

Accordingly, two alternative draft methods of election are included in the statute.

The Rapporteur, in his report, recommended that the Council should adopt a solution providing for the maintenance of the *status quo*.

During the sitting of the Council at its meeting on the 28th May the Rapporteur suggested, in view of the fact that the negotiations in the matter of certain changes involved in the reform of the Communications and Transit Organization were not concluded, that the Council adjourn consideration of the question until its September session. To this the Council agreed.

HEALTH.

The representative of New Zealand, as Rapporteur for this subject, presented,—

(a) The report on the work of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth session of the Health Committee.

(b) The report on the work of the annual assembly of the General Advisory Health Council. (Documents C. 148, M. 96, 1937, III; C. 219, M. 159, 1937, III; C. 246, 1937, III.)

The Rapporteur expressed, on behalf of all the members of the Council, the regret felt on the occasion of the death of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The collaboration of Mr. Rockefeller through the Foundation began in the early days of the League of Nations organization, and as a result it had been possible to arrange for the interchange of public-health officers, the extension of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service, and the creation of the Singapore Bureau. At the moment when the report on health was to be presented it seemed fitting that a tribute be paid to the man who made possible agencies and activities almost unique in their sphere, and the Rapporteur asked the members to join him in an expression of sympathy to Mr. Rockefeller's family and associates.

The Health Committee in their report also paid tribute to the memory of one of its very first members—Dr. A. Lutrario, former Director-General of Public Health in Italy. Dr. Lutrario had worked unstintingly in the cause of international health work. The Council desired to associate itself with the condolences which the committee had conveyed to his family and to the Italian authorities.

The Rapporteur then raised a point in connection with the limited membership of the Health Committee, and suggested that consideration might be given to its extension.

In October, 1937, the First International Congress of Medical Officers of Health is to be held in Paris. In addition, the French Minister of Health proposes to call a Study Conference comprising the Ministers of Health of all the European countries. An invitation to attend has been extended to the Rapporteur. The Council was asked to convey its thanks to the French Government, and the Rapporteur expressed his personal appreciation of the invitation to himself.

The Health Committee's membership has been completed by the appointment of Colonel Russell (India) and Dr. Szule (Poland). I would refer you to my report dated 12th February, 1937, pages 16–17, in which I commented on the constitution of the Health Committee.

Draft Rules of Procedure were drawn up by the committee and submitted for approval by the Council (see Document C. 148, M. 96, 1937, III).

Dr. Offringa, Director-General of the Public Health Services of the Netherlands Indies, was recommended by the committee for appointment to the post of President of the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene.

Various observations and proposals were put forward by the committee with a view to ensuring the necessary co-operation between its own work and the programme of investigations which the Advisory Committee on Social Questions proposed to the League in general. The Advisory Committee had also prepared a report covering proposals of a similar nature. In order to avoid duplication it was suggested that the Rapporteurs on both subjects should confer with a view to determining the questions to be studied by the various League bodies, either separately or in co-operation.

The Health Committee also considered the chapters of the report of the Health Mission to Spain dealing with measures for the prevention of epidemics. Following on a study of the matter by the committee, it was arranged that a consultation should take place between experts regarding the prevention of typhus, and their conclusions deal with the most effective and practical methods to be employed in various circumstances. The report of the experts has been communicated to all public health administrations, and published in the bulletin of the Health Organization.

A programme of work for its full term of office has been drawn up by the committee, including the study of nutrition problems, and at the present time it is engaged in a series of further technical investigations with a view to supplementing the data to be placed at the disposal of the national health authorities.

For the purpose of carrying out its three-year plan of work the committee proposed to reconstitute certain technical commissions, and the setting-up of commissions on physical fitness and leprosy.

With reference to its studies on housing and nutrition, the committee has secured the creation, in several countries, of national committees for the purpose of carrying its programme of study into effect.

The proposals included in the report (Document C 246) were adopted by the Council.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

The report on the work of its first session held in Geneva from 15th April to 1st May, was presented by the representative of Chile (Documents C 235, M. 169, 1937, IV; C. 251, 1937, IV). The committee's main subjects of discussion were:—

- (1) The organization and future work of the committee;
- (2) The normal life of the child in the family;
- (3) Children and young persons in danger of neglect and delinquency; and
- (4) Traffic in women and children.