

23—Sources of Help

The United States has several members on the panels and has been represented on all the temporary expert committees and special conferences

The main tasks of the ILO in the field of occupational safety and health are

International instruments These include conventions and recommendations, and also model safety codes and codes of practice. An *Encyclopedia of Occupational Health and Safety* has been prepared in English and French, to succeed *Occupation and Health*, which was published in 1930. This is designed to provide guidance to a wide range of people concerned with health, safety, and welfare at work. Although problems are reviewed from an international angle, special account is taken of the needs of developing countries.

The compilation of technical studies

The publication of medical and technical studies

Direct assistance to governments, by furnishing experts, drafting regulations, supplying information, etc.

Collaboration with other international organizations, the World Health Organization, and the International Organization for Standardization

Assistance to national safety and health organizations, research centers, employers' associations, trade unions, etc., in different countries

In general, keeping in touch with the safety and health movement throughout the world and assisting the movement by all the means in its power

Under the expanded technical assistance program of the United Nations, the ILO office has sent safety and health and labor inspection experts to Argentina, Burma, Chile, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey. Under the United Nations Development Program, the ILO has sent safety and health and labor inspection experts to more than 30 countries throughout the world. In many cases it has supplied technical equipment for laboratory and demonstration purposes.

Fellowships under the program have been

awarded to safety and health officials in several countries to enable them to study in highly industrialized countries.

Pan American Health Organization

Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd St NW, Washington, D C 20037

Originally established as the International Sanitary Bureau in 1902, the Pan American Health Organization serves as the regional office for the World Health Organization for the Americas. The purposes of the PAHO are to promote and coordinate the efforts of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to combat disease, lengthen life, and promote the physical and mental health of the people.

Programs encompass technical collaboration with governments in the field of public health, including such subjects as sanitary engineering and environmental sanitation, eradication or control of communicable diseases, and maternal and child health.

World Health Organization

Avenue Appia, Geneva, Switzerland

The United States became a member of the World Health Organization on June 21, 1948, by joint resolution of Congress. There are over 125 member nations and 3 associate member nations in WHO.

WHO's objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health—physical, mental, and social. The organization recognizes health as fundamental to the attainment of peace and security, and as being dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and states.

WHO assists countries to strengthen their public health services, including environmental sanitation, mental health, communicable disease control, and health aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Advisory and demonstration teams are sent to countries requesting assistance.

Educational Institutions

Many colleges and universities offer formal courses in industrial safety. In a publication "Educational Opportunities in Occupational Safety and Health," compiled by the American Society of Safety Engineers, accredited four-year colleges and universities are grouped by