Europe**

**Future demand and supply**

Richard Scheffler et al. (516–523) forecast the global shortage of physicians for 2015.

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**Chile, Nigeria and Sri Lanka**

**Translating knowledge into practice**

Cynthia Cordero et al. (524–534) describe how selected health research funding agencies promote the translation of their research into policy and practice.

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**Chile, Nigeria and Sri Lanka**

**Early loss to programme for HIV-infected patients**

Martin WG Brinkhof et al. (559–567) analyse the increasing problem of early loss of patients on antiretroviral treatment programmes.

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**Chile, Nigeria and Sri Lanka**

**Finance for tuberculosis**

Katherine Floyd & Andrea Pantoja (568–576) estimate the financial resources needed to meet tuberculosis control goals set for 2015.