League of Nations, Health Organization

Eastern Bureau.

Annual Report for 1927

— AND —

Minutes of the Third Session
of the Advisory Council
held in New Delhi
December, 26th to 29th, 1927.
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REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE EASTERN BUREAU

FOR THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1927.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Advisory Council,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the activities of the Eastern Bureau from January 1st to November 30th, 1927.

In the latter part of the year I was called to Geneva and during my absence from Singapore from the 3rd of August to 13th November, Dr. Biraud was detailed by the Health Section of the Secretariat to assume my duties temporarily. The present document is therefore to be considered as our joint report for the eleven months to 30th November.

Dr. T. Satow, who was holding the position of Deputy Director of the Bureau, was recalled to Tokyo at the end of his year of service in October to resume duties with the Central Sanitary Bureau.

Information Received by Cable:

The number of ports in regular weekly telegraphic communication with the Bureau has been gradually increased in the course of the year from 123 to 140 (see Annex I).

Tientsin in April, Tsingtao in June and Chinwangtao in October became regular informants as a result of the Director's visit to North China in 1926.

The ports of Bassein and Moulmein were included in the list of our weekly correspondents on 30th March and 28th April, respectively, through the kindness of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and in compliance with the desire expressed to the Eastern Bureau by the Netherlands Indies Health Administration.

At a suggestion of the Bureau, the Chief of the Health Service of the Panama Canal Zone promised to notify the occurrence of infectious disease in the ports of Colon and Panama as well as in the Canal Zone.

The Department of Public Health of the Canton Municipal Government and the Port Health Officer of Wei-Hai-Wei are kindly sending us regular information since 4th April and 3rd September respectively.

The Chief of the Health Service of the French Establishments in India has now obtained sanction from his Government to supply us with weekly telegraphic information on health conditions in Pondicherry.

We are indebted to the Health Administrations of Madagascar, Sarawak, the Persian Gulf, the Philippine Islands, Formosa and Western Samoa for their pledges to furnish similar information about the ports of Diego-Suarez, Miri, Bahrein, Abadan, Legaspi, Davao, Takao and Apia.

We have thus reached a point where the efficiency of our service would not be materially increased by the addition to our list of weekly correspondents of the remaining few ports of the Eastern Area, with the notable exception of China. Unfortunately, little further progress can be expected in that country in its present state. However, owing to the importance of Swatow as a port of emigration special arrangements are now being made to get prompt information therefrom.
The port of Vladivostock, which had been sending us telegraphic returns regularly, ceased abruptly to do so from 20th March last. Repeated attempts to re-establish the connection have hitherto failed.

Progress has also been made in the transmission by telegraph of epidemiological information relating to countries taken as a whole.

Since February 22nd the Health Administration of Siam has been notifying the Eastern Bureau by telegram of all cases of cholera occurring on Siamese territory. This information is transmitted to the Principal Civil Medical Officer in Singapore and the Senior Health Officer in Penang. A special supplement to the AA Code has been devised and put into use, to reduce the cost of transmission of such information between Bangkok and Singapore.

The Chief Health Officer of the Federated Malay States is so kind as to notify the Eastern Bureau of the cases of cholera, plague, smallpox, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis which occur in the Federated Malay States, immediately after such cases have been reported to him.

The Department of Public Health of Egypt agreed in March to notify the Bureau by cable all cases of cholera occurring in the whole of Egypt as well as unusual outbreaks of plague and other epidemic diseases.

To all our correspondents, whose kind co-operation is the very basis of the Bureau's condition and success, we take pleasure in expressing here our deep sense of gratitude and appreciation.

From the beginning of the Influenza Epidemic which spread over Europe from January to March the Health Section published a special bulletin which was broadcasted by the wireless station of Nauen. The Eastern Bureau made efforts to collect data relating to the spread to the Eastern countries of this Influenza Epidemic. Japan, Korea and Northern China alone were affected, and we are indebted to the health administrations of these countries for their telegraphic communications concerning the epidemic.

Since the 28th of March the Eastern Bureau has received cables dealing with health conditions in the Austral-Pacific Archipelagoes from Dr. J. H. L. Cumpton, Director of Public Health of the Commonwealth of Australia. They referred generally to isolated cases, or local outbreaks, of measles, German measles, dysentery, Vincent's angina and chickenpox. These data were, with Dr. Cumpton's consent transmitted to our Epidemiological Intelligence Service in Geneva, and were also included under a special heading in our Weekly Fasciculus. The part of the information which could be of interest to the Netherlands East Indies, was immediately transmitted by cable to their Health Administration.

**Information Received by Post:** Besides the epidemiological returns mentioned in our Statistician's report for 1926, the Eastern Bureau has received regularly in the course of the present year periodical bulletins from the following countries and cities:

- Madagascar—Fortnightly Return—for plague
  - Monthly Return—for other epidemic diseases
- Tanganyika Territory—Weekly Return
- Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)—Weekly Return
- Egypt—Weekly Return
- Portuguese India—Weekly Return
- Iraq—Weekly Return
- Indo-China—10-daily and Monthly Returns
- Panama Canal Zone—Weekly and Monthly Returns
- Colombo—Weekly Return
Thanks to the kindness of His Britannic Majesty's Consul and Agent at Jeddah, we now receive a weekly report on the health conditions prevailing in that port and in the Moslem Holy Cities.

Special mention must be made of the returns relating to the ports in China (obtained from hospitals and other sources) which are being sent to the Eastern Bureau by the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Peking; although these returns reach us with unavoidable delay, we are much obliged to Dr. Tsefang Huang for this service.

We are indebted to the Directors of the Observatories at Colombo and Zi-ka-wei (China) for the receipt of meteorological data weekly and monthly, respectively.

Wireless: The development of our wireless service has been satisfactory. Its network has become denser and has greatly extended through the rebroadcast by new stations of our weekly wireless bulletin. We consider it a sound policy to use powerful stations with wide range of action for the broadcast of our bulletin in code, and to leave to stations of less range the broadcast of the bulletin in clear intended for shipping at sea.

Thanks to the kindness of the Governor-General of Madagascar, the wireless station of Tananarive began on the first of October to rebroadcast our coded bulletin received from the Saigon station. This new broadcast, which should be audible all along the eastern coast of Africa in spite of the unfavourable atmospheric conditions prevailing near the Red Sea, is of too recent a date to enable us to realise at present the full benefit which will eventually be derived from it. This rebroadcast has, however, already allowed us to suppress the cables formerly sent weekly to Djibouti, Port Louis (Mauritius), Lourenzo Marquez and Pretoria. We have also been able to discontinue the weekly cable that was being sent to St. Denis (Reunion) and the broadcast from the wireless station of that island which had been functioning through the generosity of the French Government for the benefit of the islands lying in the western part of the Indian Ocean. Arrangements are now pending with the Governor-General of the Italian Somaliland for a further rebroadcast of our bulletin by the station of Mogadiscio. It is hoped that this broadcast would be made on a short wave-length (37 metres) and be audible within a radius of 4,000 kilometres. We feel confident that the Advisory Council would allow us to express on their behalf a deep sense of appreciation to the Governors-General of Madagascar and Italian Somaliland for their generous co-operation.

Thanks to the efforts of your President, wireless liaison has now been established with the Persian Gulf and since the beginning of September we were able to dispense with the weekly cable formerly sent to Bushire. In order to attain this result, it was necessary to replace the broadcast of our bulletin from Bombay with a similar broadcast from Karachi, as the Bombay message could not have been picked up regularly by stations in the Persian Gulf. We hope that in the near future we shall also be able to dispense with the cable now being sent to Basrah when the authorities at Baghdad agree to communicate to that port the weekly message from Saigon which they are able to pick up.

From early in May our full wireless message in code has been broadcasted by the Nauen Station every Saturday for the benefit of European and certain non-European Health Administrations. Since the Nauen messages can be picked up by almost every ship at sea, it is regrettable that the coded broadcast could not have been replaced by our summary "in clear" as suggested by the Advisory Council at its last session.
In conformity with the resolution adopted by the Advisory Council at its last session, arrangements have been made with the Health Administration of the Netherlands East Indies for a broadcast by the Malabar Station of the summary "in clear" of our coded bulletin. The Eastern Bureau cables every Friday, as instructed, this summary to Weltevreden for transmission by Malabar. In the early instances of the broadcast of this summary "in clear," full power of the emitting station was not used, and some confusion in the picking up of the message ensued in India. Since then, Malabar kindly consented to use its biggest transmitter and satisfactory picking up was thus provided to the stations of Madras and Karachi, which repeat for the shipping this summary in clear.

In August, the Director of the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, Japan, expressed the desire to have the summary "in clear" wirelessed by a Japanese station for the benefit of the shipping in Japanese waters. He further consented to take the necessary action to secure such a service and later informed the Bureau that the Japanese Government had agreed to bear the cost of such a broadcast, which we can therefore expect to begin shortly. I have little doubt that the Advisory Council would authorise the Director of the Eastern Bureau to forward to the Japanese Government its sincere thanks for their initiative.

The Advisory Council may recall that it had previously determined the form in which the summary "in clear" should be written; it appears to us that it is possible, while preserving the confidential character of some of the information which is being sent to us, to increase decidedly the value and possible use of this summary by transforming it from a mere statement of the ports in which plague, cholera or smallpox has occurred into a more truly balanced statement of epidemiological facts, which would thereby enable the recipients to realise better whether extensive epidemic, focal outbreaks or isolated cases have occurred in the ports mentioned in the message. It might also prove useful to state in this summary "in clear" what changes have taken place in quarantine notifications, inasmuch as the Bureau will automatically be informed thereanent as soon as the new International Sanitary Convention comes into force. Perhaps the Advisory Council will agree to reconsider the question of the wording of this summary "in clear."

Cables: While early in 1927 the Eastern Bureau had to communicate by means of cable with 21 of its correspondents, this figure has fallen to 15 at the end of November in spite of the fact that, in accordance with the rule of reciprocity laid down by the Advisory Council, weekly cables are now being sent to Tientsin and Canton which are not in a position to pick up our wireless bulletin. There has been therefore an actual reduction of 8 in the number of our weekly cables (See Annex III). These cables which the betterment of our wireless service has enabled us to dispense with, have been referred to above.

Since June 2nd, the weekly cable which the Bureau used to send independently to Mogadiscio, Djibouti, Asmara, and Berbera, is being sent only once to Aden, whence it is being retransmitted to its various destinations; this grouping has resulted in a notable economy. A new system of arranging the contents of our cablegram to the epidemiological service in Geneva, has been devised by the Bureau's Statistician, inspired by the method of coding utilised by the Health Administration of British India. This new system applied since September 29th has reduced by 30 to 40% the cost of our message to Geneva.
As telegraphic communication is cheaper between Geneva and Alexandria than between Singapore and the latter city, arrangements were made with Geneva to have our weekly bulletin cabled through the Health Section to the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Council of Egypt. This procedure, initiated in the middle of July, has proved quite satisfactory.

Annex IV shows at a glance the rapid decrease in the Bureau's expenditure on cables in the latter months. After exceeding the estimates during the first five months of the year our expenditure under that head tallied with them in June, and have since remained well within them in spite of the occasionally high cost of cables sent for administrative purposes.

We are now in a position to foresee the time when expenditure on cables would constitute only a minor item in our budget, when we hope to reduce them to only those to be sent to Saigon, Malabar and Geneva (which is to be equipped with a wide range wireless station under the control of the League) for rebroadcasting and to those to be sent to some ports of China. In addition, of course, would be the necessary administrative messages and those which occasionally need to be sent when atmospheric disturbances or other like circumstances prevent the broadcast messages from being picked up in some countries. Such circumstances have already arisen in the past and we have had to send such extra messages to Japan, British India and Madagascar, on 5, 3 and 2 occasions, respectively.

**Weekly Fasciculus:** Considerable changes have been effected in the contents of the Weekly Fasciculus and in the method of displaying them. The circulation has now reached 400 copies. New headings have been introduced. Since February last, the most recent telegraphic reports concerning the week following that with which the Fasciculus deals, have been included; since March a table has been published at intervals of six weeks, showing the number of healthy and infected rats caught and examined in various ports. Since the end of July, a section has been devoted to information received from Melbourne.

The system of telegraphic notification of infected rats has not yet reached the development and efficiency we had expected. Indeed it is seldom that our correspondents let us know where the infected rats have been found, though the AA Code affords them facilities for doing so. This point is however of capital importance since the need and expediency of adopting quarantine measures differ greatly if the plague-infected rodents have been found on board ships, or in the wharves, or inland and away from the sea-front. As in the table appearing on the first page of our Fasciculus the column referring to infected rats does not allow us to specify the place of capture, we should like to replace it with a more comprehensive heading if our correspondents would but furnish us with the required information.

Three short reports on subjects of current interest have been published this year in the Fasciculus. The first dealing with the influenza epidemic in Japan had been communicated to us by the Central Sanitary Bureau of Tokyo. The second described the plague outbreak in Outer Mongolia and had been contributed by the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, Harbin. For the third relating to the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis which occurred in Portuguese India, we are indebted to the Director of the Health Service of this territory.

We welcome any such contribution of general interest in the future.
**HALF-YEARLY BULLETIN:** Both numbers of the Bulletin for 1926 have been issued with considerable delay and difficulty, which has confirmed our opinion that if such a statistical report must be published its issue ought to be annual only. We are even inclined to go further and state that it is hardly possible in the present state of vital registration in the Far East to get, if not accurate, at least comparable data from the various countries to enable us to prepare a truly reliable record of epidemiological and vital statistics.

We therefore feel we are justified in asking ourselves whether it would not be preferable, from all points of view, to include the data collected by this Bureau in the Year Book of Epidemiological Statistics published regularly by the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League in Geneva.

We would greatly appreciate the comments and opinion of the Advisory Council on this subject.

**INFECTED SHIPS:** Thirty-five Health Administrations in the Eastern Area have pledged themselves to notify the Eastern Bureau of the arrival of infected ships in their ports. This shows that the initiative taken by the Eastern Bureau in this connection has met with general approval.

Unfortunately certain Health Administrations are still sending notifications of infected ships by mail instead of by telegraph. The delay thus engendered deprives the action taken by the Bureau on such occasions of its effectiveness.

The list of infected ships notified by telegraph to their next port of call by the Eastern Bureau is given in Annex II.

The number of ships having, or having had cases of infectious disease on board, which were notified to the Eastern Bureau during the first eleven months of the year amounts to 162. These notifications can be summarised as follow:

<table>
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<th>Disease</th>
<th>Ships</th>
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<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebro-spinal Meningitis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickenpox</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles &amp; German Measles</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Fever</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>1</td>
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It is noteworthy that the Director of the Health Service of the Panama Canal Zone has agreed to notify to the Eastern Bureau any infected ship leaving Panama and westwardbound. Thus has our system of information been extended from the Suez to the Panama Canal.

As in the past year, the President of the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Council of Egypt has been kind enough to keep us informed by a weekly cable of the health conditions prevailing in El Tor.
With regard to the quarantine station of Kamaran, we refer to the Convention signed by the British and Dutch Governments in June, 1926, for exercising sanitary control on the pilgrims on their way to Mecca. According to Article 6 of this Convention, the Government of British India agreed to notify to the Eastern Bureau cases of plague or cholera occurring on board the pilgrim ships calling at Kamaran.

This year, in spite of some difficulty in telegraphic communication, the Eastern Bureau has been kept regularly informed of the sanitary conditions in Kamaran, thanks to the co-operation of the Public Health Service of British India.

The disbandment of pilgrims coincided with an outbreak of smallpox in Jeddah. As a result 18 pilgrim ships were notified to the Eastern Bureau between July and September, as infected with smallpox on their arrival at Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Rangoon, Sabang, Penang, Singapore, and Batavia.

The financial situation of the Bureau to-day appears to be a healthy one, since we can foresee that no item of our budgetary estimates for 1927 will be exceeded by actual expenses at the end of the year, as can be seen from the Budget Account drawn up to 30th November, 1927. We venture to suggest that two members of the Advisory Council be delegated by their colleagues to approve in the course of January 1928—that is to say, as soon as the Bureau's accounts will have been audited—the Director's Statement of Accounts for the year 1927. The Budget Estimates for 1928, as passed by the Advisory Council, have been approved without amendment by the Health Committee at its 9th session (February 1927). They have also been passed by the Assembly of the League at its 8th session (see Annex V).

The Eastern Bureau will shortly be submitted to special Financial Regulations to be established by the Treasurer of the League. According to these regulations, the budget estimates will be drawn up by the Director of the Eastern Bureau early enough to be submitted to the Director of the Health Section in Geneva before being presented to the Advisory Council at its annual session. The budget estimates, accompanied by any observations which the Advisory Council would wish to make, will then be submitted to the Health Committee and later forwarded to the Treasurer of the League to be finally submitted to the League's Assembly as an Annex to the Budget of the Health Organisation. The Budget Estimates for 1929, prepared by the Director of the Eastern Bureau and passed by the Director of the Health Section will be found in Annex VI.

According to the new Financial Regulations the appointment of the Auditors of the Bureau's accounts will henceforward rest directly with the Council of the League.

In the course of 1927, the Eastern Bureau received from the Government of the Philippines a remittance of $3,129 (Straits) as the pro-rated contribution of that Government to the upkeep of the Bureau for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. On February 17th the Director-General of the Public Health of Siam credited the Bureau's account with a sum of $2,000 (Straits) representing the Siamese Government's contribution for 1926. Formal acknowledgments and thanks have been tendered to these Governments for their generous contributions.

The Agreement reached in April 1927 between the Health Committee and the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique (see Annex VIII) indicates the conditions under which the Eastern Bureau will assume certain duties entrusted to it by
the Convention. It stipulates that the Eastern Bureau shall transmit the information alluded to in Articles 1, 2, 4 and 6 to the Health Administrations of the countries in its area, while it shall communicate those alluded to in Articles 12 and 16 to the Governments themselves of these countries.

As the Eastern Bureau has already established connection with the health administrations of the Eastern countries, which administrations being technical bodies are its natural correspondents, it would be preferable in our opinion if the Eastern Bureau were allowed to transmit to them also the information mentioned in articles 12 and 16, leaving to them the duty of informing their Governments. We would be glad to know whether the suggested procedure would meet with the approval and support of the Advisory Council. We may recall that a sub-committee formed at its last session has already declared itself to be in favour of the adoption of a single channel of communication between the Bureau and the various countries in its area.

The Health Committee having decided to enquire from the Health Administrations of the countries in the Eastern Area whether they would agree to transmit through the Eastern Bureau the notifications and information referred to in Articles 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 50 and 57 of the new International Convention, the Director of the Health Section wrote to this effect on March 30th, 1927, to these Health Administrations. The answers received from them have been summarised in Appendix 6.

In a letter addressed to the Director of the Health Section on January 13th, 1927, the President of the Advisory Council called his attention to the desirability of having the Health Committee's opinion on the future Constitution of the Advisory Council. The question was brought before the notice of the Health Committee at its February Session, when they expressed their views in a resolution, the text of which was communicated to the members of the Advisory Council by the Director of the Health Section on March 12th, 1927. His letter further requested them to present any observations which they may wish to make in regard to this draft constitution. The answers received in Geneva to October 13th have been summarised in a document entitled "Note on the Constitution of the Advisory Council." (Appendix 7)

The text of the draft Rules of Procedure drawn up by the League's Secretariat was communicated by the Eastern Bureau to the members of the Advisory Council on July 16th. In the "Note on the Draft Rules of Procedure," the amendments proposed by the representatives of the Health Services of Australia, Japan, Netherlands East Indies and Siam have been classified according to articles. (See Appendix 8)

In accordance with instructions received from the Health Committee, the Eastern Bureau took part in this exhibition by sending a series of charts illustrating the various activities of the Health Organisation of the League and particularly of its Eastern Bureau. The Director of the Bureau attended this Exhibition and was kindly received by Professor Neeb, the President of its Organising Committee, who thanked him for the contribution of the League. The Exhibition had been undertaken as an adjunct to the Annual Fair in order to attract people of all classes. This aim appears to have been fully attained.
The Director of the Bureau availed himself of the opportunity given him of seeing a very instructive film on anti-plague campaign in Java and to admire the comprehensive exhibits of the Health Administration of the Netherlands East Indies and of its Pasteur Institute, which seemed to be of high educational value.

According to a resolution of the Advisory Council passed at its last session, the Eastern Bureau has endeavoured to act as a centre for the exchange of publications dealing on oral vaccination. The Bureau’s action was twofold: on the one hand, two lists of references to medical literature, containing titles of 80 recent publications on oral vaccination, have been prepared and communicated to laboratories and workers interested in the subject. These lists were accompanied by offers to provide on request the originals or at least abstracts of the papers referred to therein. At present the scientific publications received by the Bureau are not sufficient in number to enable it to accomplish easily its duty on that score; we shall do our best to increase our: documentation next year within budgetary estimates.

On the other hand, we have made efforts to obtain a sufficient number of copies of articles published on oral vaccination in the course of the year and to communicate them to workers interested. Articles written by Besredka, Engelhardt and Ray, Grasset, Hoshi, Otten and Kirschner, Ramon and Grasset, Ramon and Zoeller, Shiga, and Vaz have been distributed in this manner.

The Director of the Eastern Bureau had been entrusted by the Advisory Council with the duty of "co-ordinating" researches carried out in Eastern countries on the prophylactic value of vaccination "per os." Serious difficulties present themselves in the way of performing such a task. Indeed these researches are at present too few in number to allow actual co-ordination. Under the circumstances the part played this year by the Director has of necessity been confined to inciting workers, or public health administrations, to undertake such researches.

Hopes given to the Director of the Bureau by correspondence from and at interviews with various scientists of researches to be undertaken by them in the course of the year, remain unfulfilled so far.

Dr. Kingsbury, Director of the Institute for Medical Research, F.M.S., who had kindly agreed to apply oral vaccination against dysentery to labourers on rubber plantations, reports that no outbreak of dysentery occurred during the year. Chronic cases of the bacillary type not infrequently came under observation, but incidence was too low to justify application of this method. He is still awaiting an outbreak of dysentery in order to carry out an extended trial.

Dr. Otto Schobl, Chief of the Division of Biology at the Bureau of Science of the Philippines informed me that local conditions and the habits of the population of that country were not at present favourable for the trial of this new method of immunisation. Dr. Schobl expressed the desire of gaining acquaintance with those of his colleagues in Eastern countries who have acquired personal experience with the oral method, before undertaking the test on a large scale in the Philippines.

Dr. Boez, who has recently taken up duties as Director of the Pasteur Institute in Saigon, and had previously applied the process of oral vaccination to thousands of exposed individuals, will be kind enough, we hope, to agree to prepare bilated vaccine for experimentation in Indo-China, in spite of the fact that his Institute is now working
in full force in the preparation of the ordinary anti-cholera vaccine required for the extensive campaign of vaccination undertaken by the Government of Indo-China.

In Siam, Dr. Lung Charan, the Director of the Pasteur Institute of Bangkok, has been so kind as to agree to prepare several thousand doses of biliated anti-cholera vaccine, which Dr. Boriraksh, the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Bangkok, has promised to use concurrently with subcutaneous vaccine in the vaccination campaign being carried on in that city. Dr. Luang Chedt, Inspector of Public Health, has also agreed to make controlled trials of oral vaccination in the villages of the interior where vaccinating squads operate. Siam constitutes, on account of the frequency of cholera infection there during the dry season, a very favourable field for the experimentation of the problem we are dealing with, and we have good reasons to hope that interesting results would be obtained in that country.

(Sgd.) R. GAUTIER,
Director of the Eastern Bureau.

Singapore, 30th November, 1927.
ANNEX 1.

List of Ports in Telegraphic Communication with the Eastern Bureau at the end of the year 1927.

Union of South Africa:—
- Cape Town
- Durban
- East London
- Port Elizabeth

Portuguese East Africa:—
- Beira
- Lourenzo Marques
- Mozambique

Madagascar:—
- Majunga
- Tamatave
- Diego Suarez

Mauritius:—
- Port Louis

Reunica:—
- St. Denis

Tanganyika:—
- Dar-es-Salaam

Zanzibar:—
- Zanzibar

Kenya Colony:—
- Mombasa

Seychelles:—
- Victoria

Italian Somaliland:—
- Mogadischo

British Somaliland:—
- Berbera

French Somaliland:—
- Djibouti

Eritrea:—
- Massoua

Sudan:—
- Port Sudan
- Suakin

Egypt:—
- Alexandria
- Port Said
- Suez
- El Tor*

Aden:—
- Aden
- Perim
- Kanaran*

Iraq:—
- Basrah

Persia:—
- Bunder Abbas
- Bushire
- Mohammerah
- Abadan
- Lingah

Bahrein:—
- Bahrein

India:—
- Bombay
- Calcutta
- Chittagong
- Cochin
- Karachi
- Madras
- Negapatam
- Rangoon
- Tuticorin
- Vizagapatam
- Bassin
- Moulmein

Portuguese Indies:—
- Nova Goa

French Indies:—
- Pondicherry

Ceylon:—
- Colombo

Federated Malay States:—
- Port Swettenham

Straits Settlements:—
- Penang
- Singapore

Netherlands East Indies:—
- Batavia
- Cheribon
- Semarang
- Sourabaya
- Padang
- Palembang
- Sabang
- Balikpapan
- Bandjermasin
- Pontianak
- Samarinda
- Tarakan
- Medan
- Macasser
- Menado

Portuguese Timor:—
- Timor Dilly

Sarawak:—
- Kuching
- Miri

British North Borneo:—
- Jesselton
- Kudat
- Sandakan
- Tawao

Philippine Islands:—
- Cebu
- Ilo-illo
- Jolo
- Manila
- Zamboanga
- Davao
- Legaspi

* During Pilgrim Season only.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Indo-China</td>
<td>Haiphong, Saigon-Cholon, Tourane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>Macao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Amoy, Canton, Chinwangtao, Tientsin, Tsingtau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service</td>
<td>Harbin*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Manchurian Railway Zone</td>
<td>Antung, Changchun**, Moukden**, Yinkow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwantung Leased Territory</td>
<td>Dairen, Port Arthur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>Vladivostock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formosa</td>
<td>Keelung, Takao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Jinsen, Fusan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Hakodate, Kobe, Moj, Nagasaki, Niigata, Osaka, Shimonoseki, Tsuruga, Yokohama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Adelaide, Brisbane, Broome, Carnarvon, Fremantle, Melbourne, Port Darwin, Port Moresby, Rockhampton, Sydney, Thursday Island, Townsville, Cairns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Wellington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Britain</td>
<td>Kokopo and Rabaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Estab. in Oceania</td>
<td>Papeete, Noumea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Suva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Samoa</td>
<td>Apia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama Canal Zone</td>
<td>Panama, Colon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Towns in South Manchurian Railway Zone.
* Town.
ANNEX II.

Telegraphic Information re Infected Ships forwarded by the Bureau during the year 1927.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of Ship</th>
<th>Infected with</th>
<th>Ports visited</th>
<th>Information Received from</th>
<th>Sent to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 16</td>
<td>Nagina</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Calcutta, Singapore, Banjoe-wangi &amp; Australian Ports</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Weltevreden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Talma</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solviken</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Hongkong, Singapore, Bangkok</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 14</td>
<td>Munda</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Calcutta, Singapore, Fremantle</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>Liverpool, Cape Town, Albany</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Takliwa</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 3</td>
<td>Benalla</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>London, Cape Town, Fremantle</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leconte de Lisle</td>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>Reunion, Tamatave, Majunga, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Suez</td>
<td>Tananarive</td>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helios</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Hoilow, Singapore, Bangkok</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kwaiyang</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Hongkong, Singapore</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mausang</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Hongkong, Sandakan, Hongkong</td>
<td>Sandakan</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanda</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Hongkong, Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island</td>
<td>Sandakan</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tjimanoek</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Hongkong, Tanjong Pandan, Batavia, Hongkong</td>
<td>Batavia</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 6</td>
<td>Tai Fook Sang</td>
<td>Smallpox and</td>
<td>Swatow, Singapore, Saigon</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Saigon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armadale Castle</td>
<td>Pneumonic</td>
<td>Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Madeira, Southampton</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Donai</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Saigon, Singapore, Saigon</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Saigon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4</td>
<td>Lancaster Castle</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Cebu, San Carlos, Macasser, Manila</td>
<td>Weltevreden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>Antilochus</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Jeddah, Penang, Singapore, Manila</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Manila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adrastus</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Tsingtao, Keelung, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2</td>
<td>Morea</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Amoy, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armaneetan</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Jeddah, Singapore, Batavia</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Weltevreden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kutsang</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Amoy, Hongkong, Singapore, Hongkong</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1</td>
<td>Janssens</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Bandjermasin, Singapore, Macasser, Samarinda</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Weltevreden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tasman</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Singapore, Batavia, Macasser, Brisbane</td>
<td>Weltevreden</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 6</td>
<td>Canada Maru</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo</td>
<td>Weltevreden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hock Seng</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Bandjermasin, Singapore, Bandjermasin</td>
<td>Weltevreden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For further action.*
ANNEX III.
WEEKLY TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN AS SENT OUT
BY CABLE DURING 1927.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Average No. of words</th>
<th>Price per word</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Full plus belated and infected ships</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>Discontinued 29.9.27 as Madagascar offered to re-broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saigon (Broadcast)</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Denis (Broadcast)</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria*</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>Redirected from Geneva from 14.9.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>Eastern Group</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoy</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vladivostock</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>Eastern, Central and Southern Groups plus Bombay</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden</td>
<td>Western Group</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Discontinued 28.12.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berbera</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>Redirected from 2.6.27 from Aden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asmara</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>Discontinued 20.10.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogadiscio</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahe, Seychelles</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Discontinued 28.4.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt. Louis, Mauritius</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Discontinued 12.5.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tananarive</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Discontinued 1.9.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushire, Persia</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Discontinued 27.10.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo-Marques</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weltevreden (Broadcast)</td>
<td>Only names of ports reporting presence of disease</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>Discontinued 25.11.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Conseil Sanitaire Maritime et Quarantinaire d'Egypte.
### ANNEX IV

**MONTHLY CABLE COSTS FOR THE YEAR 1927.**

(In S.S. Currency.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March (5 weeks)</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May (5 weeks)</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August (5 weeks)</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November (5 weeks)</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a) Routine weekly Cables</strong></td>
<td>$1538.51</td>
<td>$1558.74</td>
<td>$1974.85</td>
<td>$1878.58</td>
<td>$1582.23</td>
<td>$1624.74</td>
<td>$1515.62</td>
<td>$1280.72</td>
<td>$1363.13</td>
<td>$748.66</td>
<td>$570.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(b) Other Cables</strong></td>
<td>$136.84</td>
<td>$231.65</td>
<td>$201.51</td>
<td>$196.20</td>
<td>$148.05</td>
<td>$144.70</td>
<td>$82.85</td>
<td>$30.60</td>
<td>$213.20</td>
<td>$63.40</td>
<td>$211.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1675.35</td>
<td>$1790.39</td>
<td>$2176.36</td>
<td>$2074.78</td>
<td>$1730.28</td>
<td>$1769.44</td>
<td>$1234.47</td>
<td>$1311.32</td>
<td>$1576.33</td>
<td>$812.06</td>
<td>$781.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(c) Mean cost of routine cables per week</strong></td>
<td>$384.63</td>
<td>$389.69</td>
<td>$394.97</td>
<td>$469.64</td>
<td>$395.06</td>
<td>$324.95</td>
<td>$287.91</td>
<td>$320.18</td>
<td>$272.63</td>
<td>$187.17</td>
<td>$142.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(d) Average number of ports in liaison per week</strong></td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(e) Cost to the Bureau for each port in weekly liaison</strong></td>
<td>$3.03</td>
<td>$3.07</td>
<td>$3.09</td>
<td>$3.58</td>
<td>$2.97</td>
<td>$2.43</td>
<td>$2.15</td>
<td>$2.39</td>
<td>$2.02</td>
<td>$1.36</td>
<td>$1.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for the year:
- Routine weekly Cables: $16086.50
- Other Cables: $1715.97
- **Total**: $17802.47
# Annex V.

## League of Nations Eastern Bureau

**Estimated Expenditure During 1928.**

### I. Staff Salaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Straits $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>7,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistician</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Clerk</td>
<td>245.00</td>
<td>2,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correspondence Clerk</td>
<td>215.00</td>
<td>2,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French-Speaking Stenotypist</td>
<td>185.00</td>
<td>2,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Clerks, Grade II</td>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>1,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Clerks, Grade II</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>1,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Peons</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liftman Overtime allce.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Travelling Expenses, Expenses for the Co-ordination of Research and Removal Expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cables and Postage</td>
<td>18,580.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>420.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. Printing, Stationery and Equipment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Fasciculus</td>
<td>2,950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-yearly Bulletin</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>520.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books of Reference</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. Rent, Electricity & Telephone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. Miscellaneous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Attendance to Staff</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Fees</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenditure:** $86,381
ANNEX VI.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS EASTERN BUREAU

PROPOSED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1929.

I. Staff Salaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Salary (Straits $)</th>
<th>Overtime All. (Straits $)</th>
<th>Total  (Straits $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>19,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistician</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>9,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>260.00</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>329.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correspondence Clerk</td>
<td>230.00</td>
<td>34.50</td>
<td>264.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French-Speaking Stenotypist</td>
<td>170.00</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>195.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Clerks, Grade II</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>157.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Clerks, Grade II</td>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>149.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Peons</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liftman Overtime</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Travelling Expenses of the Staff. Expenses for the Co-ordination of Research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (Straits $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cables</td>
<td>23,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>420.00</td>
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</table>

IV. Printing, Stationery and Equipment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (Straits $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Fasciculus</td>
<td>3,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly Bulletin</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books of Reference</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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</table>

V. Rent, Electricity & Telephone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (Straits $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>54.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>166.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

VI. Travelling Expenses of Members of the Advisory Council.

VII. Miscellaneous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (Straits $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Attendance to Staff</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Fee</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total Estimated Expenses: $102,130
## ANNEX VII.

### League of Nations Health Section—Eastern Bureau

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1927.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR.</th>
<th>RECEIPTS.</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>cts.</th>
<th>CR.</th>
<th>PAYMENTS.</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>cts.</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>cts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>Balance at 31st December 1926</td>
<td>2,292</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Revenue Payments—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remittance from Paris Gold $9,521.16</td>
<td>16,874</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Staff Salaries</td>
<td>48,305</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geneva £100</td>
<td>4,309</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td>Travelling Expenses</td>
<td>2,955</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paris Gold $10,000</td>
<td>17,660</td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cables and Postage</td>
<td>18,148</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York Gold $5,000</td>
<td>8,869</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Printing and Stationery</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geneva £2,000</td>
<td>17,200</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Weekly Fasciculus</td>
<td>2,754</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£1,200</td>
<td>10,331</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>75,245</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Half-yearly Bulletin</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contribution from Siam</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>3,129</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>5,129</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>Rent Electricity and Telephone</td>
<td>3,204</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capital Payments—</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Books of Reference</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Head Office, Geneva—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Director's passage from Shanghai to Singapore in December, 1926</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deposit—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Advance—</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount advanced for expenses in India in connection with the 3rd Session of the Advisory Council</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 31st December, 1927—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On Hand</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At Bank</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$82,955</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td>$82,955</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>cts.</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>cts.</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>cts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7a Staff Salaries</td>
<td>49,112</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>49,027</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Travelling Expenses</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cables and Postage</td>
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<td>00</td>
<td>18,274</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Printing and Stationery</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>1,405</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Weekly Fasciculus</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>2,754</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Half-yearly Bulletin</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Periodicals</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Rent Electricity and Telephone</td>
<td>3,220</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>3,202</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Depreciation</td>
<td>816</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $82,932 40 $82,974 65

### INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>cts.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Contribution from Siam</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Contribution from Philippine Islands</td>
<td>3,129</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bank Interest</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Balance being excess of Expenditure over Income transferred to Head Office Account</td>
<td>77,556</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $82,974 65

---

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

#### LIABILITIES

- Sundry Creditors: 307 00 2,343 65
- Reserve for Leave Pay and Passages: 5,079 92
- League of Nations, Health Section, Geneva—Balance at 31st December 1926: 5,079 92
- Remittances during year: 75,245 27
- Payment in Geneva on account of Acting Director's Salary $53,6.8: 722 00
- Less—Cost of Director's passage from Shanghai to Singapore in December, 1926: 81,047 19
- Less—Excess of Expenditure over Income: 80,818 91

**Total:** $5,910 10

#### ASSETS

- Cash—At Bank Singapore: 1,641 72
- On Hand: 2 20 1,643 92
- Deposit—Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.: 213 10
- Advance: 1,100 00
- Stock of Stationery on Hand:
  - As per last Balance Sheet: 1,048 15
  - Additions since: 80 60
  - Less—Depreciation: 734 75 394 73
- Office Furniture and FITTINGS—As per last Balance Sheet: 3,705 74
  - Additions since: 71 85
  - Less—Depreciation: 1,888 79 1,888 80

**Total:** $5,910 10

---

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Eastern Bureau in Singapore and hereby certify that it is correctly drawn up in accordance therewith.

GATTEY & BATEMAN.

Incorporated Accountants.

Singapore, 27th January, 1928.

R. GAUTIER.

Auditor.
ANNEX VIII.

Agreement concluded between the Office international d'hygiène publique and the Health Committee.

"The Permanent Committee of the Office international d'hygiène publique and the Health Committee of the League of Nations have agreed upon the conclusion of the following arrangements:

"I. The Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation at Singapore will act as a regional bureau under the conditions provided for by the General Agreement which has been concluded in virtue of Article 7 of the International Sanitary Convention of June 21st, 1926.

"II. The Singapore Bureau will effect the transmission of information addressed to it in accordance with the following regulations:

"It will forward:

"The information described in Articles 1, 2, 4 and 6 (third paragraph) simultaneously to the sanitary administrations of the participating countries and to the Office international d'hygiène publique.

"The information described in Articles 12 and 16 to the Governments of the participating countries and to the Office.

"The notifications described in Articles 1 and 2 and in the third paragraph of Article 6, as well as the information described in Articles 12 and 16, shall be forwarded as soon as received, and by telegram.

"The information described in Article 4 shall be the subject of a weekly telegraphic communication,

"The information described in the second paragraph of Article 6 shall be the subject of a monthly communication, which may be added to one of the communications provided for above.

"When the text of reports or communications supplied under the above articles, by reason of their detail or from other causes, do not require to be telegraphed in extenso to the Office international d'hygiène publique, they will be forwarded to the Office without delay by post. In the absence of indications to the contrary from the Governments concerned, any such reports or communications may at the same time be reproduced, in extenso or in abstract, in the weekly published Bulletin (Fasciculus) of the Singapore Bureau and communicated by this means or otherwise to the sanitary administrations of the participating countries.

"Information which relates to Articles 9, 14, 28, 50 and 57 addressed to the Singapore Bureau shall be forwarded to the Office international d'hygiène publique by post as soon as possible after it is received.

"The Singapore Bureau shall also forward to the principal health authorities and to the Governments of the participating countries communications sent to them by the Office international d'hygiène publique in fulfilment of its duties under the Convention.

"III. The Governments associated with the Singapore Bureau will be those that have adhered to the present agreement. The list of Governments associated with the Bureau will be communicated to the Office international d'hygiène publique and published in the Fasciculus of the Singapore Bureau."
ANNEX IX.


**Article 1.** The Advisory Council shall be constituted and shall exercise its powers in conformity with the provisions of the resolutions of the Council of the League of Nations.

**Article 2.** The Council shall elect from among its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman for a period of one year.

The Council shall hold at least one session each year, ordinarily in the middle of February, the date being fixed after consultation between the Chairman of the Council and the President of the Health Committee.

**Article 3.** The Chairman shall convene the meetings of the Council. He shall be under the obligation to do so when the Health Committee of the League of Nations so decides, or if not less than three members of the Council request that a meeting be held. Notices of a meeting shall be sent out by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and, except in cases of emergency, shall be despatched at least one month before the beginning of the session.

**Article 4.** The agenda of the session shall be attached to the notices.

Any member of the Council may notify the Director of the Bureau that he proposes to ask for the inclusion of a particular question in the agenda of the session. The Council shall decide as to the inclusion of such question in its agenda by a two-thirds majority of the members present.

In the course of a session, the Council may also decide by a two-thirds majority of the members present to add a question to its agenda.

**Article 5.** The report of the Director of the Bureau, and any reports concerning questions placed on the agenda of the sessions of the Council shall, so far as possible, be sent so that members receive them a fortnight before the beginning of the session.

**Article 6.** The reports of the Director of the Bureau to the Advisory Council must be approved by the Council and such approval must be recorded in the Minutes of the session.

**Article 7.** All decisions of the Council, with the exception of those referred to in Article 4, shall be taken by a majority of the members present at the meeting.

If the voting should be equal, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Any reasoned statement of opinion by a minority consisting of one or more members of the Council shall, if the minority in question so desires, be inserted in the Minutes and communicated to the Health Committee of the League of Nations, together with the resolutions which have been adopted.

**Article 8.** The Director of the Bureau shall transmit as rapidly as possible to the Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations Secretariat the resolutions adopted by the Council and the Minutes of the meetings, for communication to the Health Committee of the League.

Resolutions of the Council must obtain the approval of the Health Committee of the League before they can be acted upon by the Director of the Bureau.

**Article 9.** The Council may recommend to the Health Committee of the League of Nations the constitution of sub-committees, composed exclusively of experts, for the study of questions within the scope of the work of the Eastern Bureau. The decision of the Health Committee whereby a sub-committee is appointed shall define its powers and composition. The reports and proposals of sub-committees shall be brought as speedily as possible to the notice of the members of the Council and of the Health Committee of the League and shall be submitted for the consideration of the Council at its next session or, in urgent cases, to its Chairman. Expert sub-committees shall be convened by their Chairmen through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
Article 10. It shall be the duty of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the League of Nations to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the work of the Council and of expert sub-committees and for the examination of questions placed on their agenda, and to carry out the technical work involved by any decisions taken by these bodies within the limits of their competence. The Council and its expert sub-committees may, if they see fit, authorise their members to undertake, on their own responsibility and in their respective countries, such researches and investigations as may be required for the work of the sub-committees concerned.

In the event of expenditure being involved by such researches and investigations, advances may be granted to these members within limits approved by the Health Committee and after agreement with the Secretary-General of the League.

Article 11. In the intervals between the Council's sessions, the Director of the Bureau shall keep the Chairman regularly informed of the progress of the work and of any proposals received by him. He shall draw up each year a general report on the work of the Bureau and this report shall be submitted to the Council in accordance with the provisions of Articles 5 and 6.

Article 12. The present rules of procedure may be modified in the course of any session of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, by a majority of the members present.

ANNEX X.

AGENDA

OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE EASTERN BUREAU.

New Delhi, 26th December, 1927.

1. Director's Report.


4. Activities of the Plague Commission.


7. Miscellaneous.
MINUTES OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE EASTERN BUREAU

HELD IN NEW DELHI FROM THE 26TH TO THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1927.

FIRST MEETING.

Held on Monday, December the 26th, at 10-39 a.m.

Present:—

Col. J. D. GRAHAM, I.M.S. Representing British India (in the chair).
Dr. J. F. E. BRIDGE R
Dr. WU LIEN TEH
Dr. S. NISHIKI
Dr. A. R. WELLINGTON
Dr. S. KIRIBAYASHI
Dr. P. HERMANT
Dr. R. TAKANO
Dr. P. DA COSTA
Dr. E. M. JOURDRAN
H. S. H. PRINCE VALLABHA
Dr. A. L. HOOPS
Dr. C. R. ESKEY (observer)
Dr. R. GAUTIER
Dr. Y. M. BIRAUD

Director of the Bureau.
Late Acting Director of the Bureau.

Professor Th. MADSEN, President of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, also attended the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the Advisory Council as follows:—

"In presiding for the second time at the opening of the proceedings of the annual Session of the Advisory Council of the League of Nations, Health Organisation, Eastern Bureau, Singapore, I wish to extend a hearty welcome to all of you here present, specially to our visitor Dr. Th. Madsen, the President of the Health Committee of the League, whose presence with us to-day is an earnest of the desire of the Health Committee at Geneva to be associated as closely as possible with our deliberations. You will remember that at our Singapore meeting two years ago we had the pleasure of welcoming the Director of the Health Section (Dr. Rajchman), so that the presence of the President of the Health Committee is a fitting expression of the interest taken by Geneva in our work.

Before proceeding to welcome the new delegates to this Council, I feel it incumbent on me to explain why the venue of this meeting is Delhi and not Singapore. It was obviously convenient to assemble this meeting in India in view of the fact that so many members of the Council were likely to be present at either the 7th Congress of the Far
Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine or at the League of Nations Interchange and, with the approval of Geneva, the opinion of members was invited and the majority was in favour of Delhi. It was essential that it should assemble between the termination of the Congress and the commencement of the Interchange; but it was realised that this would mean an incomplete annual report. Steps, however, have been taken to meet this and will be detailed later.

In extending a welcome to those of my colleagues who have already served with me on this Council and in expressing the hope that, despite their arduous duties during the past three weeks, they are arriving fresh to the task at hand, I would at the same time wish to welcome personally to the committee our new members: Dr. Baldwin (Australia), Dr. Hermant (Indo-China), Dr. Jourdran (Madagascar), Dr. Kiribayashi (Formosa), Dr. da Costa (Macao), Dr. Takano (Japan), His Serene Highness Prince Vallabha (Siam), and Dr. Winckel (Dutch East Indies) who has been delayed in coming to India on account of cholera in Batavia. He arrives here on the 27th via Madras. We are glad to have Dr. Eskey of the U.S.A. Public Health Service as an observer again, and we regret the absence of Dr. Moore who has had to proceed to his duties at Hongkong on account of the illness of Dr. Addison, a former member of the Council to whom, I feel sure, we all extend our sympathies. I understand we shall have the pleasure of a visit during the session from Dr. Shiga.

During the year that has just passed, and, since our meeting in Singapore last January, the Bureau has prospered. Its affairs seem to have been carried on very satisfactorily and its activities have extended on most of the lines then anticipated. You will remember, Gentlemen, that Dr. Gautier was officiating as Director prior to the appointment of a permanent Director. The choice of a suitable Director was not easy and gave the Health Secretariat considerable anxiety; but I am glad to say that, at a later date, Dr. Gautier offered his services to the Bureau for two years. These were accepted and, I feel sure, the agreement was to the benefit of the Bureau. Unfortunately Dr. Gautier was recalled to Europe on urgent private affairs in early autumn; but his place was most efficiently taken by Dr. Biraud of the League Secretariat whom we have also with us to-day. Dr. Satow, who was acting as Deputy Director, completed his year of office in early October and rejoined his appointment in Japan.

It has been a very considerable source of pleasure to me, as President, to realise, both from correspondence and from what has been said to me while in Europe, how very highly the deliberations of this Council and the work of the Bureau which it controls have been appreciated by the Health Committee and the Assembly of the League of Nations. Within a comparatively short period the Bureau has not only established itself but has made a name for itself by the work it is undertaking and the way in which it is undertaking it. It is a further source of gratification to me to feel that the work begun in an atmosphere of cordiality and co-operation has continued on these lines, and, that a feeling of mutual trust is being created between the Public Health Organisations of the nations and autonomous Governments who are contributing to its success. The result of this has been apparent in the frankness of our communications, in the large increase in the numbers, and in the wide and still extending range of the ports supplying information.

I presume the draft copy of the report has been in your hands long enough for you to absorb its main features. In view of the explanations I have already given you, it has obviously been impossible
to carry out the intentions we formulated at the last meeting in regard to the date of its distribution; but it is hoped that these will be worked to in future.

You were good enough to continue my tenure of the office of President for another year, and, in this connection, I would point out that I have not had occasion to call any special meeting of the Subcommittee of Vice-Presidents which was appointed two years ago. Most matters requiring the consideration of your President have been dealt with verbally when I was in Paris April-May last or by correspondence between myself and the Director of the Bureau or between myself and Geneva.

I would remind you of the course which has been followed in regard to our deliberations of last January. Before I left Singapore on 13th January 1927 a report of the proceedings of the meeting held from 6th to 10th January had preceded me by mail to Geneva together with our annual report for 1926. These, together with our resolutions, were submitted to the 9th Session of the Health Committee at Geneva on 14th February 1927 (Item 289, page 22. C. 107 M. 38 1927 III) and then to the Council, and I am again glad to be able to inform you that the Health Committee approved of our budget estimates for 1927 and 1928, urged the necessity for our establishing a scale of salaries for all employees under the grade of Deputy Director, thanked the countries contributing to the Bureau, agreed to the Bureau undertaking the Conventional duties involved in Articles 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 50 and 57 and resolved that all participating Governments be asked if they were willing to transmit this information. The Committee further approved of our resolutions, accepted our suggestions re: an Expert Plague Committee and made suggestions for the constitution of this Advisory Council (C. 107 M. 38 1927 page 97-98).

As regards the main work of the Bureau—that is the epidemiological work—one or two points require special reference. The Director in his report has elaborated most of these. In so far as I have been able I have, as Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, assisted the Bureau by the inclusion of the ports of Bassein and Moulmein, by re-organising the broadcasting arrangements in the Persian Gulf largely through the kindness of the Director of Wireless and the Director of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Karachi. I have failed, however, to reach an agreement with the British Admiralty regarding the picking up of our coded messages by Aden. General procedure as regards broadcasting has been simplified in India and will be explained later.

It will be a source of gratification to the members to know that substantial advances have been made in the better organisation of our broadcasting, each of which has been accompanied by corresponding cabling economies which the Director will refer to in more detail when we deal with his report.

The reporting of infected ships by different nations has undoubtedly filled a want and has led to greater efficiency. It is with pleasure that I have to record a visit to the Bureau by Viscount Ishii, who as Rapporteur on "Health" was so intimately associated with the workings of the Health Committee, while on his way back to Japan. Dr. Biraud had the pleasure of showing him round the Singapore Bureau.

It is satisfactory for us to realise that the net now cast by the Bureau is gathering information from places as far apart as Panama and Suez, Melbourne and Chosen, while countries like Siam and Egypt have been presenting valuable information regarding the incidence of certain conventional diseases in their hinterlands.
It will be remembered that, in accordance with the sense of this Council, your President was empowered to address the Director of the Health Section, Geneva, regarding the future constitution of the Advisory Council. This was done by me before I left Singapore [vide my letter of 13th January which appears as Annexe 137 (C.H. 545) in the Proceedings of the 9th Session of the Health Committee and which will be referred to in greater detail later]. I would take this opportunity of intimating to you that the letter referred to raised, as it was meant to, at the Health Committee the whole question of the future constitution of this Council and elicited proposals which have reached you and a set of Draft Rules on which you have had an opportunity of noting. These will be considered later at this meeting with a view to our reaching a definite arrangement which can be communicated to Geneva.

Our report on the role which could be undertaken by the Singapore Bureau in connection with the receipt and despatch to the Office in Paris of information required by the Convention of 1926 was considered by the Health Committee in February and also by the Office International in April. As a result of this a "projet d'accord" has been evolved, a copy of which is now in your hands, and which represents the position agreed upon both by the League and the Office in regard to the transmission of such information. It consists of two parts, the first being in general terms and dealing with any regional Bureau engaged on such work; the second dealing specifically with the role to be played by the Singapore Bureau. It will be remembered that the recommendations of this Council were to the effect that all this work could be undertaken but that certain information, such as that under Articles 9, 14, 28, 50 and 57 could still be communicated by the countries concerned direct. The communication from the Health Secretariat of the League dated March 30th, 1927, desired information as to whether it would be acceptable to all countries that all information should be passed through the Singapore Bureau. Though it hardly seemed necessary to send this out at the time it was sent in view of the fact that a "projet d'accord" was about to be entered into after the Office meeting at the end of April, it has, however, elicited the information that all administrations within the geographical range of the Bureau except British India and we may add South Africa are willing to pass the whole of their Conventional information through the Bureau; nothing, however, can eventuate from this until the Convention begins to take effect.

The extension of the activities of the Bureau to matters dealing with the co-ordination of research has not developed much further than I anticipated. The Committee on Oral Vaccination will, I fear, not have much to report outside of the work which has been done in British India; but the details of this subject had best be reserved for discussion at the appropriate time. The nucleus Commission on Plague which was set up in accordance with Appendix IV and Resolution 7 of the meeting of last January was able to hold its first Session at Calcutta on the 5th of this month at the opening of the Plague Section of the 7th Congress of the F.E.A.T.M. It was arranged between your President, the Secretary General of the F.E.A.T.M. and the Director of the Health Section that a combined meeting should take place during the time of the Congress, when so many Plague experts were present whose opinions would be of value to the Committee. I am glad to say that this—the first meeting of its kind—has been successful in bringing together experts who might otherwise not have been available and in laying down a policy of research work, international as well as national, which will be dealt with in detail at the later stage of this Council meeting.
At previous meetings we have begun by discussing in detail the Director's report after having heard any statement which he cared to make in this connection. I believe that this is probably the best procedure as it enables us to get to grips at once with the working problems of the Bureau. I will, therefore, in accordance with precedent propose:

1. that we hear the Director re: his work of last year i.e. any statement he cares to make regarding it,
2. that we consider the annual report in detail, forming any sub-committees which may be necessary in this connection,
3. that we proceed to a discussion of the research side of the Bureau's activities dealing (a) with the work of the Committee on Oral Vaccination and (b) with that of the Committee on Plague,
4. that we discuss the duties of the Eastern Bureau resulting from the agreement reached between the Office and the League regarding the transmission of information required under the 1926 Convention, and
5. finally, that we discuss the constitution and bye-laws of the Advisory Council.

In this connection it would be well, Gentlemen, to recognise that certain sub-committees, though not absolutely essential will, if formed, make for rapid and expeditious despatch of our business and I would suggest, therefore, that we create:

(a) a sub-committee on Finance as formerly,
(b) a sub-committee on Research as formerly,
(c) if necessary after a general discussion, a sub-committee on the question of the constitution and bye-laws.

Professor Madsen expressed to the members of the Advisory Council the greetings of the Health Committee of the League of Nations and explained that the Health Committee attached great value to the work of the Eastern Bureau and was therefore, keenly interested in the proceedings of its Advisory Council. Personally he was very pleased to have this opportunity of getting into closer contact with the Advisory Council. He felt that the work of the Singapore Bureau must be extended beyond the scope of its Epidemiological Intelligence Service, and trusted that the present meeting would allow plans to be drawn up for the further co-ordination of research by the Bureau.

On the request of the Chairman Dr. Gautier briefly outlined his Report. Besides making comments on certain points, he corrected an error regarding the existence of an epidemiological intelligence centre in Melbourne; according to Sir George Buchanan's statement at the last session of the Health Committee, this new centre is not yet functioning officially.

The Director laid emphasis on the marked reduction in the expenditure for cables, which reduction was clearly shown in Annex IV of his Report. A part of this economy was due to the broadcasting of the weekly bulletin by new stations. For instance, the emission by the Tananarive Station (Madagascar) made it possible to cancel several of the weekly cablegrams previously sent to countries on the Eastern Coast of Africa. It is hoped that further suppressions will be achieved in the near future.

The Director stated that the publication of a French Edition of the Weekly Fasciculus, for which several requests had been made, was out of the question, as Singapore offered no facilities for printing in French, and printing outside meant a loss of time which defeated the very purpose of the publication desired.
The Director, in dealing with the question of infected ships, brought to the notice of the Council that all ships bound for Australia during the first three quarters of the year 1927, on which cases of "Conventional" diseases had been detected in previous ports of call as mentioned in the publication "Health" issued by the Commonwealth Health Department, had been telegraphically notified to that Department beforehand by the Eastern Bureau.

Referring to finances, the Director explained that under one item only of the budget, i.e. "postage," the estimate had been slightly exceeded, but that no transfer was necessary as this item was linked in the budget with "cables" expenditure, a heading under which a surplus existed.

No mention of researches on oral vaccination in Japan and Chosen was made in the Director's Report owing to the fact that the report concerning them only reached the Director while on his way to India.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Director's Report be read and that each item be discussed by the Council.

In regard to Epidemiological Intelligence the CHAIRMAN expressed his satisfaction with the development of these services. He remarked that the information received from the Persian Gulf was really obtained from Medical Officers of British India, who were serving as quarantine officers in the ports of the Gulf, including South Persian ports.

At the request of Dr. Hoops the DIRECTOR indicated the geographical position of the ports recently included in the list of the regular correspondents of the Bureau.

In answer to a question on the condition of the Port Health Service in China Dr. Wu Lien Teh explained that, in spite of great difficulties, Chinese Health Services were being established in Amoy, Nanking, Shanghai and Tientsin and that in a few years one could reasonably expect regular reports from these new services.

Dr. Hoops asked what actual arrangements were made in Swatow for the vaccination of emigrants, since the British Port Health Officer had had to discontinue routine vaccination. The Government of Malaya is very interested in this question, as many of the coolies come from that port.

Dr. Wu Lien Teh said that the vaccination was now done by the Chinese themselves. The vaccination certificates signed by the Chinese doctors should be accepted as valid.

Dr. Eskey explained how vaccination was carried out in Amoy; actual vaccination was performed by the Chinese physicians, but the checking of the reaction was made free of charge by a representative of the U.S. Public Health Services.

Dr. Wu Lien Teh, at the request of the Chairman, promised to obtain and send to the Bureau information on the actual Port Health practices in both North and South China.

The DIRECTOR of the Bureau stated that negotiations were being undertaken by the Health Section, Geneva, to re-establish connection between the port of Vladivostok and the Bureau, this port having abruptly ceased to send its weekly information since March 20th, 1927 and direct enquiries from Singapore having failed to elicit an answer.

Special agreements with countries for transmission of epidemiological information concerning the whole of their territories having been referred to in the Report, the CHAIRMAN stated that there might be a danger of the Bureau being swamped if the exchange of such information were generalised. The DIRECTOR explained that the Bureau's arrangement with the Siamese Health Administration referred to cholera only. Malaya being in direct rail communication with Siam, prompt intelligence was therefore essential.
Dr. Hoops in this connection informed the Council that a regional agreement had been concluded between Siam and Malaya, by which the Director General of Public Health Services of Siam and the Medical Administrations of Malaya mutually agreed to send each other information by wire on the occurrence of the first case of cholera, plague or smallpox. In addition consultations and exchange of information had been arranged between the Medical Authorities in the provinces and states along the border. Maps have been exchanged between Siam and Malaya so as to permit of identification of the infected localities. Moreover accounts of the measures taken against the spread of the disease are to be mutually furnished.

The Council decided to thank the correspondents of the Bureau and especially the Health Administrations sending weekly cables for their valuable co-operation and to embody these thanks in its proceedings.

Alluding to the paragraph re: "Wireless" in the Director's report, the CHAIRMAN agreed that it was a sound policy to use powerful stations with a wide range of action for broadcasting the bulletin in code and to leave to the stations of lesser range the broadcast of the summary in clear.

The DIRECTOR said he proposed to ask that the re-broadcast from the Sandakan and Shanghai stations be in clear in the future as this would markedly increase the usefulness of their services.

As regards the wireless communication with the ports of the Red Sea, the CHAIRMAN said that his efforts to get the British Admiralty station at Aden to pick up the weekly bulletin re-broadcasted from Madagascar had hitherto failed owing to pressure of work at this station. The Chairman proceeded to explain how, with the co-operation of the Director of Wireless at Simla and the Director of the Indo-European Telegraphic Co. at Karachi, he had been able to arrange for the picking up and retransmission of the wireless coded bulletin to Bushire.

With regard to the passage in the Director's Report relating to the Nauen broadcast, the Chairman explained that the fact that the full Nauen message in code was now being received by Alexandria and that furthermore, Geneva was sending weekly cables to the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Council of Egypt, had enabled him to dispense with the need for sending telegraphic information from India to that Council. This decision would no doubt be reconsidered should a regular Air Service be established between Karachi and Cairo. It is natural for the Quarantine Council to try to obtain information direct from the countries near Egypt, but there should not be any overlapping between the Alexandria Intelligence Bureau and the Singapore Bureau. This is the reason why the information concerning Aden is still being transmitted to Alexandria through the Eastern Bureau.

With regard to the arrangements made for repeating the summary in clear in Japan Dr. TAKANO informed the Council that the Tokyo wireless station, at the request of the Central Sanitary Bureau, had agreed to broadcast weekly the resume in clear for the benefit of the shipping in Japanese waters. This broadcast is being emitted in English every Friday at 8 p.m. on a 7,700 meters wave-length. In the event of the original message not being received in time, the re-broadcast would take place at the same hour on Saturday.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the appreciation and thanks of the Advisory Council for the initiative taken by the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Japanese Government.
In connection with the proposal in the Director's report to amplify the information contained in the resume in clear, the Chairman reminded the Council that the exact drafting of this resume had been definitely decided on in the course of the last Council meeting and that, on that occasion, the question of its publication in the press had also been considered. He feared that, should this message be extended, difficulties might arise with the wireless Companies.

Dr. Hoops opined that the Director's proposal would add considerably to the length and complexity of the message. Dr. Bridger was of opinion that the resume should contain the minimum amount of necessary information. Dr. Wellington and Prince Vallabha shared the same opinion.

Dr. Eskey asked if there would be any objection to transmitting the weekly telegraphic bulletin to the various American men-of-war stationed in the Asiatic waters. As these ships were not in possession of copies of the A.A. Code, it could be possible to pass the epidemiological information to them from Manila by using the special naval code.

The Chairman could see no objection to this and said that such a policy would be very satisfactory. As far as the proposal under discussion was concerned, he considered it advisable to request the Director to prepare a sample resume in clear on the lines he would suggest and to put it before the Council at its afternoon meeting.

Whilst on the subject of cables, the Director remarked that further reduction in the expenses could be anticipated when the large wireless station which was under construction in Bangkok was completed.

Under heading 'Publications' the words "New epidemiological centre at " were omitted at the request of the Director. Dr. Baldwin pointed out that the suggested centre at Melbourne would not in any way overlap the Bureau.

The Chairman referred to the telegram of Dr. Cumpston on page 50 of the Minutes of the last session relating to the creation by the Melbourne Conference of 1926 of a new information centre for the Austral-Pacific Zone.

With regard to the suggestion in the Director's report to tabulate infected rats in the Fasciculus according to the place of capture, the Chairman thought that such a classification might involve difficulties. The Director pointed out that the A.A. Code 2nd edition had provided for three different symbols to signify the place where the rat had been caught, thus affording all Port Health Officers every facility for accurate localisation and report.

Dr. Hoops was inclined to foresee difficulties for ports which, like Singapore, had not well defined harbour limits or landing places.

Dr. Eskey said that stringent measures were taken against ships coming from infected ports and this had entailed great hardships to the shippers because sometimes the ships refused to take cargo from these ports. When the place of capture was not mentioned, one had to take action blindly and might, therefore, presume that the infected rats had been caught in places dangerous to ships in port or to cargoes for such ships. In fact, reporting the presence of infected rats to the Quarantine Officers was useless as long as the place of capture remained unspecified.

In order to deal with this important subject more comprehensively, the Chairman postponed further discussion on the subject till the next sitting and adjourned the meeting at 1-10 p.m.
SECOND MEETING.

Held on 26th December, at 2-30 p.m.

All delegates who attended the morning session were present.

The Chairman re-opened the discussion on the question of furnishing more detailed information as to the place of capture of infected rats.

Dr. Jourdran mentioned that certain species of rats or rodents were peculiar to certain countries, and it would be interesting to know in certain cases the species to which the infected rats belonged, as a knowledge of the species involved would allow the tracing of the origin of the infection. The plague epidemic in Madagascar could be traced to infected rats brought from Mauritius, as some of the species of rats in this island are quite different from those prevailing in Madagascar. The Chairman agreed on the importance of the points raised but said that such detailed information did not find its place on the front page of the Fasciculus set apart for telegraphic information re infected rats.

The Director remarked that a certain part of the information relating to infected rats was forwarded to the Bureau telegraphically but the major part of it had to be collected from the monthly reports of the various Health Administrations. The Bureau would very much appreciate any improvement in the speed of transmission of such data provided the place of capture was specified.

Dr. Eskey having raised the question of publishing the number of infected rats found in the port area of maritime towns, the Chairman said that great difficulty had been experienced in defining a port and a port area and that no definition had up to date been agreed upon; under the circumstances and as far as India was concerned the figures required could only be furnished by 2 or 3 Indian ports. These figures could probably be obtained by the Singapore Bureau from a much larger number of ports if the importance of the point were brought to the attention of the Port Health Administrations concerned.

On the proposal of Dr. Hoops seconded by Col. Graham, the Council decided to request the Director of the Bureau to take such steps as he might consider advisable to render the information regarding the place of capture of infected rats more precise, and to have the same recorded in the weekly Fasciculus.

Dr. Bridger brought to the notice of the Council the fact that there were different warehouses for import and export cargo in Colombo and that many years of observation showed that the incidence of infected rats had been in the import warehouses. It should, however, be well understood that the presence of infected rats in the import godowns did not necessarily indicate the presence of infection amongst the indigenous rat population of Colombo itself.

Referring to the modifications to be introduced in the drafting of the resume in clear, as mentioned at the meeting of the Council, the Chairman read out the following specimen of such a resume drafted by the Director to illustrate his suggestion:

At present the resume in clear conveying this information would be drafted as follows:

Example. Plague present—Karachi, Zanzibar, Singapore.
Cholera present—Tourane, Madras.
Smallpox present—Hongkong, Canton.

In the absence of any suitable definition of the word "epidemic", the notification as to the epidemic character of the disease lies with the Health Administration concerned. In the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, for instance, such a notification would rest with the Board of Health.

Prince Vallabha said that the Siamese Ministry of Interior would be responsible for any notification of Bangkok being epidemiologically infected.

Dr. Baldwin raised a point as to the confidential character of the information furnished to the Eastern Bureau. The Chairman laid stress on the fact that it had been agreed at the former session of the Advisory Council that any epidemiological information furnished to the Eastern Bureau had so far practically never been of a confidential nature. The Chairman suggested that the value to shipping of the broadcasted summary in clear be most definitely assessed by enquiries which may be made by the members of the Advisory Council from the large shipping companies in their respective countries. Once the degree of appreciation of the summary by the shippers is known, the Advisory Council will be in a better position to alter the form of this summary to suit the needs of the parties interested. The Advisory Council agreed to consider the subject further at its next session.

Under the heading "Publications" in the Director's Report, the Chairman emphasised the necessity for keeping the weekly Fasciculus within its present size and leaving to the discretion of the Director the publication of such short articles of general interest as he considered desirable. If certain reports were considered too bulky for the Fasciculus, they could be passed on to the Geneva Intelligence Services for publication in their monthly bulletin.

In considering the remarks in the Director's report on the subject of the Half-yearly Bulletin, the Chairman reminded the Council that there had been a considerable amount of discussion in regard to the value of this document at a previous session of the Council and again invited the opinion of the Council on that point.

Dr. Hoops thought that it would be more valuable to include the information collected in Singapore in the Year Book of epidemiological statistics published in Geneva. Dr. Jourdan, Dr. Wu Lien Teh, Dr. Nishiki and Dr. Kiribayashi agreed with Dr. Hoops.

The Chairman noted that the consensus of opinion was in favour of suppressing the publication of the Half-yearly Bulletin by the Bureau and of passing on such information to the Health Section for inclusion in their Statistical Year Book, it being understood that the Singapore Bureau would continue to tabulate the said information for communication on request.

Touching the question of infected ships, the Chairman read out the resolution adopted by the Council at the former session and said that this resolution had aroused some criticism in Europe and that this could be explained by the fact that the procedure of conveying the news of the arrival of an infected ship to the next port of call had not been adhered to outside the Bureau's area. In the latter area, as may be seen from the report of the Director, such
notifications are not only now increasing in number, but are also being more and more appreciated by the Health Administrations concerned; and in view of the fact that this form of information has proved very valuable and has not been resented by the shipping companies, the Chairman emphasised the need for a resolution regarding infected ships such as that which was adopted by the Council at its last session.

On the proposal of Dr. Hoops, which was seconded by Dr. Takano, the Council thereupon adopted the following draft resolution:—

"In view of the great value of the notification by telegraph of the arrival of infected ships in the ports of Eastern Administrations, the Advisory Council trusts that the Health Administrations in the Eastern area who have not yet adopted this practice will do so during the coming year."

As regards the sanitary control of pilgrims, the Chairman pointed out that in the agreement reached between the Dutch and British Governments and adopted in the 1926 revision of the Convention, ships coming from Netherlands East Indies and on which the pilgrims were fully protected against cholera and smallpox by vaccination would on arrival at Kamaran station be exempted from the usual custom of disembarking their pilgrims. This facility did not at present exist in regard to ships coming from India where the pilgrims are not compulsorily submitted to inoculation before departure.

Dr. Hoops said that a great many of the Netherlands East Indies pilgrims sailed on British ships from the Straits Settlements. Their Government had asked the Medical Authorities in Malaya if they had any objection to insisting that these pilgrims should be inoculated before they were allowed to go on board British ships. The Government of Malaya has agreed to this proposal. The result of this compulsory inoculation of pilgrims may perhaps lead the Government of Malaya to adopt a similar practice. As soon as the Malayan pilgrims have realised what the advantage is in such an inoculation, there should not be any opposition on their part to this procedure.

The Chairman was of opinion that if the Muslims from Egypt, Netherlands East Indies and Malaya could be inoculated compulsorily, there was no reason why this should not also be the case with the Muslim pilgrims from India. Recently in Bengal there had been a greater demand for inoculation than ever before and it seemed to be only a matter of time for the achievement of the desired result.

With regard to the interruptions in the telegraphic communication with Kamaran, the Chairman explained that the cable between this island and Aden had been broken in the course of last summer; he further informed the Council that a wireless station would shortly exist at Kamaran.

Dealing with the question of finances, the Chairman reminded the Council that the following grants had been promised at the last session for the upkeep of the Bureau:—

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<td>Straits Settlements</td>
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<td>F. M. S.</td>
<td>5,000 do.</td>
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<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>3,000 Hongkong Dollars</td>
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<td>Ceylon</td>
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<td>Siam (provisional)</td>
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He asked the Director to prepare and present a statement showing what payments had actually been made up to date.

Prince Vallabha asked if he had been right in understanding that this year's subvention would be the last one.

The Chairman reminded the Council that at its former session the discussion on financial matters had centred round the general acceptance of the fact that the Eastern Bureau ought to be considered an integral part of the Health Organisation of the League. Such a recognition involved definite financial obligations on the part of the League towards the Bureau. At the same time it had been pointed out that some Governments served by the Bureau did not contribute to the League budget as autonomous members of the League. Resolution 6 of the last session did not preclude further contributions from willing countries in the next years.

The Chairman then proposed that a sub-committee consisting of:

- Dr. Hoops (Chairman)
- Dr. Bridger
- Dr. Jourdran
- Dr. Nishiki
- Prince Vallabha
- Dr. Winckel

be appointed to study the financial position of the Bureau and examine the budgetary estimates for 1929 presented by the Director. The proposal was carried.

In connection with the part of the Director's report relating to the new International Sanitary Convention, the Chairman read out resolution No. 8 adopted by the Council at its previous session and observed that the agreement reached between the Office International d'Hygiène Publique and the Health Committee of the League was a final settlement of the question. He also read out the replies received to the letter addressed by the Medical Director on 30th March 1927 to the Health Administrations of the Eastern countries, asking them whether they would accept the transmission, through the Eastern Bureau, of the information alluded to in articles 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 50 and 57 of the new International Convention (See Appendix 6).

With regard to Australia Dr. Baldwin communicated to the Council the telegram he had received from the Director of Public Health of the Commonwealth which read as follows:

"Australia has ratified Paris Convention. Also intimated use Singapore as channel of communication. If necessary inform Council no objection inclusion Australia as Government associated with Singapore Bureau."

The replies received from French Somaliland and Mozambique not being sufficiently explicit, the Director was requested to approach the Health Administrations of these colonies for further information.

As regards India, the Chairman remarked that the procedure advocated by his Government was entirely in accordance with the text of the resolution the Council had agreed to last year. If, however, it were considered more advantageous later on for India to send all information via Singapore, there would be nothing to prevent her doing so.

As far as New Zealand was concerned, the Chairman said that that dominion had never taken an active part in the work of the Bureau and that, therefore, no reply could be anticipated.
Dr. Baldwin commented that New Zealand was quite likely to send the requested information through the Eastern Bureau, as this was the direct channel of communication with Europe.*

The Chairman pointed out the fact that South Africa was prepared to send the information to Singapore in the same manner as at present; they wished to continue to send the same information to the Ministry of Health in London, to Geneva and to the Office through their High Commissioner in London.

Dr. Hoops informed the Council that it was probable that the British Colonial Office would prefer that the notifications required under articles 9, 14, 28, 50 and 57 of the Convention would be sent to the Office International through the Colonial Office in London.

Dr. Bridger stated that the Health Administration of Ceylon was prepared to forward the information required in articles 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 and 16 of the Convention to the Eastern Bureau, but that all the information provided for in articles 9, 14, 28, 50 and 57 was to be supplied direct to the Colonial Office in London.

Dr. Hoops emphasised the fact that as Dr. Bridger had received formal instructions on that point, it could, therefore, be anticipated that the Colonial Office would send the same instructions to all British Colonies.

The Chairman said that apparently the Colonial Office wanted to be informed, prior to Paris or Singapore, about the subjects dealt with in the articles under discussion i.e., special measures taken to cope with the outbreaks, sanitary equipment of ports, regional agreements, etc. This was natural.

Dr. Bridger asked if there was any agreement between the League and the Office International as to the way in which the information should be forwarded to Paris, whether direct or via Singapore.

The Chairman referred to the text of the agreement (see Annex VIII) which showed that this question had not been considered. This agreement gave the widest latitude to every Government to do what it liked in regard to articles 9, 14, 28, 50 and 57.

Prof. Madsen emphasised the fact that every Government was free to choose the channel of communication it liked, but in view of the general feeling that there was a chance of overlapping as soon as different bodies assumed similar tasks, it would simplify matters if all information were forwarded via the Eastern Bureau.

Dr. Hermant stated that though no official instructions have been issued as yet he felt that his Government would certainly agree to use the Eastern Bureau as the only channel of communication.

Dr. Wellington said that although he had received no official information on the point he felt sure that the Government of the Federated Malay States would follow the line adopted by the Straits Settlements.

The Chairman remarked that before it could be acted upon the Convention ought to be ratified by 10 of the signatory powers. The latest information to hand showed that only 5 of the said powers had ratified, but the moment the British Colonies stepped in 5 or 6 ratifications would be effected at once by the Colonial Office. This made it possible for the Convention to be in force within the next few months. The one question which required serious consideration was whether the Director thought that the Eastern Bureau would be in a position to cope with the additional work involved by the Convention.

*Since this statement, the Eastern Bureau has received a copy of letter dated 22nd September, 1927 from the Prime Minister of the Dominion of New Zealand to the Medical Director, Health Section, Geneva, stating that "the information from New Zealand which is required by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique for the purposes of the new Convention should be transmitted to the Office through the delegate for New Zealand, Lt. Colonel S. P. James of the Ministry of Health."
The Director stated that in spite of the fact that there were still some unknown factors involved the Eastern Bureau was in a position to undertake the duties that would be entailed by the application of the Convention.

The Chairman reminded the Council that special provision had been made in the budget estimates for 1929 to meet the additional cabling charges in connection with the new "conventional" duties.

The Director referred to the statement that he made last year before the Budget Sub-Committee, viz, that in the budget for 1928 no provision was made for a possible increase in expenses to be caused by the service of information as required by the Convention. But since then, owing to the economies effected in the routine cable expenses there would be a sufficient margin in the budget for 1928 to meet the extra expenses to be involved by the Convention.

The Chairman then proposed to appoint two Sub-Committees, one to deal with the question of Scientific Research and the other to deal with the constitution of the Advisory Council. The Council agreed to the appointment of these committees consisting of the following members:

**Sub-Committee on Scientific Research.—**
- Dr. Baldwin
- Dr. Eskey
- Col. Graham
- Dr. Hermant
- Dr. Takano
- Dr. Wellington
- Dr. Winckel
- Dr. Wu Lien Teh.

**Sub-Committee on the Constitution of the Council.—**
- Dr. Bridger
- Dr. da Costa
- Col. Graham
- Dr. Hermant
- Dr. Hoops
- Dr. Takano
- Prince Vallabha
- Dr. Winckel.

The meeting adjourned at 1-10 p.m.

**THIRD MEETING.**

Held on 27th December at 11.30 a.m.

All delegates who attended on previous day were present, and, in addition, Prof. K. Shiga.

The Chairman, referring to the discussion which took place at the previous meeting on the question of utilising the Bureau for the application of the new Sanitary Convention, announced to the Council that he had just received a copy of the Report of Col. Needham, delegate of India, at the meeting of the *Office International* which took place in Paris in November last; from this report he would like to quote the following:

1. The Pan-American Bureau will now carry out on behalf of the *Office* certain duties required by the Convention and arrangements for this purpose are being made.

2. Major Thomson's scheme for establishing in the near East a regional Bureau at Alexandria directed by the Egyptian Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Council was, after certain modifications, unanimously accepted in principle and with acclamation.

From Major Thomson's report, which appears as an appendix to Col. Needham's report, the Chairman extracted the following two points:
(1) The Alexandria Bureau will transmit the information, required under articles 1, 2, 4, 6, (3), 12 and 16 of the Convention. It will not forward the information required in articles 14, 28 and 50 for which it is considered improper to utilize the regional Bureau, but this will be undertaken by the Bureau only by special request.

(2) So far as the sanitary information re the pilgrimage is concerned, the way in which such information is to be collected can only be settled by arrangements between the Eastern Bureau and the Quarantine Council, or other countries which do not participate in either of these regional Bureaux.

Dr. Hoops informed the Council that he had just received information showing that there was no doubt that the Colonial Office had issued instructions to all British Colonies and Dependencies that the information required under Articles 9, 14, 28, 50 and 57 should first be sent to the Colonial Office which would forward it to the Office International.

Referring to the proposal in the Director's report to forward the information required under Articles 12 and 16 to Governments through the channel of their Health Administrations, the Chairman said that this matter had been left open under the Alexandria bureau's arrangements (according to the report of the delegate of India to the Office). Personally he favoured the idea of adopting a single channel of communication both for the information intended for the Governments and for their respective Health Administrations.

Dr. Hoops agreed that the information required under Articles 12 and 16 should be forwarded to the Medical Department of the Straits Settlements.

Dr. Wellington said that his Government would probably expect the Medical Department to receive and forward the said information.

Dr. Bridger did not agree with the Director's proposal, as he was of opinion that the information should go to the Governments.

Dr. Hermant expressed the opinion that the said information should reach the Governments through the channel of the Public Health Administrations.

Such was also the opinion of Prince Vallabha, Dr. Wu Lien Teh, Dr. Takano, Dr. Nishiki and Dr. da Costa.

As far as the Philippines were concerned Dr. Eskey considered that all conventional communications ought to pass through the quarantine authorities.

Prof. Madsen emphasised the fact that, from the point of view of the Eastern Bureau, the procedure advocated in the Director's report and favoured by the majority of the members was the most convenient one.

The paragraph of the Director's report on Oral Vaccination was then read and Dr. Hoops remarked that one of the reasons why Dr. Kingsbury had not been in a position to carry out experiments of vaccination by mouth against Shiga-dysentery, was that at the present moment there was no epidemic of this disease in Malaya.

The Chairman proposed that the Council adopt the report of the Director on the work of the Eastern Bureau for 1927.

The Council unanimously adopted the Director's report, subject to the modifications recorded in the minutes.
At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Biraud then read out the note on the Constitution of the Advisory Council (see appendix 7). The Chairman pointed out that he had raised the question of the constitution of the Council at its last session, as no instructions had at that time been received from Geneva, and the time had arrived when the constitution of the Council should be determined. In January last, the Chairman addressed to the Medical Director, Geneva, the following letter:—

Singapore, dated 13th January 1927.

To the Director,

Health Section, League of Nations.

GENEVA.

Sir,

At the Second Session of the Advisory Council of the League of Nations, Health Section, Eastern Bureau, which terminated on the 11th instant, an informal discussion took place at my suggestion regarding the future constitution of the Advisory Council. As the matter was not on the agenda and as members were not prepared the exchange of views was not very helpful; but the one thing which emerged from the discussion was a desire on the part of members of the Council to get to grips with this question at an early date. As you will remember the matter was placed in the minutes of the January 1926 meeting with the request that delegates should ask their respective Governments to communicate on this matter. Up-to-date I understand no communications on this have been received either in Geneva or Singapore. It is perhaps a difficult matter for Governments to advise upon without having definite suggestions before them. The general sense of the members of the Council, however, was to the effect that a letter should be addressed to you by me with a request that the wishes of the Health Committee on this matter be communicated, and more especially whether the Health Committee desired that the future constitution of this Council should follow the lines of League procedure at Geneva. If so, then the members desired to be informed of the exact nature of this procedure. If on the other hand this was not necessarily desirable, would the Health Committee have any objection to this matter being placed upon the agenda for the next meeting of the Council one year hence so that the various concrete issues which it involved might be raised and some finality arrived at.

I have etc.

Sgd. J. D. GRAHAM,
Chairman of the Advisory Council.

This letter was considered at the subsequent meeting of the Health Committee which passed the resolution quoted in the above mentioned Appendix. According to this resolution, the Advisory Council should be limited in number and the expenses of the delegates attending the annual meeting should be met from the funds of the League; periodical conferences should be convened at which all autonomous Governments of the East could be represented. This resolution of the Health Committee was communicated to all the interested countries, accompanied by a letter from the Medical Director requesting them to send any observations which they would like to make on the proposed constitution of the Council.

Dr Hoops said that his Government would approve of the suggested Council with the addition of a delegate from the Japanese Colonies. The Council would thus consist of 9 members representing Australia, China, Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, British India, Japan, Japanese Colonies, Siam, Straits Settlements or other British Colonies.
Dr. Jourdran requested that Madagascar and other French Colonies of the East outside Indo-China should be represented by a delegate on the Advisory Council, which would mean a second French delegate.

Dr. Hermant agreed with the proposed constitution of the Advisory Council as laid down in the Health Committee's resolution.

Dr. Bridger stated that the Government of Ceylon agreed to the addition of a representative of the Japanese Colonies; as regards the suggestion that the representative of the British Colonies should be a nominee of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, his Government also agreed to it, but on the condition that they would not be committed to any expense or to any change of policy without being consulted in advance.

Dr. Wellington said that Dr. Hoops had already expressed the opinion of the Government of Malaya.

Prince Vallabha intimated that, in the opinion of the Siamese Government, the proposal submitted was satisfactory.

Dr. Takano said that his Government agreed with the proposed constitution, but would like to have Japanese Colonies represented by a second Japanese delegate.

Dr. Nishiki and Kiribayashi agreed with Dr. Takano.

Dr. Wu Lien Teh stated that he accepted the recommendations of the Health Committee, without prejudice to any further arrangements that might be made by the Chinese Government when re-organising their Services.

Dr. Baldwin agreed with the Health Committee's proposal as well as with the suggestion for an additional representative for the Japanese and French Colonies respectively.

Dr. Eskey raised the question of the representation of the Philippine Islands in the capacity of an observer; as this country was prepared to contribute annually a sum of $2,000 towards the upkeep of the Eastern Bureau, an opportunity ought to be afforded to them to know how the money was being spent.

Asked by the Chairman to express his views on the feasibility of Dr. Eskey's suggestion, Prof. Madsen replied that he hesitated to give his opinion on a question which might preferably be discussed in sub-committee.

Summarising the discussion, the Chairman pointed out that the consensus of opinion was in favour of the Health Committee's proposal, but that there were three points to be considered: (1) a proposal, which apparently has not been objected to by anyone, that Japan should have an additional representative for her colonies, (2) a proposal that France should have a second representative for the French possessions in the East outside Indo-China, and (3) that an observer for the Philippines should be authorised to attend the Council's meeting.

As regards the third proposal, the Chairman was of opinion that it ought not to be linked with the two former but should be presented as a separate proposition; there would be no objection whatsoever to the Philippines sending an observer, provided the League was not asked to finance him.

The Council then adjourned at 12-45 p.m.
FOURTH MEETING.
Held on 27th December at 2-15 p.m.

All the delegates who attended in the morning were present.

Dr. Hoops submitted the report of the Sub-Committee on Finance (see Appendix 2) and drew the attention of the Council to the unavoidable increase of the Budget in the course of the four years of the Bureau's existence. He suggested that the time had come when the figures ought to be stabilized.

The Chairman pointed out that the increase this year was largely due to normal annual increments of salaries. Through a resolution adopted at its ninth session, the Health Committee had asked the Advisory Council to pay particular attention to stabilising the salaries of the staff locally recruited; the scales of salary together with the maximum attainable were inserted in the proposed budget for 1929.

The Director stated that in the 1929 budget as proposed by the Finance Sub-Committee, there remained still an unknown factor, i.e. the cost of the cables which the Bureau would have to despatch for "conventional" purposes. As far as could be foreseen, the estimates would be quite sufficient to cope with the new duties entrusted to the Bureau; the Director, however, wanted to make reservations on the possible insufficiency of the amount allotted for the purpose.

Dr. Hoops explained that a monthly allowance of Str. $1,100 had been provided for in the 1929 Budget under the item "Cables" after consulting the Director of the Bureau. This sum was made up of the following elements: $600 for routine cables, $200 for administrative cables and $300 for "conventional" cables.

The Chairman asked Dr. Hoops whether the Council's resolution on finance should mention the fact that limited funds had been allotted for carrying out the provisions of the Convention.

Dr. Hoops thought it more advisable to indicate in the resolution that a special provision of $300 had been made in the 1929 budget for "conventional" purposes and that a possibility existed of this sum being exceeded.

On the proposal of Dr. Wu Lien Teh seconded by Dr. da Costa the report of the Finance Sub-Committee was adopted.

Dr. Baldwin proposed that the four members of this Sub-Committee who were to attend the League Interchange in India (Drs. Hoops, Jourdan, Nishiki and Winckel) should be empowered to form a quorum and to scrutinize the accounts of the Bureau for the month of December and for the full financial year, their passing the accounts giving full discharge thereof to the Director of the Bureau.

The following resolution proposed by Dr. Baldwin and seconded by Prince Vallenaha was adopted by the Council:—

"The Advisory Council having considered the report of the Finance Sub-Committee and approved of it recommends that the budget proposition statement for 1929 be fixed meantime at Str. $90,510 and that the Health Committee of the League be asked to approve of this and take cognisance of the fact that a moderate allowance ($300 per month) has been made for the increase of expenditure necessary when the Bureau commences to function in conventional matters on behalf of the Office International,}
The Advisory Council in approving the Sub-Committee's report would point out that the accounts deal with the period ending 30th November and they empower the members of the Finance Sub-Committee who are participating in the Interchange to scrutinise in India the completed accounts for the financial year ending 31st December 1927 when ready and to record their opinion in regard to this direct to Singapore for communication to Geneva in due course.”

Dr. Eskey mentioned that the Budget account submitted to the Council showed an over expenditure on postage, as pointed out by the Director.

The Chairman replied that re-appropriation could be made from “Cables” to “Postage” so long as the total amount provided under the heading “Cables & Postage” had not been exceeded.

In reply to a question of the Chairman, the Director thought that the full audited accounts would reach India before the end of January.

Referring to the question of nominating auditors for the financial year 1928, the Chairman requested the Director to explain what should be the procedure according to the new Financial Regulations drafted for the Eastern Bureau by the Secretariat in Geneva.

The Director pointed out that the new rules which were to come into force at an early date provided that the appointment of auditors for the accounts of the Eastern Bureau should rest with the Council of the League. Recently the Treasurer of the League had strongly insisted on the need for having the Bureau’s accounts audited monthly instead of annually; arrangements have already been made in Singapore for this purpose.

The Chairman added that the new financial Regulations presupposed that the auditing was to be carried out in Singapore and that there was no question of having the Bureau’s accounts sent from Singapore to Geneva for audit.

The delegates were then asked to express their opinion on the possibilities of their respective Governments offering a subvention for the upkeep of the Eastern Bureau in 1928.

In reply to a question of the Chairman, the Director pointed out that the Rockefeller grant would continue till 1930.

Dr. Hoops said that the Straits Settlements Government had entered in their budget estimates for 1928 a subvention of $3,000 in favour of the Bureau, which meant a reduction of $2,000 on their former subscription. He added that it was possible that there might be a further change in future years, as it was the view of this Government that the expenses of the Bureau should be met entirely by the League.

Dr. Hermant stated that the Government of Indo-China would continue to contribute 6,000 piastres.

Dr. Bridger referred the Council to the resolution passed at the former session in which it was said that the Ceylon Government was prepared to pay 5,000 rupees for the year 1927, but that no further amount could be guaranteed in view of the Government’s opinion that the Bureau’s expenditure should be met from League of Nations’ funds. He added that this was the position to-day also.
Dr. Wellington had no official information on the subject, he thought that the Federated Malay States would follow the Straits Settlements in the matter of contribution.

Prince Vallabha read out a letter from the Siamese Government, the purport of which was that the League should be responsible for the upkeep of the Bureau and that no further subvention be made. The Siamese Government would probably act on these lines.

Dr. Takano stated that the Japanese Government would contribute the same amount as last year, i.e. 15,000 yen.

Dr. Wu Lien Teh mentioned China had already started paying an annual contribution of Str. $2,000 as promised in 1925.

Dr. Da Costa and Dr. Baldwin had received no instructions on the subject from their respective Governments.

Dr. Eskey said that he had mentioned Str. $2,000 in his appropriation report for 1928 in favour of the Eastern Bureau.

The Chairman intimated that India was not prepared to subscribe towards the upkeep of the Eastern Bureau, as she was already contributing a large sum to the League Budget. He further pointed out that the contributions promised for 1928 left the finances of the Bureau with a deficit of approximately 20,000 Straits $. Should no further contribution be offered this deficit ought to be met by League funds.

The Chairman then asked the Council if they wished that the recommendation that the Eastern Bureau should be entirely financed by the League should be reiterated this year and incorporated in the resolution dealing with Finances.

Dr. Hoops was of opinion that this suggestion should be emphasised again this year, as several Eastern Governments would cease in the near future to contribute anything towards the Bureau.

Professor Madsen expressed the view that such a reiteration was superfluous, as the League was well aware of its financial responsibility towards the Eastern Bureau.

The Chairman pointed out that, after Prof. Madsen's statement, the Advisory Council felt sure that any deficit would in the future be met by the League. Such an assurance rendered superfluous the insertion of a proposal to that effect in the session's resolutions.

The Chairman then requested from the Director additional information on several points. The first question related to the page of the Fasciculus in which the "conventional" information was to be recorded...

The Director replied that as far as the Fasciculus was concerned, he would be guided by the procedure adopted in Geneva for the insertion in the Weekly Record of the information published on behalf of the Office International.

The second point raised by the Chairman was whether any complaints had been raised in connection with the notification of infected ships. The Director answered that since the inception of the Bureau no complaint had been received in that connection.

The last point related to a possible re-editing of the A.A. Code. The Director pointed out that there were still over 200 copies of the Code in stock in Singapore. As there had been a request for a universal code on health matters which could be utilised for the transmission of the information collected by the various regional Bureaux, the Health Section recently convened in Geneva a conference of experts for deciding the principles on which this new code ought to be drafted. The conclusions arrived at at this Conference were not yet in the Director's possession.

The meeting then adjourned at 4:50 p.m.
FIFTH MEETING.

Held on 28th December at 2-30 p.m.

All the members who attended the morning session and Dr. Ch. W. F. Winckel, delegate of Netherlands East Indies, were present.

The **Chairman** asked the Director to inform the Council of the contributions that had been promised and of those that had actually been paid during the current year by the various Governments.

The **Director** submitted to the Council the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amounts Pledged</th>
<th>Amounts Paid</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Straits Settlements.</strong></td>
<td>Str. $ 5,000 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federated Malay States.</strong></td>
<td>Str. $ 5,000 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hongkong.</strong></td>
<td>Hongkong $ 3,000 3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Japan.</strong></td>
<td>Yen 15,000 13,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ceylon.</strong></td>
<td>Rupees 5,000 3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indo-China.</strong></td>
<td>Piastres 6,000 5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China.</strong></td>
<td>Str. $ 2,000 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Siam (provisional).</strong></td>
<td>Str. $ 3,000 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands East Indies.</strong></td>
<td>Guilders. 20,000 14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitary Maritime &amp; Quarantine Council of Egypt.</strong></td>
<td>£ Ster. 50 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,200</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands East Indies.</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitary Maritime &amp; Quarantine Council of Egypt.</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,450</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Council took notice of the fact that the figures have been enquired into and that the position on this date (December the 28th), as far as was known and verified by telegram from Geneva and Singapore, was that out of 40,200 Str. dollars promised last year there was a balance of 23,400 Str. dollars to be paid, and that a sum of 14,450 Str. dollars had been paid by Netherlands East Indies and the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Council of Egypt without any actual pledge.

The **Chairman** asked Dr. Winckel if he could give any information as to the possibility of a contribution being offered by the Netherlands East Indies towards the upkeep of the Bureau in 1928.

Dr. **Winckel** said he had received no official information in that respect.

The **Chairman** then read out the Report of the Sub-Committee on Research in regard to Oral Vaccination and Plague, (see Appendix 4), and the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Wellington and seconded by Dr. Takano, was adopted:

"The Advisory Council adopts the report of the Sub-Committee on the co-ordination of Research in regard to Oral Vaccination and Plague."
At this stage the Chairman pointed out that the items on the Agenda for the present session had been dealt with, excepting the last one "Miscellaneous," and he invited remarks from the members on that item. As no member had any remarks to make, the Chairman mentioned a subject which had struck him in the course of the F.E.A.T.M. Congress as being one which could quite legitimately and profitably be taken up by the Eastern Bureau—that was, an assessment of the exact value of Quarantine Stations in the East. At the present moment, when several Eastern countries were on the verge of spending large amounts of money for the erection of Quarantine Stations in order to meet with the requirements of the new Sanitary Convention, it would be of great value for them to have a better knowledge of the results which they might expect from such stations. The question of quarantine accommodation for 1st class passengers also ought to be investigated, as there were good reasons for believing that this class of passenger does not require to be accommodated in quarantine stations but could just as well be dealt with in infectious diseases hospitals. The Chairman thought that the task of collecting information on these points was well suited to the activities of the Bureau and with this view he had prepared the following draft resolution to be considered in the course of the next meeting:—

"The Advisory Council is of opinion that a suitable line of work for the Eastern Bureau to undertake is the assembly of detailed information regarding quarantine stations of the East and their value in the light of modern ideas of isolation and disinfection, and of the 1926 Sanitary Convention."

Prof. Madsen, Dr. Wellington and Dr. Hoops agreed that this would be a very practical move.

In reply to Dr. Baldwin who wanted to know if the value mentioned in the resolution referred to the value to the country concerned or the value to the world at large the Chairman said that in his opinion there was no objection to giving to this resolution the widest possible interpretation.

Prince Vallabha pointed out that all information of that kind would be extremely valuable to the Siamese Government which intended to allot at an early date large credits for the erection of a new quarantine station.

The Council adjourned at 4.15 p.m.

SIXTH MEETING.

Held on 29th December at 10.30 a.m.

All the members who attended the previous meeting were present, with the exception of Dr. Bridger.

The Chairman communicated to the Council a letter dated November 14th addressed by the Director of the Sudan Medical Services to the Director of the Bureau to inform the latter that the Madagascar broadcast was being regularly picked up in Khartum. The Chairman added that this was a further example of the improvement in the wireless diffusion of the Bureau’s weekly bulletin.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on Constitution and Bye-laws of the Advisory Council was then read (see Appendix 5) and the Chairman explained that the three proposals which had emerged on that subject in the course of the third meeting of the Council had been
carefully considered by the Sub-Committee. The proposal concerning the addition of a representative of the Japanese Colonies to the membership of the future Council had been unanimously accepted. The second proposal, dealing with the adjunction of a second French delegate representing French Colonies other than Indo-China, had been withdrawn before the discussion. Concerning the third proposal, the Sub-Committee had agreed to the attendance at the meeting of the Advisory Council of a representative of the Philippines in the capacity of an Observer, especially in view of the financial contribution promised to the Bureau by the Philippine Government.

Dr. Jourdan asked whether an observer from one of the French Colonies not represented on the Advisory Council, for instance Madagascar, would be allowed to attend its meeting at his own expense.

The Chairman said that, in his own opinion, there was prima facie no need for such an observer, as France was already represented by a delegate who would be quite competent to take charge of the interests of all the colonies concerned.

Dr. Hermant raised the point that, in view of the fact that general conferences grouping numerous additional delegates must necessarily be of rare occurrence, it would be fair to allow a Colony not represented on the Council to have the opportunity, if necessary, to defend its own views, as these views might not be shared by the representative of Indo-China.

Dr. Hoops mentioned the possibility of having a larger conference every three years, at the time of the F.E.A.T.M. Congresses.

Prof. Madsen pointed out that there was no objection to Observers coming at their own expense, such a procedure being in conformity with the policy followed by the Health Committee in Geneva.

The Council then agreed to add the following words to the third paragraph of the Sub-Committee's report on Constitution and Bye-Laws:

"The Sub-Committee has no objection to observers from the various autonomous Governments being present at their own expense at the Council meetings."

As regards the possibility of having periodical conferences including a larger number of delegates, the Council was unanimously of opinion that these conferences were likely to prove valuable in stimulating the interest in the work of the Bureau of those Governments which are not represented on the Council.

The Council then considered the articles of the Rules of Procedure, as drafted by the Sub-Committee.

Articles 1 and 2 were adopted without comment.

Article 3: The Director suggested the omission of the words "acting in his capacity of ex officio Secretary of the Advisory Council" in the 2nd paragraph as this was already indicated in Article 2. The Council agreed to delete the words, and adopted the Article as amended.

Article 4 was adopted without comment.

Article 5 was adopted after Dr. Baldwin had recalled the objection raised about this article by the Australian Government which considered that the period provided between the reception of the Director's report and the beginning of the meeting was too short.
Dr. Hoops pointed out that, after careful consideration of the objection of the Australian Government, the Sub-Committee had agreed upon the impracticability of increasing the period referred to, as the Director’s report could not be drafted before the 1st week of January and would therefore reach Australia early in February only i.e. a fortnight before the beginning of the Advisory Council’s session as this latter was to be held usually at the end of February.

Article 6: The words “to the Advisory Council” were suppressed; the words “for the approval of the Advisory Council” were substituted for “for approval to the Advisory Council.” The article was adopted as amended.

Articles 7, 8 and 9 were adopted without comment.

Article 10: The words “of the Health Section of the League of Nations” were suppressed and the article was adopted as amended.

Articles 11 and 12 were adopted without comment.

Article 13 was adopted with the addition of the words “constitution and” after the word “present.”

Dr. Wellington suggested that the word “Articles” should be substituted for the word “Bye-laws” in the title of the document under consideration. The Council agreed to this amendment.

On the proposal of Dr. Wu Lien Teh seconded by Dr. Wellington, the report of the Sub-Committee on the future constitution of the Advisory Council was unanimously adopted.

Prince Vallabha proposed and Dr. Wellington seconded the following resolution (No. 8) which was carried by the Advisory Council:-

1. That the report of the Sub-Committee be adopted (Vide Appendix 5).

2. That a copy of it, together with a copy of this resolution, be forwarded to the Health Committee in reply to their proposals regarding the constitution of the Council.

The Chairman then submitted for the final approval of the Council the other resolutions the substance of which had been discussed in the course of the sessions. These resolutions were unanimously adopted after slight modifications in their drafting.

Resolution No. 1 was proposed by Dr. Winckel and seconded by Dr. Hermant.

No. 2. Proposed by Dr. Hoops and seconded by Prince Vallabha.

No. 3. Proposed by Dr. Baldwin and seconded by Dr. da Costa.

No. 4. Proposed by Dr. Wu Lien Teh and seconded by Dr. da Costa.

No. 5. Proposed by Dr. Wellington and seconded by Dr. Takano.

No. 6. Proposed by Dr. Wu Lien Teh and seconded by Dr. Nishiki.

No. 7. Proposed by Prince Vallabha and seconded by Dr. Takano.
The Chairman then pointed out that according to Article No. 2 of the new rules of procedure which would become valid after having met with the approval of the Health Committee, the Advisory Council had now to elect from amongst its members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for a period of one year. Owing to the fact that the Chairman elected would only assume duties from the moment when the rules of procedure would have been accepted in Geneva, the procedure of electing a Chairman at the moment and in the way proposed was rather unusual and the Council would be glad to have the opinion of Prof. Madsen on it.

Prof. Madsen said that he entirely agreed with the procedure proposed.

The Chairman then asked the members to propose office bearers for 1928.

Dr. Jourdran proposed Col. Graham for the Chairmanship, saying that he was the right man in the right place. This proposal was received with acclamation. Dr. Jourdran also proposed Dr. J. J. Van Lonkhuijzen for the Vice-Chairmanship.

Prof. Madsen apologised for interfering in a matter which was purely for the Advisory Council to decide and said that he would take the liberty of supporting Dr. Jourdran's proposal. He further remarked that, as the Advisory Council was still passing through a period of transition, it would be exceedingly valuable if the Chairman of this Council was at the same time a member of the Health Committee. He wished also to support the name of Dr. Van Lonkhuijzen for the Vice-Chairmanship; as he understood that Col. Graham was going to spend a part of the year in Europe, there were technical reasons, besides personal ability, in favour of having a Vice-Chairman whose residence was not far from Singapore. He hoped that in due time the representatives of other countries would in their turn hold these offices.

Dr. Wu Lien Teh also supported Dr. Jourdran's proposals. He emphasized the remarkable way in which Col. Graham had presided over the deliberations of the Council and pointed out the fact that owing to his frequent visits to Europe Col. Graham was best fitted for establishing a link between Geneva and Singapore. As far as Dr. Van Lonkhuijzen was concerned, his capacities as a linguist would facilitate the carrying out of his duties.

Dr. Jourdran's proposals to elect Col. Graham to the Chairmanship and Dr. Van Lonkhuijzen to the Vice-Chairmanship for 1928 were unanimously carried.

The Chairman thanked his colleagues for having entrusted him with the office of Chairman for another year. Although he would have been pleased to let someone else have the opportunity of holding that office, he realised that there was some justification in Prof. Madsen's remark regarding his acceptance of office for another year. There was perhaps an advantage for the Eastern Bureau in having someone on the Health Committee who could discuss the affairs of the Bureau with first-hand information.

He added that, since he would be in Europe for a portion of next year, he would probably request Dr. Van Lonkhuijzen to assume the role of Chairman in his absence. He only hoped that when the time came for a new choice of Chairman the principle of rotation advocated by Prof. Madsen would be adhered to.
Prof. Madsen said that he had been looking forward to meeting the members of the Advisory Council and that, after four days discussions, he understood better than before the conditions under which the work had to be carried out in the Far East, and, in particular, how wise had been the policy advocated by the Council to extend the research work along practical lines. He felt that, in the present session, the relationship between the Advisory Council and the Health Committee had been strengthened and he wanted to emphasize once more that the Health Committee considered the work done by the Advisory Council as of the utmost importance.

He thanked the delegates for their kindness to him and congratulated Colonel Graham on the able way in which he had conducted the proceedings of the Council. He wished, on behalf of the Health Committee, to thank Dr. Gautier for the way in which he had directed the Bureau in the course of the year and for his success in his efforts to reduce the expenses of its running. The Health Committee was also much indebted to Dr. Biraud who had temporarily assumed the Director's duties in the most able way.

The Advisory Council then adjourned sine die.
APPENDIX I.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. The Advisory Council approves the report of the Director of the Eastern Bureau for 1927, subject to the modifications recorded in the Minutes. In accordance with the suggestions contained in the report, it recommends that the Director takes steps to obtain from the Health Administrations more accurate information on the places of capture of plague infected rats, this information being of great interest both from the epidemiological and quarantine points of view.

2. The Advisory Council notes with satisfaction the steady advance towards the perfecting of the Bureau's Organisation for disseminating epidemiological intelligence as rapidly as possible, with a steady decrease in expenditure under that heading.

3. The Advisory Council, after reviewing the work accomplished in 1927 in connection with the development of intelligence regarding infected shipping, records the general note of appreciation of this service, and its great value to many administrations, and would again urge on all administrations which are not now reporting telegraphically, the need for their assistance and co-operation in this—one of the most important duties of the Bureau.

4. The Advisory Council, having considered the report of the Finance Sub-Committee (See Appendix 2) and approved of it, recommends that the budget proposition statement for 1929 be fixed meantime at Str. $90,510 and that the Health Committee be asked to approve of this and take cognisance of the fact that a moderate allowance ($300 per month) has been made for the increase of expenditure necessary when the Bureau commences to function in Conventional matters on behalf of the Office International.

The Council in approving the Sub-Committee's report, would point out that the accounts deal with the period ending 30th November and they therefore empower the four members of the Finance Sub-committee who are participating in the Interchange to scrutinise in India the completed accounts for the financial year ending 31st December 1927 when ready and to record their opinion in regard to this direct to Singapore for communication to Geneva in due course.

5. The Advisory Council notes with satisfaction the progress made in wireless transmission and the economies which have been effected largely through the generosity of the Governments of French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies, British India, British North Borneo, Shanghai, Reunion, Madagascar and Japan and would suggest that the various countries in the Eastern area now receiving epidemiological information be asked to assess the value of this information, and more especially of that contained in the resume in clear to the various Shipping Companies now picking it up.

6. The Advisory Council, having reviewed the efforts made by the Eastern Bureau to co-ordinate international research work on oral vaccination and having heard and adopted the report of the Sub-Committee (see Appendix 4A), is of opinion that this work should be continued during 1928 and that further efforts should be made to reach a decision as to the relative value of this method of protection and that by inoculation.
The Advisory Council, having considered the stages leading up to the joint meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine (Plague Section) and the League of Nations Expert Plague Committee in Calcutta on December 5-9, having reviewed the discussion of this meeting and its recommendations and having heard the report of the Sub-Committee, resolves:

(1) that the report of the Sub-Committee be adopted (see Appendix 4B);

(2) that the priority programme of plague research be circulated by the Bureau to all Health Administrations interested with the suggestion that they be invited to frame their Plague Research programme in conformity with the recommendations and to notify the lines of such research programmes to the Eastern Bureau;

(3) that the finding of the Sub-Committee and the programme of research be communicated to the Health Committee for such action as it considers desirable.

7. The Advisory Council is of opinion that a suitable line of work for the Eastern Bureau to undertake is the assembly of detailed information regarding the quarantine stations of the East and their value in the light of modern ideas of isolation and disinfection and of the principles embodied in the 1926 Sanitary Convention.

8. The Advisory Council, having considered Item 6 of the Agenda dealing with the Constitution and Bye-laws of the Advisory Council and the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed in this connection, resolves as follows:

(1) that the report of the Sub-Committee be adopted (See Appendixes 5 and 9).

(2) that a copy of it, together with a copy of this resolution, be forwarded to the Health Committee in reply to its proposals regarding the constitution of the Advisory Council.
APPENDIX 2.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Finance Sub-Committee of the Advisory Council met at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 27th December 1927 with Dr. Hoops in the Chair to consider the 1929 estimates of the Singapore Bureau.

The figures for the previous years were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Approved Estimates</th>
<th>Expended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>$78,682.00</td>
<td>$62,799.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>$83,282.00</td>
<td>$73,839.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>$86,381.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(for 11 months)

The proposed estimates for 1929 showed a total of $102,130 (Annex VI).

The Director informed the Sub-Committee that the salaries of the Director, Deputy Director and Statistician were outside the consideration of the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee changed the title of “Accountant” under Item I to “Financial Assistant.”

After detailed discussion the following changes were made:

Item III. The amount under Cables was reduced from $23,000 to $13,200, and that under Postage was increased from $420 to $500. (Net reduction—$9,720).

Item IV. $1,000 for Yearly Bulletin was deleted. $1,000 under Periodicals was reduced to $800. (Net reduction—$1,200).

Item VI. The amount under this head was reduced from $6,000 to $5,500. (Net reduction—$500).

Item VII. The amount under Audit Fee was reduced from $500 to $300. (Net reduction—$200).

The Finance Sub-Committee wished to record their appreciation of the Director’s management of the finances of the Bureau and noted with approval the continuous reduction made under the item “Cables.”
APPENDIX 3.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1929 AS PASSED
BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Staff Salaries.</th>
<th>Strains $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director Salary</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director Salary</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistician Salary</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Assistant Salary</td>
<td>260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(260-20a-340) All 15%</td>
<td>39.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correspondence Clerk Salary</td>
<td>230.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(200-15a-260) All 15%</td>
<td>34.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French-Speaking Stenotypist Salary</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(170-15a-245) All 15%</td>
<td>25.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Clerks, Grade II Salary</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(100-10a-160) All 15%</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Clerks, Grade II Salary</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(100-10a-160) All 15%</td>
<td>19.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Peons Salary</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All 15%</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liftman overtime allowance</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. Travelling Expenses of the Staff. Expenses for the Co-ordination of Research.</th>
<th>Strains $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cables</td>
<td>13,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,700</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV. Printing, Stationery and Equipment.</th>
<th>Strains $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Fasciculus</td>
<td>3,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books of Reference</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V. Rent, Electricity &amp; Telephone.</th>
<th>Strains $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>54.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>166.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VI. Travelling Expenses of Members of the Advisory Council.</th>
<th>Strains $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VII. Miscellaneous.</th>
<th>Strains $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Attendance to Staff</td>
<td>209.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Fee</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $90,510.
APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH.

A. Oral Vaccination. The Sub-Committee met at 10 a.m. on 27th December with Col. Graham in the chair to consider the question of oral vaccination.

From communications made by Col. Graham and the Director of the Eastern Bureau the following was the position in respect of field experiments on oral vaccination.

No field experiments had been carried out in Indo-China, Philippine Islands, Federated Malay States and Siam.

Col. Russell's work in Madras stood alone both as regards the size of the experiment and the accuracy of its control. Other experiments on the same subject were in progress in United Provinces and Bengal.

In Japan and Chosen, Prof. Shiga and Dr. Muzuhara had made experiments on animals. The following conclusions were arrived at by them:—

"Vaccine (against typhoid) given by mouth must be administered over a prolonged period of time (one or two weeks at least) and in large doses, to be effective. This is necessary in view of individual predispositions sometimes preventing a strong immunity from being acquired."

The people of the various eastern countries show a marked difference in their attitude towards inoculation and oral vaccination. In the Philippine Islands, Indo-China, and just recently in Bengal (British India), they are quite willing, if not anxious, to be inoculated. In Siam and in some other Indian provinces oral administration is preferred.

The Sub-Committee was of opinion that the work of distributing reprints and abstracts of current literature on oral vaccination must be continued by the Bureau, which must also further its efforts to get individual workers and Health Administrations to undertake experiments on oral vaccination, even if actual co-ordination of these experiments be not feasible.

The Sub-Committee accepted with satisfaction the promises made by Prof. Shiga to initiate a trial of vaccination by mouth against dysentery among troops in Chosen who had suffered repeatedly from the disease in the past years.

The Sub-Committee hoped that Dr. Hermant would arrange with the health authorities of Indo-China that they undertake a well controlled—if on a small scale—vaccination experiment by mouth against cholera, and he promised to do so.

The Sub-Committee shared the hopes expressed in the Director's Report that large scale and carefully controlled experiments of cholera vaccination by mouth would be undertaken in Siam.

The Sub-Committee, while recognising the difficulties involved in the co-ordination as pointed out by the Director, considered that the work being undertaken on these lines should be continued.

B. Plague. The Sub-Committee on Research met on the same date at 4.15 p.m. to consider the position with regard to plague research and the suggestions which ensued from the meetings of the Expert Plague Committee.
Col. Graham explained that a combined meeting of the League of Nations Plague Commission and of the F.E.A.T.M. (Plague Section) was held during the 7th (Calcutta) Congress of the F.E.A.T.M., as arranged between the President of the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau, the Secretary General of the F.E.A.T.M. (Dr. Deggeller, Java), and the Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations, Geneva.

The first meeting of the Plague Section which was held on 5th December was presided over by Col. Graham. At this meeting the Chairman explained the combined nature of the Plague meeting and suggested that the F.E.A.T.M. part of the meeting should consist in the hearing of all the "plague" papers and the subsequent discussion, whilst the League of Nations part of the meeting would consist in a subsequent meeting of the League of Nations Plague Commission with as many co-opted experts as possible. This was given effect to.

The Session was opened by Lt.-Col. Mackie, Provisional Chairman of the League of Nations Plague Commission, who gave an address on the "Present Position of the Plague Problem."

His paper was followed by one on "Problems of Pneumonic Plague" by Dr. Wu Lien Teh; by one on "Experiments in the Transmission of Plague by X. cheopis and X. astia" by Dr. Goyle; by one on "An unrecognised type of Plague" by Dr. Choksy; by one on "Perpetuation of Plague in wild Rodents" by Dr. Wu Lien Teh; and by one on "Plague amongst South Russian Rodents" by Dr. Nikanoroff.

A full discussion was taken part in by a large number of experts who were co-opted for the meeting of the League of Nations Commission on 8th December at which Dr. Madsen presided. The following were present:—Colonel Graham, I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Mackie, I.M.S., Dr. Hirst, (Colombo), Dr. Wu Lien Teh, (Kharbin), Dr. Jourdran, (Hanoi), Colonel Forster, I.M.S., Dr. Hata, (Tokio) and the following were co-opted:—Dr. Shiga, (Keijo), Dr. Nikanoroff, (Saratow), Dr. Hicks, (Shanghai), Lt.-Cols. Taylor, I.M.S., Gloster, I.M.S., Dunn, I.M.S., Dr. d’Hérelle (Alexandria), Dr. Naidu (Bombay) and Dr. Goyle (Lucknow).

The Expert Plague Committee first considered the advisability of sending to Health Administrations a questionnaire prepared by Dr. Wu Lien Teh on pneumonic plague. The majority were against sending of this questionnaire through official League channels. The Committee drew up a list of subjects requiring, in their opinion, investigations. This list is attached and gives in priority of importance, eight subjects for enquiry concerning bubonic plague alone and two regarding pneumonic plague.

The Committee was of opinion that the rôle of the Eastern Bureau in this matter was to send this list of proposed investigations to the Health Administrations of the Eastern countries. The Health Administrations which have any plague investigations under consideration should be asked to undertake them if possible along the lines suggested in the list and to notify to the Bureau any work which they may resolve to undertake.

In the matter of plague as in the matter of vaccination the rôle of the Bureau was, in the Sub-Committee's opinion, more in the nature of stimulating and arousing interest on certain specific points and of guiding investigation on the lines laid down by experts than of actually inducing unwilling Administrations to undertake investigations. The Sub-Committee appreciated the fact that research on plague would be carried out
in India along certain of the lines suggested by the Expert Plague Committee and believed that similar selections could be made by Health Administrations and individual workers in other countries, as results obtained from these investigations along the predetermined lines would be comparable and probably of benefit to all.

The following investigations were considered of particular interest and were approved by the Plague Expert Committee in the following order of importance:

A. Bubonic Plague.

1. Further investigations into the methods of destruction of rats and fleas.

2. Investigation on the comparative epidemiological rôle of the various species of fleas in plague transmission in selected areas of India, as being the most heavily infected country, the species of fleas concerned and their viability under natural conditions.

3. Survey of Plague in wild rodents of Northern Asia (Transbaikalia, Manchuria and other Chinese provinces) by an international mission, provided such mission receives substantial support from the countries concerned.

4. Investigation on the part played by grain and cotton in the dissemination of Plague and measures to prevent this spread (disinfestation).

5. Investigation of the conditions under which Plague is carried over from one season of incidence to another (problem of its recrudescence).

6. Investigations on the relative importance of rodents other than rats in the transmission of plague in various countries.

7. Investigation of rat and flea conditions in ports (shore, lighters, ships), the ship fauna being investigated both in ports and during the voyages, in eastern and western areas. This information should be collected by the Singapore Bureau for providing information applicable to quarantine measures.

8. Prophylaxis and therapeutics:
   (a) speedy preparation of anti-plague vaccine,
   (b) possibility of reducing local reaction to anti-plague vaccine,
   (c) possibility of producing a plague antitoxic serum,
   (d) further studies on anti-plague bacteriophage and its practical applications,
   (e) chemotherapy of plague.

B. Pneumonic Plague.

1. Investigation of the incidence of bubonic plague cases in outbreaks of pneumonic plague: relative incidences of cases of bubonic plague, secondary pulmonary plague and primary pneumonic plague in the various outbreaks.

2. Study of the possibility of existence of a special ultra-virus or filter-passing form of B. Pestis as the causative agent of pneumonic plague.
The Sub-Committee met at 10 a.m. on 28th December, with Col. Graham in the chair.

The Sub-Committee dealt firstly with the question of the Constitution of the Council.

Proposals embodied in a resolution of the Health Committee were presented to the Sub-Committee to the effect that the Advisory Council be constituted of one delegate from each of the eight countries following:

- **Australia**
- **China**
- **India**
- **Indo-China**
- **Japan**
- **Netherlands East Indies**
- **Siam**
- **Straits Settlements or other British Colony.**

These proposals were accepted.

In view of the fact that both Japan and her Colonies were in the sphere of the Eastern Bureau, the Sub-Committee agreed to the addition to the membership of the Council of a representative from the Japanese Colonies (Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung), whose designation would rest with the Colonies themselves.

A proposal made by Dr. Jourdran for the representation of the French Colonies in the Eastern Area other than Indo-China was withdrawn in order to follow the example of the British Colonies who agreed to be represented by one delegate only.

The Sub-Committee agreed to the attendance at the meetings of the Advisory Council of a representative of the Philippine Islands in the capacity of an observer, especially in view of the fact that financial contributions from the Government of the Philippines were promised to the Bureau.

The Sub-Committee had no objection to observers from the various autonomous Governments being present at the Council meetings at their own expense.

**Bye-Laws:** Draft rules of procedure drawn up at Geneva had already been submitted to the members of the Advisory Council (see Annex IX); their comments and proposed amendments were presented seriatim et in extenso in a note by the Director of the Eastern Bureau (vide Appendix 8).

The latter had prepared a revised text of the draft rules by conceding to most of the objections expressed against the Geneva text.

Both documents were examined by the Sub-Committee, and an amended text was submitted by them to the Advisory Council for approval.

The final text as adopted by the Advisory Council will be found in Appendix 9.
APPENDIX 6.

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM ADMINISTRATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EASTERN BUREAU REGARDING DUTIES UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

Australia.—Inasmuch as the Commonwealth Government has already entered into the agreement made at the time of the establishment of the Singapore Bureau to transmit information regarding certain diseases through that Bureau, it would be obviously advantageous and economical to utilise this route for the transmission of such information to the International Office of Public Health in Paris. This relates particularly to the notification of the occurrence and course of the diseases dealt with in the Convention.

With respect to the other information as to administrative procedure and course of events, there does not appear to be any material consideration which would point to an advantage to be derived from notification direct to the Office international. It is considered therefore that one channel for all information in the indicated Articles of the Convention should suffice and should be satisfactory.

So far as the Commonwealth is concerned, this Department is willing to forward all information required by the Articles above mentioned to the Singapore Bureau, and will be prepared to adopt the attitude that the forwarding of such information to the Singapore Bureau fully discharges its obligations under the International Convention.

British Somaliland.—I am to state in general terms that I am anxious to render any reports desired and am now sending a monthly report to the Singapore Bureau.

China.—In reply to the letter of April 1st, 1927, of the Health Section of the League of Nations to the Chinese representative of the Council of the League, the Permanent Office of the Chinese delegation to the League is now authorised by the Waichiaopou at Peking to say that the Chinese Health authorities will have no objection if the Singapore Bureau should be charged with the duties entrusted to the Office international d’hygiene publique in Paris by Articles 1, 2, 3, etc., of the International Sanitary Convention.

Federated Malay States.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters of March 29th and July 11th 1927, regarding a suggestion by the Permanent Committee of the Office international d’hygiene publique in Paris as to the work which might be entrusted to the Singapore Bureau of the League of Nation Health Organisation and to inform you that the Government of the Federated Malay States agrees to these proposals.

Fiji.—In reply to your letter of July 8th, 1927, I have the honour to inform you that this Administration is agreeable to submit notifications and informations under the articles referred to through the Singapore Bureau.

2. It may be mentioned, however, that the Government of Fiji is not at present, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, in a position to comply with the requirements of Articles 6, 14, 28, (last paragraph) and 51 (e) and (f) which latter should affect notifications under Articles 2, 6, 12 and 14.
French Somaliland.—French Somaliland has agreed since 1925 to transmit to the Singapore Bureau information concerning sanitary conditions.

Hongkong.—The Hongkong Government has informed the Secretary of State to the Colonies of its inability to adhere to the Paris Convention for the reasons set forth in a letter, copy of which I attach. The Hongkong Government agrees, however, to forward to the Singapore Bureau the information required by Articles 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 50 and 57 of the Convention.

India.—The Government of India are prepared to transmit, through the Singapore Bureau, the communications provided for in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 and 16 of the Convention but consider that the information required under Articles 9, 14, 28, 50 and 57, as well as that relating to special agreements mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 21, should for the present be sent direct to the Office International d’hygiène publique, Paris, since in their opinion, the sending to Singapore for onward transmission of the information referred to in the six last-mentioned Articles might involve unnecessary delay.

Iraq.—(Reply transmitted by the Foreign Office). In accordance with the desire expressed by the Government of Iraq, I am to inform you that the Iraq Health Directorate is prepared to transmit to the Singapore Bureau the required notifications and information described in Articles 1, 2, 3, etc., of the international Sanitary Convention of 1926.

Kwantung.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your two letters dated March 30th and July 8th, 1927, requesting the views of this Government regarding certain suggestions as to the work which might be entrusted to the Singapore Bureau of the League of Nations Health Organisation, and to state in reply thereto that this Government is not in a position to express its views direct to your enquiry and therefore your communications have been transmitted to the Japanese Foreign Affairs Department for its consideration.

Macao.—With reference to your letter of April 1st, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of this Colony, I have the honour to state that we are willing to transmit through the Singapore Bureau the notifications and information referred to in the Articles of the International Sanitary Convention mentioned in your letter.

Madagascar.—The Colony of Madagascar is willing to transmit to the Office international d’hygiène publique by way of the Singapore Bureau the notifications and information demanded by Articles 1, 2, 3, etc., of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926.

Mozambique.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 1st last in which you ask for my opinion concerning the rôle which the Singapore Bureau might play in carrying out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926. I have also received a letter from the Bureau of Singapore, evidently based on the suggestions of the Health Committee, asking me to extend the scope of the weekly telegrams and their monthly confirmation with such particulars referred to in paragraphs 1 to 9 of Article 2. I have just despatched the first communication of this kind, relating to the month of April, thus showing that I am in full agreement with the suggestions that have been made by the Health Committee.

New Zealand has also informed us that they will reply, as soon as they have received instructions in that direction from the Ministry of Health, London.
North Borneo.—I am prepared to transmit the relevant notifications and information required by certain articles of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, by means of the Singapore Bureau.

Philippines.—This office is agreeable to furnishing information through the Eastern Bureau provided the Sanitary Convention is ratified by the United States Government.

South Africa.—I have no doubt that this Government will be pleased to fall in with whatever arrangements regarding this matter are finally agreed to between the Office international d’hygiène publique and the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.

It is not considered that the Union of South Africa is, strictly speaking within the “Eastern area” covered by the Singapore Bureau; it is rather an intermediate country between the “Eastern area” and the West. As a matter of fact, its transport associations are closer with Europe and the West than they are with the East.

As you are aware, we send a weekly health report, by cable and in code, to the International Health Intelligence Bureau at Singapore and we receive from that Bureau, by cable, its weekly Bulletin for the “Eastern Area.” We also have an arrangement under which special notifications regarding outbreaks of formidable epidemics, diseases or similar matters are transmitted by cable and in code to the Bureau and also to the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London, who transmits copies thereof to the Ministry of Health, London (by letter) and to the Secretary of the Office international d’hygiène publique, Paris, and the Secretary, Health Organization, League of Nations, Geneva (both by telegram). This was the procedure followed in connection with recent case of pneumonic plague discovered on the “Armadale Castle” at Cape Town.

Under all circumstances, it is considered that the procedure indicated in the preceding paragraph, namely, the transmission of notifications both to the Singapore Bureau and to the responsible authorities in Europe, via the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London, should be continued.

Siam.—In reply to your letter of March 29th, 1927, in which you enclosed a copy of a note from the Permanent Committee of the Office international d’hygiène publique in Paris, relative to certain duties which might be entrusted to the Singapore Bureau of the League of Nations Health Organisation, I would state that as yet Siam has not signified adherence to the Sanitary Convention of 1926, but as a Sanitary Administration participating in the work of the Bureau, this Department will be prepared to transmit by means of the Bureau the notifications and information in conformity with the decision of the Health Committee.

Straits Settlements.—His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements authorised me to inform you that this Government agrees to the transference of duties from the Office international to the Singapore Bureau as proposed in your letter.

Further, this Government will send to the Singapore Bureau the notifications and information required by Articles 1, 2, 3, etc. of the International Sanitary Convention, of 1926.

Tanganyika.—This department is prepared to render the returns and information required under the Convention of 1926 to the Singapore Bureau.

It is understood that the notifications prescribed by the Convention will be dealt with, and information distributed by the Singapore Bureau, and that this Government will not be required to inform other Governments, except by notifying their Consulates here, of any outbreaks of infectious disease.
APPENDIX 7.

NOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE EASTERN BUREAU.

In February 1927, the President of the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau asked the Health Committee to prepare a draft Constitution for the Advisory Council so that the members of the latter might be able to discuss the matter at their next meeting on the basis of definite proposals. The views of the Health Committee were to be submitted for the opinion of the interested Governments as well as to the members of the Advisory Council, who would thus be able to put forward definite recommendations at their next meeting in December 1927, the question of the Constitution of the Advisory Council being on the agenda of that meeting.

The resolution of the Health Committee relating to this question was communicated in March 1927 to the members of the Advisory Council in the following letter:

"The constitution of the Advisory Council of the Singapore Bureau was considered by the Health Committee during its 9th session held in February last and the following resolution was then adopted, this being approved by the Council of the League on March 7th, 1927:

'The Advisory Council having asked the Health Committee for advice in regard to its constitution, the Health Committee declares that the constitution of the Advisory Council should conform to the provisions of Article 10 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Committee, which determines the constitution and the procedure of its technical commissions.

The Committee is of opinion that all the autonomous public health administrations in the present area of the Eastern Bureau's activity should be represented by one or more delegates at periodical conferences called to discuss the work of the Singapore Bureau, but that the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau should be constituted of representatives of the following countries:

- Australia
- China
- Dutch East Indies
- French Indo-China
- India
- Japan
- Siam
- Straits Settlements or other British Colony.

The Committee considers that the expenses occasioned by the sessions of this Advisory Council should be paid from the budget of the Health Organisation on the basis of one delegate from each country, and suggests that the advice of the Chairman and members of the Advisory Council should be secured on this proposal and on its draft Rules of Procedure before presenting a definite recommendation on this subject to the Council of the League of Nations.'

I shall be glad to have in due course any observations which you may wish to make on the proposal regarding the constitution of the Council."

Geneva, 12th March, 1927. (Signed) L. RAJCHMAN
Medical Director
The replies that have been received can be summarised as follows:—

The delegates of Siam, of Macao, of British North Borneo and of Australia are of the opinion that the proposals submitted to them are satisfactory.

The representative of the Straits Settlements states that the High Commissioner for Malaya considers that the interests of the States placed under his jurisdiction, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, British North Borneo and Sarawak, might well be entrusted to a single delegate. He suggests, further, that all the British Colonies and Protectorates in the Far East might have but a single representative on the Advisory Council, and that this representative should be nominated by the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The Governments of Ceylon and Hongkong will, in the first place have to be asked for their approval of this suggestion.

The Japanese Government considers that it would be well if a representative of the Japanese Colonies (Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung) which possess independent health administrations could be added to the list of delegates proposed by the Health Committee, in addition to the representative of Japan proper. It lays stress on the special geographical situation of these Colonies, necessitating international health measures in the interest, not only of the Colonies themselves, but of Japan as a whole. This is why the Japanese Government asks the Health Committee to consider this question and to give Japan a second seat on the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau, before forwarding definite proposals concerning the constitution of that Committee to the Council of the League of Nations.
APPENDIX 8.

NOTE ON THE DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE

Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau.

In compliance with the request of the President of the Advisory Council, the text of the Draft Rules of Procedure was forwarded by the Eastern Bureau on 16th July, 1927, to the representatives of the health administrations of the following countries:

- Australia
- British North Borneo
- Ceylon
- China
- Federated Malay States
- Formosa
- French Indo-China
- Netherlands East Indies
- Philippine Islands
- Hongkong
- Japan
- Korea
- Macao
- Siam
- Straits Settlements
- British North Borneo
- China
- Macao
- Japan

The representatives of Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, China and Macao, have declared that they consider this document as a suitable basis for discussion.

The representatives of Netherlands East Indies, Australia, Siam, and Japan, have suggested amendments, which are herein reproduced seriatim et in extenso:

ARTICLE 1.

Remarks of the representative of Netherlands East Indies:—In April last I received a letter from Dr. Rajchman, dated 12 March, by which he informed me that the Council of the League had passed a resolution, stating that the constitution of the Advisory Council of the Singapore Bureau should conform to the provisions of Article 10 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Committee; and that all the autonomous public health administrations of the area of the Singapore bureau should be represented by one or more delegates at the periodical (annual) conference, called to discuss the work of the said Bureau, but that the Advisory Council should be constituted of representatives of: Australia, China, Straits Settlements or other British Colony, India, Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Japan and Siam. All this however should be submitted to the Chairman and the members of the Advisory Council, and also the draft Rules of Procedure (of the Advisory Council), before definite recommendations should be presented to the League's Council.

As Dr. Rajchman asked my view in this matter, I suggested that it is not practical to include the Advisory Council in the sub-committees under the rules of the said Article 10. This article states that sub-committees may be appointed for the purpose of considering a series of cognate questions, or a single specific question. The Advisory Council is a permanent Committee; article 10 only treats of sub-committees:

a. holding office for the duration of a single session of the Health Committee of the League of Nations;
b. to meet in the intervals between such sessions;
c. composed exclusively of experts.

Neither in purpose or form the Advisory Council can be said to be such a sub-committee. The Advisory Council is a branch of the Health Committee itself; it does in the Far-East for a part the work that forms the task of the Health Committee itself. In the same way the Singapore Bureau is a branch of the Secretariat of the Health Committee.

When it was not only a part of the work (epidemiological intelligence) of the Health Committee with its Secretariat that is done by the Advisory Council with the Singapore Bureau, the Rules of Procedure of the Health Committee itself would be applicable to the Council, be it that the Council always acts under supervision of the
Health Committee. I only state this to demonstrate the difference in character between the Advisory Council and a sub-committee of article 10 of the rules. I mention, that the work of the Advisory Council and the Singapore Bureau even now is not only limited to epidemiological intelligence; the Bureau will most probably be charged with the intelligence duties of the new Convention; furthermore the Advisory Council will have the supervision of the work of the special expert committees to be set up in mutual co-operation in the East (vide Resolution VII. of the session of the Council, 1925; Resolution 7 of its session of 1926; Resolution III under D of the Ninth Session of the Health Committee, 1927. C. 51. 1927. III. C.H. 556).

In my opinion this original mistake in the placing of the Advisory Council, will give some trouble in the future; and I think it better to recognize at once, that the Advisory Council cannot be "hineininterpretiert" in the sub-committees of article 10 of the rules; and that it—in connection with the Singapore Bureau—is an organic part of the Health Committee itself, needing its own Rules of Procedure, wholly apart from the said article 10.

To Dr. Rajchman I wrote, that I suspended my opinion about the constitution of the Council till I should have received the draft rules of procedure. The resolution of the Committee holds, that at periodical conferences all the autonomous public-health services of the Eastern area should be represented by one or more delegates to discuss the work of the Singapore Bureau. I cannot see that the periodical conferences, here in view, should be other conferences than the annual sessions in February; the more while the work to be done on this periodical conferences is to discuss the work of the Bureau. This is, till now, the duty of the Advisory Council, and I do not understand which rights will be allotted in this session to the representatives of the autonomous health services, not being a member of the Advisory Council.

Now it is clear from the draft rules (article 5, 6, and 11), that in the annual sessions, where the work of the Bureau is discussed, and to which the Director of the Bureau shall submit his annual report, only the members of the Council will vote.

I think it necessary to make this question absolutely clear; the Health Committee has to explain, what periodical conferences of representatives of health services are intended, and what powers will be allotted to these conferences.

In article 1 mention is made of the "Advisory Council" and of the "Council of the League of Nations;" further on only of "the Council." I think it advisable to read article 1 as follows:—"The Advisory Council (hereinafter named 'the Council') shall...." a.s.o.

ARTICLE 2.

Remarks of the representative of Netherlands East Indies:—Alinea 1.—Nothing is said about a Secretary. I propose to add: "The Director of the Bureau shall act as Secretary to the Council."

Alinea 2.—After the words "the date" to add the words: "of the session." I understand that only the date of the annual session shall be fixed after consultation between the Chairman of the Council and the President of the Health Committee; not the date of other meetings.

Remarks of the representative of Japan:—Paragraph 1.—A provision shall be added to the effect that the Chairman and Vico-Chairman whose term of office had expired shall continue in discharging their duties until their successors have taken up the post.

Reason: In case where the predecessor's term of office had expired and the position of chairman is left unfilled pending the election of his successor, there will be much inconvenience felt unless the predecessor is made to continue in discharging his duties as chairman.

ARTICLE 3.

Remarks of the representative of Netherlands East Indies:—It is not clear, whether the Chairman has, or has not, the right to convene a meeting in other cases than named in the article (decision of the Health Committee, and request of three or more members of the Council.) I propose to read the first sentence of alinea 1: "The Chairman shall convene the annual meetings of the Council;" and the second: "He shall be under obligation to convene a meeting when the Health Committee." a.s.o.

Should the right be given to the Chairman to convene meetings when he thinks such necessary, it must be expressed in this alinea.
I think it a most unpractical way to have the notices of the meetings sent out
by the Secretary General of the League of Nations; this regulation I can only see as
a consequence of the bringing of the Advisory Council under article 10 of the Rules of
Procedure for the Health Committee. It will in my opinion be more logical to have the
notices sent out by the Director of the Singapore Bureau, as Secretary to the Council.

Remarks of the representative of Australia:--The period of one month for the
dispatch from Geneva of notices of meetings is quite insufficient for Australian condi-
tions, unless these are sent by telegraph. A written notice of meeting would not
arrive in Australia until after the session had been completed, and, in any event one
month would not give sufficient time for the Australian member of Council to make
preliminary arrangements for his departure.

It is suggested that the article be amended to read, continuing from “except
in cases of emergency” in the sixth line of the draft “shall be despatched so as to
arrive in each country concerned at least one month before the beginning of the session.”

Remarks of the representative of Siam:—I would point out that dispatch of
notice of a meeting so late as only one month before the beginning of the session would
entail its receipt by this Department too late to permit of the formulation of as fully
considered an opinion as the importance of items on the agenda might deserve.

I would suggest that the wording be changed to “...at least six weeks before the
beginning of the session.” In cases of emergency I consider that the Secretary General
of the League of Nations should telegraph the notice of a meeting to the Director of
the Eastern Bureau, who should transmit the notice and agenda to the members of the
Advisory Council by mail or telegraph as seems fittest.

Remarks of the representative of Japan:—Paragraph 1.—“If not less than three
members of the Council request” should read “if not less than five members of the
Council request.”

Reason: Some of the participating countries are so distantly situated from the
seat of the meeting, and for their members an attendance to the meeting is by no
means an easy task. It would be desirable therefore the holding of a meeting at the
request of the Council members should be limited to such a case where there is a
greatest need for so doing.

Paragraph 2.—“.......at least one month before the beginning of the session”
should read “.......at least three months before the beginning of the session.”

Reason: Japan is so far off situated from Europe and Singapore that a full
month is required for a communication to reach from the League. When the Japanese
member attends the Singapore meeting, he has to spend 18 days on the voyage alone.
So, if the notice of meeting were to be sent only one month before the beginning of the
session, our members will not be able to get there in time even if they had left
Japan immediately after the receipt of the notice. Not only that, but a good number
of days shall also be needed for the study of the questions on the agenda, formalities
required for getting permission for the travelling and receiving of travelling expenses.
Hence the three months instead of one.

ARTICLE 5.

Remarks of the representative of Netherlands East Indies:—I suggest to read
this article as follows:—“The Director of the Bureau shall submit to the Council in
its annual session a general report on the working of the Bureau for the previous year,
including an account of receipts and payments and a balance for that year, and
estimates for the next coming year. This report and any reports concerning........a.s.o.

In the rules it is not stated that the Council fixes the budget. My proposal
intends to make it clear that this forms a part of the work of the Council (under
approval of the Health Committee, vide alinea 2 of article 8).

The second sentence of article 11 may be omitted. The general report dealt
with in this article is—as far as I see—the same as the report spoken of in article 5.

Remarks of the representative of Australia:—Similar difficulty exists here as
for article 3. It is suggested that the Article be amended to read, from the words,
“of the Council shall” in the third line of the draft: “be despatched so as to arrive
in each country concerned at least six weeks before the beginning of the Session.”

Remarks of the representative of Japan:—“......be sent so that members receive
them a fortnight before the beginning of the session” should read “......be sent two
months before the beginning of the session.”
Reason: To go to Singapore from Japan, our members have to spend at least 18 days on voyage alone, and sometimes they may find it necessary to leave Japan earlier on account of steamer's scheduled date. In such case, the reports under Article 5 will not reach our members before their departure from Japan, and the result will be that our members are not in possession of the reports. Moreover, a few days must necessarily be spared for a study to be made concerning the reports. This calls for the revision so that the reports shall be sent at least two months before the beginning of the session.

ARTICLE 6.

Remarks of the representative of Australia:—As at present worded this would appear to impose on the Council an obligation to approve, and to record as approved, any report presented to it by the Director. It is suggested that the Article be amended to read:

"The reports of the Director of the Bureau to the Advisory Council shall be submitted to that Council for approval, and forwarded to the Secretariat General of the League only after approval by the Advisory Council, such approval being recorded in the Minutes of the Session."

ARTICLE 7.

Remarks of the representative of Netherlands East Indies:—Instead of the second line, I venture to propose: "If the voting should be equal, the Chairman has a casting vote."

Remarks of the representative of Siam:—I would inquire whether it would not be better to establish a minimum number of members who shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 9.

Remarks of the representative of Netherlands East Indies:—This article proves, that it is not a logical system to bring the Council under the article 10 of the rules for the Health Committee. The sub-committees, dealt with in this article 9, are (sub) committees as meant in article 10 of the rules; to the Advisory Council—being itself a sub-committee—is given by article 9 the power for recommending the constitution of sub-committees; and the Council is empowered—in urgent cases even its Chairman—to consider the reports and proposals of the sub-committees, constituted on its own recommendation.

In the article 9 itself I suggest to state by whom the reports and proposals of sub-committees shall be brought to the notice of Council and Committee; after the words: "Shall be brought" I propose to add: "by the Director of the Bureau."

Considerable time will be wasted in convening the sub-committees through the intermediary of the Secretary General of the League of Nations. I understand that this follows out of the said article 10. There can however be no objection to state in the rules for the Advisory Council, that the meetings of sub-committees, constituted on recommendation of this Council, shall be convened through the intermediary of the Director of the Bureau.

ARTICLE 11.

Remarks of the representative of Japan:—The article shall be so revised that the Director of the Bureau shall keep not only the Chairman but also the members of the Council regularly informed of the progress of the work and of any proposals received by him.

Reason: It is quite necessary for each member of the Council in discharging his duties thoroughly that he shall be regularly kept informed of the progress of the Bureau's work and of any proposal received by the Director.

ARTICLE 12.

Remarks of the representative of Japan:—The article shall be so revised that the modification referred to shall be made by the Health Committee of the League of Nations after consultation with the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau.

Reason: Since the League has collected the view of the Advisory Council in drafting the Rules of the Council's Procedure, it would be quite reasonable that the Council is likewise consulted in case of the modification of the Rules.
ARTICLES OF PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Article 1. The Advisory Council shall be constituted and shall exercise its powers in conformity with the provisions of the Resolutions of the Council of the League of Nations, and shall consist of one delegate for each of the following countries:—

Australia, China, the Netherlands East Indies, Indo-China or other French Colonies, India, Japan, Japanese Colonies, Siam, British Colonies and Dependencies.

Article 2. The Advisory Council shall elect from among its members a chairman and vice-chairman for a period of one year. The Director of the Eastern Bureau shall act as Secretary to the Advisory Council.

The Advisory Council shall hold at least one session each year, ordinarily in the middle of February, the date being fixed after consultation between the Chairman of the Advisory Council and the President of the Health Committee.

Article 3. The Chairman shall convene the meetings of the Advisory Council; he will do so when the Health Committee of the League of Nations so decides, or if not less than 5 members of the Advisory Council request that a meeting be held; for all these meetings the approval of the Secretary General of the League must be obtained.

Notices of the meeting shall be sent out by the Director of the Eastern Bureau. These notices must reach the Health Administrations concerned, except in cases of emergency, two months at least before the opening of the sessions.

Article 4. The agenda of the session shall be attached to the notices.

Any member of the Advisory Council may notify the Director of the Bureau that he proposes to ask for the inclusion of a particular question in the agenda of the session. The Advisory Council shall decide as to the inclusion of such question in its agenda by a two-thirds majority of the members present.

In the course of a session, the Advisory Council may also decide by a two-thirds majority of the members present to add a question to its agenda.

Article 5. The Report of the Director of the Bureau, and any reports concerning questions placed on the agenda of the session of the Advisory Council shall, so far as possible, be sent so that members receive them a fortnight before the beginning of the session.

Article 6. The report of the Director of the Bureau must be submitted for the approval of the Advisory Council and such approval must be recorded in the minutes of the sessions.

Article 7. All decisions of the Advisory Council, with the exception of those referred to in Article 4, shall be taken by a majority of the members present at the meeting.

If the voting should be equal, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Any reasoned statement of opinion by a minority consisting of one or more members of the Advisory Council shall, if the minority in question so desires, be inserted in the minutes and communicated to the Health Committee of the League of Nations, together with the resolutions which have been adopted.

Article 8. The Director of the Bureau shall transmit as rapidly as possible to the Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations’ Secretariat the resolutions adopted by the Advisory Council and the Minutes of the meetings, for communication to the Health Committee of the League.

Resolutions of the Advisory Council must obtain the approval of the Health Committee of the League of Nations before they can be acted upon by the Director of the Bureau.
Article 9. The Advisory Council may recommend to the Health Committee of the League of Nations the constitution of sub-committees, composed exclusively of experts, for the study of questions within the scope of the work of the Eastern Bureau. The decision of the Health Committee whereby a sub-committee is appointed shall define its powers and composition. The reports and proposals of sub-committees shall be brought as speedily as possible to the notice of the members of the Advisory Council and of the Health Committee of the League and shall be submitted for the consideration of the Advisory Council at its next session or, in urgent cases, to its Chairman. Expert sub-committees shall be convened by their Chairman through the intermediary of the Secretary General of the League of Nations.

Article 10. It shall be the duty of the Eastern Bureau to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the work of the Advisory Council and of expert sub-committees and for the examination of questions placed on their agenda, and to carry out the technical work involved by any decisions taken by these bodies within the limits of their competence. The Advisory Council and its expert sub-committees may, if they see fit, authorise their members to undertake, on their own responsibility and in their respective countries, such researches and investigations as may be required for the work of the sub-committees concerned.

In the event of expenditure being involved by such researches and investigations, advances may be granted to these members within limits approved by the Health Committee and after agreement with the Secretary General of the League of Nations.

Article 11. In the intervals between the Advisory Council's sessions, the Director of the Bureau shall keep the Chairman regularly informed of the progress of the work and of any proposals received by him. He shall draw up each year a general report on the work of the Bureau and this report shall be submitted to the Advisory Council in accordance with the provisions of Articles 5 and 6.

Article 12. In the course of its annual session, the Advisory Council shall study the budget estimates drawn up for the next calendar year by the Director of the Eastern Bureau after consultation with the Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations' Secretariat; these budget estimates, together with the observations or alterations deemed advisable by the Advisory Council shall be submitted for decision to the Health Committee of the League.

Article 13. The present constitution and articles of procedure may be modified at the Advisory Council's suggestion in the course of any session of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, by a majority of the members present.