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Iberian Peninsula and the Americas: Perspectives from the

of 1918-1919

Influenza Pandemic

The Spanish
Chapter Three

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Portugal and International Scientific Networks

A Medico-Sanitary Public Discourse

Richard Jorge and the Construction of Portuguese Emancipation in Public Opinion Circles and between Spaces. Despite the impact of the public sanitarian—The Portuguese quest for the

General of Health—
In 1998, after five years of experience as the Director of the National Institute of Public Health, Jorge joined the University of California, San Francisco, where he served as the Founding Director of the Center for Global Health. Jorge’s work focused on the integration of global health into medical education and research, and he played a key role in the development of new partnerships and collaborations in the field. In 2002, he was awarded the prestigious John D. MacArthur Fellowship, which recognized his contributions to the field of global health. Jorge continued to be an influential leader in the field of global health, and his work has been instrumental in shaping the course of public health education and practice.
The Beginning of the 1918-19 Influenza Pandemic

The Health Division of the League of Nations' Conference of Medical Experts recommended to other countries, especially to those in the Western Hemisphere, to take precautions in preventing the spread of the disease. In June 1918, the United States outbreak in the Pacific was the first instance of the disease. The Spanish flu epidemic had a much greater impact on the European continent, which resulted in the establishment of the League of Nations. Its main purpose was to promote international cooperation to prevent further spread of the disease.
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The measures put forward by Jožef in the official note of September 27, 1918, were published repeatedly during the months of October and November. The purpose of the edict was to introduce certain measures to combat the spread of the epidemic and to prevent and control its further spread. The measures included:

1. The compulsory inspection of public buildings, schools, and other places where people gather.
2. The prohibition of public gatherings and events.
3. The closure of public places and shops.
4. The prohibition of public transport.
5. The requisitioning of food and other essential goods.

Although these measures were justified on medical and sanitary reasons, they also provided useful in cases where the government wanted to control the spread of the epidemic. The measures were put into place in response to the spread of the epidemic, which was reported to be spreading from the South to the North, and from the North to other parts of the country. The measures were intended to prevent the further spread of the epidemic and to control its impact on the population.
Richard Joffe, Alice Ego

The problem of drug addiction has been a significant issue in public health for decades. The use of synthetic drugs, especially synthetic cannabinoids, has been on the rise, leading to increased harm to individuals and communities. Public health professionals and policymakers must develop effective strategies to address this growing problem.

To combat the spread of these drugs, local governments and health agencies have implemented various measures. These include educational campaigns, treatment programs, and law enforcement efforts. However, community engagement and grassroots initiatives have also played a crucial role in raising awareness and promoting prevention strategies.

Collaborative efforts between healthcare providers, law enforcement, and community organizations have been instrumental in addressing the challenges posed by synthetic drug use. By working together, these stakeholders can effectively monitor trends, allocate resources, and implement targeted interventions.

In conclusion, addressing the issue of synthetic drug addiction requires a multi-faceted approach involving education, prevention, treatment, and support systems. It is essential to involve all sectors of society in the fight against drug addiction to ensure a safer and healthier community for all.
pro-economia strategies have successfully taken the most prominent measures to promote economic growth and development. The policy of "socialismo" aims at balancing the interests of workers and employers, while promoting social harmony and stability. The government has introduced several measures to strengthen social security, promote education, and improve living standards. The country also emphasizes the role of technology and innovation in driving economic growth. However, challenges remain, including the need for further policy reforms to address income inequality and promote inclusive growth.
we call today the modern welfare state.

In the context of the early 20th century, the social insurance system in Germany and other European countries was developed. The system was based on the idea of providing financial support to individuals in times of need, such as unemployment, sickness, and old age. This was a significant departure from the previous system of poor relief, which was characterized by a lack of systematic organization and a high level of government intervention.

The modern welfare state was designed to provide a more comprehensive and structured system of social protection. It was characterized by the following features:

1. Universal coverage: The system was designed to cover all citizens, regardless of their income or employment status.

2. Automatic benefits: Benefits were automatically paid to eligible individuals, rather than requiring proof of need.

3. Social solidarity: The system was based on the principle of social solidarity, with contributions from all members of society to provide support for those who are in need.

4. Increased government intervention: The government played a more active role in the provision of social services, rather than relying solely on private charitable organizations.

The modern welfare state has undergone significant changes over time, with variations in the level and type of benefits, as well as changes in the funding and administration of the system. However, the fundamental principles of the modern welfare state remain a central part of social policy in many countries today.


Jean-Paul Sartre (1944). La question de l'existence humaine. 1938-1942.


