

body in 1948. The first World Health Assembly met in Geneva in June of that year and took as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". Canada played an important part in the preparatory meetings leading to the creation of WHO, and became one of its first members. A Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Deputy Minister of National Health, became the first Director-General, a post which he held until 1953.

The main organs of WHO are: the annual World Health Assembly, which is the Organization's legislative body; the Executive Board, which meets semi-annually and is composed of 18 persons designated by elected member states for their competence in the field of health; and the Secretariat, headed by Dr. M. G. Candau, the Director-General, which implements the Assembly's decisions. In May, 1958, the eleventh World Health Assembly took formal recognition of the agreement signed by the President of the tenth World Health Assembly whereby Dr. Candau would continue in office for an additional period of two years beyond his five-year contract.

WHO's activities fall into two main categories — advisory services and general international health services. Advisory services are provided to help countries strengthen their own health services. Experts are trained, and demonstration teams for disease control are provided to help governments deal with such health problems as nutrition, sanitation, maternal and child care, tuberculosis and malaria. WHO's general international health services cover a wide range of activities including special research projects on a number of parasitic and virus diseases, standardization of pharmaceutical drugs, and the publication of a large variety of scientific works, as well as health statistics.

WHO continued to give special priority to the world-wide eradication on malaria, in view of the growing resistance of the mosquito to all insecticides which are in current use. It is estimated that, in 1958, government expenditures in the field of malaria eradication were about \$57 million. The World Health Organization's Malaria Fund was established in 1955 by WHO for research and to provide equipment, supplies and services in the eradication campaign. By January 14, 1959, the Fund had raised approximately 8.2 million dollars from fifteen countries. It is estimated that WHO will need some \$50 million over a five year period, as its part in the malaria eradication campaign.

The year 1958 was marked by a special commemorative session of the World Health Assembly in Minneapolis on the tenth anniversary of WHO. The Assembly heard messages from President Eisenhower, Mr. Hammarskjöld, and from leaders in the field of international health. Immediately thereafter, the eleventh World Health Assembly was convened. It lasted from May 28 to June 13, 1958, and was attended by delegates from eighty-five member and associate member states. The Canadian Delegation was headed by Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health. The Director-General reported that, as in preceding years, a considerable part of WHO's resources had been devoted to the attack on communicable diseases, which remained one of the most serious challenges to the organiza-