

New Zealand for deposit to the Revolving Fund. Accordingly, New Zealand's total contribution to UNESCO for 1949 amounts to \$47,135.

Until last September the co-ordination of UNESCO activities in New Zealand was undertaken by an Acting National Commission. In September the Permanent National Commission for UNESCO, consisting of fifteen members, was set up, and so far has held three meetings. The Department of External Affairs continues to act as the main channel of communication between the National Commission and the Secretariat of UNESCO, and also advises the Commission on questions of external relations.

4. THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

The World Health Organization formally came into existence on 7 April, 1948, when the number of United Nations' members accepting its constitution reached twenty-six. There are now sixty members. The first World Health Assembly met at Geneva from 25 June to 24 July, 1948, and approved a 1948 budget of \$(U.S.)4,800,000, which includes \$(U.S.)2,125,000 for repayment of loans made to the interim Commission by the United Nations and \$(U.S.)1,650,000 as a working fund capital, and a 1949 budget of \$(U.S.)5,000,000. New Zealand's contributions are \$23,324 and \$24,153 respectively.

The Assembly approved six major health campaigns dealing, namely, with malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, nutrition, environmental hygiene, and maternal and child health. In the first 1949 quarter, \$(U.S.)716,045 were allocated for advisory services, demonstrations, and fellowships connected with these campaigns in thirty-four countries. The Assembly also appointed an Executive Board of eighteen members which, in conjunction with the Director-General at the head of the Secretariat, is responsible for fulfilling decisions of the Assembly. The Executive Board was instructed to set up expert committees for each of these six campaigns, and similar action was taken on biological standardization—*e.g.*, standardization of different types of penicillin—and on unification of pharmacopœias. Provision was also made for study of a wide range of other subjects, including poliomyelitis.

The Assembly adopted as World Health Assembly Regulations No. 1 the regulations on nomenclature, including compilation and publication, with respect to diseases and causes of death in order to ensure uniformity and comparability of these statistics. These regulations apply to all members unless notice of rejection is given. The regulations have been accepted by New Zealand.