

The delegates of certain Mandatory Powers referred to the difficulties encountered by Governments in carrying out their mandates.

Observations were made on the problem of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, which had already been frequently discussed. The Polish delegate expressed the hope that the surplus Jewish population of Central and Eastern Europe would be allowed to settle in Palestine, and that, for this purpose, Zionist immigration would be intensified, in view of the particularly favourable economic position of the territory. The Persian and Iraq delegates hoped that Zionist immigration would not take place to the detriment of the acquired rights of the native Arab population. The delegate of the United Kingdom, the mandatory Power for Palestine, said that his Government was equally solicitous for the interests of both elements, Jewish and Arab, of the Palestine population. He referred to the provisions of the mandate and the interpretative authority of the Mandates Commission, which had recently confirmed that Jewish immigration should depend on the economic power of absorption of the territory under mandate.

3. FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

Arbitral Procedure between Poland and Danzig relating to Social Insurance.

On July 2nd, 1934, a Convention relating to social insurance was concluded between Poland

and Danzig. This Convention provides for the setting up of an Arbitral Tribunal to settle possible differences of opinion as to its interpretation or application.

The League of Nations' High Commissioner in Danzig requested the Secretary-General to ask the Council if there were any objection to the provisions of the Convention relating to the creation of an Arbitral Tribunal and whether, if necessary, the High Commissioner could appoint the President.

On September 8th the rapporteur to the Council pointed out that in a somewhat similar case (that of an agreement between Danzig and Poland regarding the tobacco monopoly in Danzig, which provided for the setting up of two arbitral tribunals), the Council had seen no objection to the creation of a special tribunal to deal with technical questions which might arise, and had authorised the Secretary-General to appoint the Presidents.

As paragraph 3 of Article 33 of the Convention of July 2nd, 1934, contained a clause providing safeguards in the event of the application of Article 39 of the Treaty of November 9th, 1920, relating to the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, the Council was of opinion that there was no reason to object to the creation of an arbitral tribunal, nor to the appointment of the President of the tribunal, if necessary, by the High Commissioner.

VI.—TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH CHINA.*

The Council's Committee on Technical Co-operation between the League and China met on September 28th.

M. Quo Tai-Chi, Chinese representative, gave the Committee information as to the work of the Chinese National Economic Council. This information related in particular to rural reconstruction and agrarian reform, hydraulic questions and road construction, public health work and the employment bureau for intellectual workers.

The Committee then took note of the remarks of the Technical Organisations on the report of the Technical Agent of the League, which was sent to the Organisations in question in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Council Committee on May 17th, 1934. The Committee observed that the Technical Organisations had taken or intended to take such steps

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. XIV., No. 2, page 35.

as were necessary to facilitate the development of technical co-operation between the League and China.

The Committee stated that it was convinced that the Technical Organisations would continue to give their active support to a work of which the great importance had been emphasised by the Council.

The Committee noted in particular the fact that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would render assistance to the Intellectual Employment Bureaux which the Chinese Government had decided to set up in Nanking and in the West, for the purpose of better adapting the technical training of Chinese students in Europe and the United States to the present requirements of economic reconstruction in China. The Health Organisation and its experts have helped in the development of the Central Field Health Station in conformity with the three-year plan drawn up in 1930, and in the health and veterinary work recently

undertaken in certain provinces of the interior. The Communications and Transit Organisation has directed its activities towards co-operation with the Chinese National Economic Council as regards roads and hydraulic questions; a group of experts appointed by the Organisation is going shortly, at the request of the Chinese Government, to deal on the spot with several hydraulic problems and questions of road communication.

The Technical Agent having pointed out in his report that, apart from certain specialised branches of employment the number of Chinese citizens fitted for participating in the economic reconstruction of their country was steadily growing, the Committee observed that progress might be hastened in this direction if the Chinese administrations and their specialists were enabled more easily to benefit by the experience of administrations and institutions in other countries.

The Committee thanked Dr. Rajchman, the Technical Agent, for the valuable services rendered by him during his mission. On August 1st, Dr. Rajchman, on the conclusion of the mandate entrusted to him by the Committee, returned to his post as Director of the Health Section of the Secretariat.

The Committee considered that it was not essential to proceed at once to appoint a technical agent, and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the continuance and development of the work already undertaken, more especially by sending to China for a short period the Director of one of the Sections of the Secretariat.

2. HEALTH ORGANISATION.

*Work of the Organisation.**

In considering the latest report of the Health Committee, the delegates to the Assembly were impressed with the valuable work accomplished by the Health Organisation.

The Commission on Biological Standardisation has been able to carry on its work of collaboration between the laboratories of the different countries; it has recently adopted international standards and units for a series of therapeutic sera. In June last, a conference for the standardisation of vitamins, held in London under its auspices, achieved remarkable technical results.

The Opium Commission of the Health Organisation has not only carried out all the tasks entrusted to it by international Conventions but has also established a standard method for

* See Assembly resolution: Annex, page 234.

determining the morphine content of raw opium.

The Malaria Commission, in its endeavour to find a remedy as effective as quinine, but less costly, has continued its work on the therapeutic value of "totaquina" and of recently developed synthetic drugs, such as "plasmogin" and "atebrin." The Commission, desiring to place at the disposal of Far-Eastern doctors the advantage of specialised training, organised at Singapore last spring, for the first time, an international course in malariology, with field-work in the Netherlands Indies and the Malay States. Another very valuable course for European malariologists was held under the auspices of the Commission at the Institute of Malariology at Rome.

The Epidemiological Intelligence Service at Geneva and Singapore has been able, through the continuity of its work, to accumulate information which is unique of its kind. The information collected at Geneva has made possible the statistical study of epidemic diseases prevalent during the last decade.

The Singapore Bureau has become indispensable for all health work of the East. The part the Bureau plays in sending out telegraphic messages to announce the onset, evolution and end of epidemics is being increasingly appreciated by the Sanitary Administrations within its area.

The temporary activities of the Health Organisation, as contrasted with the permanent activities, have taken the form of co-operation in health matters with the Governments of various countries, such as assistance in the reorganisation of sanitary services in Greece and China, and the study of factors influencing health, such as pellagra in Rumania and public nutrition in Chile.

In 1932 the Health Organisation took up a question of considerable current interest—the safeguarding of public health in periods of economic depression. In accordance with the Health Committee's recommendations, clinical investigations, parallel with social inquiries, were made in various countries, their object being to compare the state of nutrition in families suffering from total or partial unemployment, with that in groups of the population working full time. These investigations are not yet complete, but the statistical studies of the Health Organisation have revealed the reassuring fact that so far the depression has nowhere increased the general mortality rate.

The Council forwarded the Assembly's report to the Health Committee and, on September 28th, asked the Committee to consider the