

The conference on road traffic adopted a convention on the unification of road signalling, and a convention and an agreement intended to do away with certain formalities and charges to which motor tourist traffic is at present liable. The conference also had before it a draft convention on international commercial motor transport. Owing to the great and steady growth of commercial motor traffic in the past few years, a great many delegations considered themselves unable to form a correct idea of the legal consequences of a convention on this subject, and the conference decided that it would be better to hold over for a later conference such solutions as it might be desirable to adopt internationally, after the further necessary enquiries into the legislation of the various countries had been completed.

The Second Committee, in its report, briefly referred to the work carried out by the Transit Organization with regard to the preparation of the Fourth General Conference on Communications which was to meet on October 12. This Conference was to examine, *inter alia*, the expediency from an economic and social standpoint of fixing movable feasts and reforming the calendar.

The Transit Committee had felt unable to deal with the question of the transport of agricultural products, to which its attention had been drawn by the Conference for Concerted Economic Action, until the policy of co-operation between agricultural countries was sufficiently fixed. The Second Committee, however, was of the opinion that, pending such time, certain aspects might already be considered, for instance, the reduction of railway tariffs and Customs dues on agricultural products. The International Institute of Agriculture was prepared to give the Transit Organization the benefit of its collaboration and documentation.

The Second Committee noted with satisfaction that the Transit Organization, which had at first been obliged to attach special importance to questions of principle relating to the legal settlement of international difficulties in respect of communications, was now co-operating more and more in the work of economic reconstruction and was "placing an impartial service for the study of the great economic and technical questions of communications and public works at the disposal of all nations." The Second Committee expressed its appreciation, in particular, of the co-operation recently established with the National Government of China for the study of questions of public works. Likewise the Committee expressed its confidence that the Transit Organization will endeavour to take suitable steps to comply with requests for advice which it may receive from Governments, such as the requests for advice in respect of public works referred to in the report of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

Health

The work of the Health Organization was reviewed by the Second Committee, which noted that this work is becoming more and more systematized and is being extended to an ever-growing number of countries in all continents.

The Health Organization has co-operated during the past year with (1) the Czechoslovak Ministry of Public Health and Physical Education, with a view to survey of health conditions in certain districts; (2) the Greek Government in the creation of a health centre; (3) the Bulgarian Government in the campaign against endemic syphilis; (4) the Roumanian Government in organizing an enquiry into the causes and prevention of infant mortality; (5) the Liberian Government in studying the problems raised by Liberia's request to the League for assistance; (6) the Bolivian Government in the training of a certain number of public health officers, in a study of disease conditions in certain tropical and sub-tropical regions, and by advising the Government on a plan of re-organization; (7) the Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean and Uruguayan Governments in organizing enquiries regarding infant mortality; (8) the