

*executive committee of  
the directing council*



PAN AMERICAN  
SANITARY  
ORGANIZATION

*working party of  
the regional committee*

WORLD  
HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION



22nd Meeting  
Washington, D. C.  
22-27 April 1954

CE22/61 (Eng.)\*  
21 July 1954  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

PRECIS MINUTES  
OF THE  
22nd MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION,  
WORKING PARTY OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Definitive text of the précis minutes, incorporating the provisional texts contained in documents CE22/26, CE22/27, CE22/28, CE22/43, CE22/57, CE22/58, and CE22/60.

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Representative

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Paseo Colón 367 - 10<sup>a</sup> piso  
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Representative

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ECUADOR

Representative

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Members of the Executive Committee (Cont.)

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and Public Health  
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Members of the Executive Committee (Cont.)

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Alternate

Mr. Howard B. Calderwood  
Office of United Nations Economic  
and Social Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Advisers

Mrs. Mary B. Trenary  
Division of International Administration  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Charles L. Williams, Jr.  
Associate Director, Division of Health,  
Welfare, and Housing  
Institute of Inter-American Affairs  
Foreign Operations Administration  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Simon N. Wilson  
Office of Regional American Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

Dr. Fred L. Soper, Director  
Member ex officio of the Committee

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Mr. Jean Max Bouchaud  
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Mr. Paul R. Kelbaugh, Chief  
Division of Conferences and  
Organizations  
Pan American Union  
Washington, D. C.

Pan American Sanitary Bureau

Dr. Fred L. Soper, Director  
Member ex officio of the Committee

Dr. Miguel E. Bustamante, Secretary General  
Secretary of the Committee

Advisers:

Dr. Carlos L. González, Chief, Division of Public Health  
Mr. Harry A. Hinderer, Chief, Division of Administration  
Dr. Myron E. Wegman, Chief, Division of Education and Training  
Mr. Clarence Moore, Chief, Office of Coordination



Pan American Sanitary Bureau (Cont.)

Zone Representatives:

Dr. Guillermo Samamé, Zone II  
Dr. Stanford F. Farnsworth, Zone III  
Dr. Oswaldo J. da Silva, Zone IV  
Dr. Kenneth O. Courtney, Zone V  
Dr. Emilio Budnik, Zone VI  
Dr. Sidney B. Clark, Chief, Field Office, El Paso, Texas  
Dr. John D. Glismann, Area Supervisor, Zone I

Adviser WHO-UNICEF/LARO:

Dr. Oswaldo Costa, WHO Medical Adviser to UNICEF/LARO (Latin American  
Regional Office)

Conference Officer:

Mr. Guillermo A. Suro

Public Information:

Mr. Harold Ballou

PRECIS MINUTES

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION  
Washington, D. C.  
Thursday, 22 April 1954, at 9:50 a.m.

<u>Provisional Chairman:</u>	Dr. Henrique MAIA PENIDO	Brazil
<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. Gerardo SEGURA	Argentina
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Dr. Frederick J. BRADY	United States
<u>Secretary:</u>	Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE	Pan American Sanitary Bureau

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TOPIC 1: OPENING BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE 21ST MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In the absence of Dr. Almir de Castro, Dr. Henrique MAIA PENIDO (Brazil) opened the 22nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, and extended cordial greetings to the Representatives, Observers, and other participants.

TOPIC 2: ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

The PROVISIONAL CHAIRMAN called for nominations for the office of Chairman of the 22nd Meeting of the Executive Committee. Dr. PIERRE-NCEL (Haiti) nominated Dr. Segura (Argentina). Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) and Dr. GRUNAUER TOLEDO (Ecuador) seconded the nomination.

DECISION TAKEN

The Representative of Argentina was unanimously elected Chairman.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) then took the Chair and, in the name of the Government of Argentina, expressed his thanks for the honor paid to him, requesting the cooperation of all participants, to ensure the fullest success of the meeting.

He then called for nominations for the office of Vice-Chairman. Dr. MAIA PENIDO (Brazil) nominated the Representative of the United States, and the nomination was seconded by Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico).

DECISION TAKEN

The Representative of the United States was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman.

TOPIC 3: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Document CE22/1, Rev. 2)

The SECRETARY, after giving a short explanation on the use of the documents, read the list of topics on the agenda and stated that the Representative of Argentina had requested the addition of the following topics: (1) increase in the membership of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization; (2) discontinuation of the use of certain terms and expressions in the documents of the Pan American Sanitary Organization; (3) obligations of the members of the Executive Committee to neighboring countries; (4) increase in the stipend paid to persons receiving fellowships from the Pan American Sanitary Organization; (5) regulations for the award of fellowships; and (6) need for publicizing the activities of international health agencies in the Member Countries.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) also requested the inclusion of an additional topic concerning approval of the appointment of the Assistant Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The agenda, with the additions suggested by the Representative of Argentina and by the Director of the Bureau, was unanimously approved.

#### DETERMINATION OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) expressed his appreciation for the election of the Representative of his country as Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and then suggested that the Order of the Day be changed, giving priority to Topics 5, 7 and 9, so that Topic 4 might be discussed when Dr. Brady was present.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The change proposed by the Representative of the United States was unanimously approved.

#### STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU ON PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE AMERICAS

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) suggested that the Director of the Bureau present a brief statement on public health problems in the Americas during the period since the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) stated that the representatives were certainly informed regarding the work of the Bureau, through the Zone Offices, but that there were some developments of undeniable importance that he might mention. One of those he had in mind was the establishment of the Ministry of Health in Brazil. He also referred to the inauguration of the Aedes aegypti Eradication Service in Havana in March 1954. He then recalled that in 1949 the Representative of Haiti to the United Nations had suggested a campaign for the eradication of yaws in that country, and stated that in 1950 the Government of Haiti, in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, and PASB, undertook a campaign to inoculate with penicillin all cases of yaws found, and their contacts. During recent months the situation has been studied, and it has been found that in the southern region the percentage of those now affected by yaws in its contagious stage is less than 1%. These results were considered very promising, and show that the suggestion originally made by the Government of Haiti concerning the eradication of

yaws was perfectly feasible.

He further added that in Haiti penicillin had been applied in maximum doses of 600,000 units to cases that could be diagnosed, and in doses of 300,000 units to children and contacts. If we take into consideration the fact that at the present time only \$0.01 is paid for each 100,000 units of penicillin, we arrive at the remarkable conclusion that it costs only \$0.06 to convert a contagious case of yaws into a non-contagious one, and only \$0.03 to treat contact cases. An estimate of the cost of this campaign to the Government of Haiti shows that the medication per capita amounted to only \$0.20. If the expenditures of WHO, UNICEF, and FASP are taken into account, it is estimated that a similar campaign could be carried out at an expense of only \$0.30 per capita. The results obtained in Haiti give rise to the hope that yaws can be completely eradicated in the Region of the Americas, and encourage health workers to envision the eradication of syphilis, a disease similar to yaws in its etiology.

Dr. Soper then said that he had attended the Tenth Inter-American Conference at Caracas, although he had not taken an active part in it, the Conference being mainly of a political and economic nature. He had devoted himself chiefly to studying information on three or four points on the agenda that had some interest for the Bureau. On the whole, he stated, no topic of specific interest to the Bureau was discussed at the Caracas Conference.

With respect to yellow fever, Dr. Soper reported that the wave of infection in animals had grown during the last five and a half years, and had progressed from the eastern region of Panama, across the Canal to the rest of the country, invading Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and during the last months of 1953 had appeared in Honduras. It is feared that during the forthcoming months of the rainy season the infection may spread to the west and to the north, eventually invading Guatemala and possibly El Salvador. This is a cause of concern, as the campaign against Aedes aegypti in Guatemala is not giving the results required to protect the country against an outbreak of yellow fever transmitted by aegypti.

He added further that during the last months of 1953 and the first months of 1954, no cases of yellow fever had been reported in the south of Brazil. It is difficult to determine the cause of this fact, which may possibly be due to changes in the climate. On the other hand, a case of yellow fever has been recorded in the western region of Venezuela, where the 1944-1945 wave started.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) thanked Dr. Soper for his interesting report.

TOPIC 5: FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND REPORT OF THE  
EXTERNAL AUDITOR FOR 1953 (Document CE22/4)

The SECRETARY stated that the Financial Report of the Director and the Report of the External Auditor had been transmitted to the countries sufficiently in advance.

Mrs. TRENARY (United States) said that the Delegation of the United States had studied the Reports of the Director and the External Auditor very carefully and with a great deal of interest. She added that both the Director and the Chief of the Division of Administration were to be highly complimented on the work done. A discussion of this report might serve a useful purpose, because it would bring to the attention of the Member Governments the difficulties, problems, and administrative situations that confront the Bureau, and because it would also give the Member Governments an opportunity to express their desires as to the future goals of the Organization. She pointed out that the Auditor's Report contains matters of great interest. This year the Bureau has carried forward the program more vigorously than it has in the past, and this is illustrated by the fact that in 1953 all the funds budgeted, with the exception of 6.6%, were obligated. The comparable percentage in the previous year was 11.3, and this indeed illustrates the fact that the Bureau is carrying out the program as directed by the Member Governments. There is an interesting table in the Auditor's Report that reveals a situation the Bureau views as grave. In paragraph 10, on page 33, it can be seen that in 1953, for each \$1924 of obligations incurred, only \$1744 in current contributions were collected. This reveals that the Member Governments are not giving enough financial support to the Bureau to enable it to carry out its budgeted programs. This situation is, however, fortunately over-balanced by the collection of arrears. For the year 1953 it can be seen that, for each \$1924 of obligations, the Bureau had in hand better than \$2000 in cash. It was only because of the collection of arrears that the Bureau was able to carry forward the program that the Organization had laid out. She stated that the comments of Mr. Brunskog, who is a recognized expert in the field of auditing, had been carefully reviewed. Mr. Brunskog points out that, from an unsatisfactory position when he first took over as External Auditor, the Organization has settled down, found its organizational pattern, and introduced better procedures and control. He also reported that in spite of an increasing workload, the staff of the Division of Administration has been reduced. Mrs. Trenary added that she felt sure all Member Governments would make every effort to give to the Bureau the support that it needs.

The CHAIRMAN reported, on behalf of the delegation of Argentina, that the administrative authorities of his country had found the Report of the

External Auditor very satisfactory.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) also congratulated the officials of the Bureau.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The Financial Report of the Director and Report of the External Auditor for 1953 (Document CE22/4) were unanimously approved in the form in which they were presented. It was voted to transmit them to the XIV Conference and to congratulate the Director and his co-workers on the manner in which they presented the reports. 1/

#### TOPIC 7: REVISION OF THE STAFF RULES OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU (Document CE22/5 and Annexes A, B)

The SECRETARY read the document and the annexes thereto.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) recalled that in **past years** the PASB has closely followed the changes made in the Staff Rules of the WHO, and called attention to Article O30 of the Staff Rules of the PASB. He then pointed out the provisions of Article 18 of the Constitution. With respect to the problem raised by the coordination of these two articles, he asked the Executive Committee to hear Mr. Hinderer.

Mr. HINDERER (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) stated that, according to the Bureau's interpretation, when the Directing Council set up the Staff Regulations of the PASB and provided that the Staff Rules would be confirmed by the Executive Committee, it was really delegating to the Executive Committee the authority of the Council to confirm those Rules. He believed the opinion of the Director on this matter to be that, in view of the fact that the Staff Rules are being revised and rewritten, he would also like to have the confirmation of the Conference. But according to the Bureau's interpretation, the Executive Committee has final authority to confirm the Staff Rules.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) said that it was important to have this point clarified, since the WHO is putting its Staff Rules into effect on the first of June 1954. There was no question of trying to avoid taking this to the Conference, but he did want to have a clarification of the question to which he had just called the attention of the Executive Committee. He then said that he had just had handed to him a cable from Geneva in reply to a query made to clarify this point, and that the WHO is making these Staff Rules effective as of June first, as he stated at the beginning of his remarks.

1/See Final Report of the 22nd Meeting of the Executive Committee (Document CE22/59), Resolution I.



Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) proposed that, in view of the importance of the document and the fact that it had not yet been studied by the Representatives, the discussion be postponed until a later date.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) supported the proposal of the Representative of Mexico, but suggested an amendment thereto, to the effect that they have a statement from the Director or from the Chief of the Division of Administration with respect to the changes in substance proposed in the Staff Rules. He noticed that most of the changes were meant to be editorial, but that others were new in substance. He thought it incumbent upon the Committee to approve specifically each of the rules that involved a change in substance. Inasmuch as the majority of the changes were editorial, he thought it unnecessary to take those up individually, but he did think that since the responsibility had been given to the Executive Committee to act on behalf of the Directing Council, they should know what the particular changes were and approve them. He believed that an explanation by the Bureau would facilitate the work of the Executive Committee.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) called attention to the fact that this was a long and important document, which significantly changes the previous Staff Rules. He added that approval of the Staff Rules is a function not of the Executive Committee but of the Directing Council, and that the Committee is limited in this instance to formulating recommendations to the Council. According to the Constitution, the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference will take the place of the Directing Council meeting, and the Conference, which lays down the policy of the Bureau, may very well wish to consider this topic. The Observer for Cuba pointed out that in no paragraph of the present Rules did he see mentioned the international character of the PASB employees. He observed that it is important to be careful about this point and to seek a form whereby international health workers will be protected and always have security and tenure in their work. There is continuous instability and the health worker is in danger of having his job terminated at any moment. He also emphasized the dual character of the Executive Committee, as Executive Committee of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and as Working Party of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization. He believed that when it came time to vote on a measure, first thought should be given to maintaining intact the institutions of the Americas, and coordination with the WHO should come later. He preferred to have the changes in the Rules studied in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said that there was before the Committee a motion of the Representative of Mexico to the effect that consideration of the changes in the Rules be postponed, with an amendment by the Representative of the United States that the Bureau present a report on the substantive changes. As Representative of Argentina, he wished to state that, since the document under discussion relates strictly to administrative and juridical matters, he believed the Executive Committee should postpone any

decision until the Governments could study its content in detail and become fully informed of the implications. He proposed that the study thereof be postponed until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which would then be charged with submitting it to the Conference for consideration. In the meantime, the document would be transmitted to the Governments so that they could study it, taking into account the points of view expressed by the Observer for Cuba.

Dr. MAIA PENIDO (Brazil) wished to know whether there was any objection to postponing approval of the changes in the Staff Rules, in view of the fact that the changes in the Staff Rules of the WHO will go into effect on June first.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) informed the Committee that for four years the Staff Rules of the PASB have been faithfully adapted to the Rules of the WHO. He recalled that earlier the Council decided to bring the Staff Rules of the two Organizations into harmony. In reply to the Representative of Brazil's question, he said the difficulty in such a case would be that the Bureau would have one group of employees in Washington and in the Zones with certain rights under the Staff Rules of the Bureau, and another group working under different conditions, until the Rules of the Bureau were adapted to those of the WHO. As for the point raised by the Observer for Cuba, the Directing Council, at its V Meeting, approved the Staff Regulations now in effect, in which are clearly set forth the status, rights, and obligations of the international civil servants employed by the Bureau.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) proposed that a working party be appointed to study Document CE22/5 and to present a report that would enable the members of the Executive Committee to decide whether or not to postpone consideration of the changes in the Staff Rules. He proposed the Representatives of Brazil, Mexico, and the United States as the members of the working party.

The CHAIRMAN, as Representative of Argentina, said that he did not believe it advisable to enter into the consideration of administrative and juridical questions and that, until he knew the opinion of his Government and was authorized to do so, he could not give his approval. He preferred that the Governments be given time to study the Rules and the changes therein.

Dr. GRUNAUER TOLEDO (Ecuador) agreed with the Representative of Brazil and, in view of the fact that the document had not been studied by his Government, wished to postpone consideration until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, as proposed by the Representative of Argentina.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) said that his delegation supported the proposal of the Representative of Argentina and shared his concern about an opportunity to study the Rules carefully. He wondered, however, if something would not be gained by the Representative of Haiti's suggestion of having a working party study the Rules and submit a report to the Executive Committee, calling attention to the nature of the changes that are being made so that the Executive Committee could determine whether action should be postponed or whether, for various reasons, it is preferable to take action on at least a portion of the Staff Rules. Possibly some of the Rules might be approved, and others reserved for a later time. He suggested that a study be made by the working party and that action be postponed until it submitted its report. He therefore supported the proposal of the Representative of Haiti.

Dr. MAIA PENIDO (Brazil) also supported the proposal of Haiti.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the proposal had been seconded by the Representatives of the United States and Brazil, and asked the other members of the Committee to express their opinions.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) supported the proposal of Argentina.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) supported the motion of Haiti.

The CHAIRMAN noted that apparently the majority of the Representatives supported Haiti's proposal.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The Committee approved the proposal of the Representative of Haiti that a working party composed of the Representatives of Brazil, Mexico, and the United States study the Staff Rules of the PASB and report to the Executive Committee.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) said that he had not called attention earlier to point 12.2 of the Staff Regulations of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, approved in Resolution XXII of the V Meeting of the Directing Council, which provides that "The Director shall report annually to the Directing Council such staff rules and amendments thereto as he may make to implement these regulations after confirmation by the Executive Committee".

TOPIC 6: REPORT ON THE COLLECTION OF QUOTA CONTRIBUTIONS  
(Document CE22/14)

The SECRETARY read the document and the appended reports.

Dr. GRUNAUER TOLEDO (Ecuador) reported that, after studying the report contained in this document, he found certain differences with respect to the amount owed by his country for the year 1953. According to the official documents sent him by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health of his country, it has made three payments of \$2,542.38 and another of \$5,084.76. Ecuador has paid \$12,711.90 to date, and the amount pending is \$2,542.18.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) said that the services of the Bureau are at the disposal of the Representative of Ecuador, to enable him to study the matter on the basis of the account at the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN reported, in his capacity as Representative of Argentina, that in the last three years his Government has made an effort to obtain foreign exchange to pay the quota contributions to the WHO and the PASB. He added that at present other accounts in arrears are being paid and therefore the international health agencies must necessarily wait. Nevertheless, he stated that in the course of the first six months of the year, or a little later, payments on these accounts will be made.

DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously voted to take note of the report contained in Document CE22/14, as presented, and of the statements made by the Representative of Ecuador. <sup>2/</sup>

TOPIC 11: AIR TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPPING PRIORITIES FOR MATERIAL  
USED IN THE EXECUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS  
(Document CE22/6, Rev.1 and Annex I)

The CHAIRMAN expressed the belief that the Representative of Chile, in introducing this topic, was somewhat obscure. He did not understand whether the Representative was referring in his remarks to the commercial transportation of the equipment and supplies sent by the PASB for the public health programs, or whether he was referring to the shipment of material urgently needed in times of disaster. He pointed out that in the latter case there is probably no need for any special arrangements. In any event, he believed this to be a problem that concerns particularly the Member Governments themselves, and he added that the only thing the Executive Committee can do is approve the proposed resolution in the document, resolving to continue negotiations with transportation agencies.

He emphasized the fact that the importance of shipping priorities that the Bureau may take up with the commercial companies is subject to the latter's economic interests, and not to the will of the Governments. His delegation supported the resolution contained in the document.

DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed that the Director of the PASB should continue his negotiations with the airlines to obtain "passes" in the event of emergency, and note was taken of the information presented on priorities and rates for non-emergency shipments. <sup>3/</sup>

TOPIC 17: FUTURE FORM OF PRESENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM  
AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU  
(Document CE22/7)

The SECRETARY read the document and the accompanying proposed resolution.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) wanted to know if it would be agreeable to the members of the Committee to postpone a decision on this topic until later. Although he had no objection to continuing with the discussion of it, he thought that since Dr. Brady was absent, it would be more suitable to postpone a decision until the next day, thus giving the Chief of his delegation an opportunity to present his ideas on the subject.

DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously decided to postpone consideration of this topic until the next day.

TOPIC 16: DRAFT PROGRAM OF SESSIONS OF THE XIV PAN AMERICAN  
SANITARY CONFERENCE (Document CE22/13 and Annexes I, II)

The CHAIRMAN wished to know how long the forthcoming Pan American Sanitary Conference would last.

The SECRETARY informed him that the Conference will last from Friday, 8 October 1954, until Thursday, 21 October, a total of two weeks. He added that the Final Act will be signed on Friday, 22 October. Before the Conference, the 23d Meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on 4, 5, and 6 October.

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<sup>3/</sup>Ibid., Resolution III.

DECISION TAKEN

Unanimous approval was given to Document CE22/13 and Annexes I and II, on the Draft Program of Sessions of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, which will be transmitted to the Member Governments and to the Committee appointed by the Government of Chile to cooperate in the organization of the Conference. The Director was requested to organize the Secretariat in conformity with the sessions scheduled. 4

The session was adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

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4/Ibid., Resolution IV.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION  
Washington, D. C.  
Thursday, 22 April 1954, at 2:30 p.m.

<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. Gerardo SEGURA	Argentina
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Dr. Frederick J. BRADY	United States
<u>Secretary:</u>	Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE	Pan American Sanitary Bureau

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TOPIC 10: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT ON UNIFICATION OF ACTION IN PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS IN THE REGION OF THE AMERICAS (Document CE22/16)

The SECRETARY read Document CE22/16 on this topic.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) gave an explanation of the chart attached to Document CE22/16, which illustrates how contributions made by the Governments of the Americas to inter-American international organizations are channeled directly to those organizations, as in the case of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, whereas the voluntary contributions pass through the Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States, and the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance. The latter Committee is composed of representatives of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Indian Institute, Inter-American Statistical Institute, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, of a representative of the Secretary General of the Pan American Union, and a representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. This Committee allocates the funds and decides on the programs to be carried out with the Technical Assistance resources of the Organization of American States. Thus far the Committee has approved only one program of the PASB, in the amount of \$13,000 for a Seminar on Nursing. It is true that the Bureau is also entrusted with the administration of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, maintained by Technical Assistance funds of the OAS, but this administration does not enter directly within our public health program.

On the other hand, the Director pointed out that a proposal was submitted to the Economic and Social Council last year for a "Zoonoses Center", which was later transferred by the Coordinating Committee to the PASB for the preparation of a project. The Bureau prepared the project because it understood that it would be implemented with Technical Assistance funds, and the project was included in the PASB budget for this year. This project was approved by the Coordinating Committee, but, the Director pointed out, instead of originating with the staff of the Zone Offices and of the ministries of health of the countries, it grew out of discussions on economic problems. The allocation of funds was not made by the Executive Committee and the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, but by the Coordinating Committee, in which participate, besides the PASB, representatives of other technical agencies that are not acquainted with the health needs of the Americas.

The Director also explained the channels followed by the quota payments of the Governments to the WHO and the voluntary contributions to UNICEF and to United Nations Technical Assistance. The latter agency is governed by a Technical Assistance Board composed of representatives of various



organizations, the WHO having only one vote. This Board also decides on the distribution of funds and the selection of projects. The funds passing through UNICEF are controlled by a Committee that is not composed of health specialists, and they do not reach the field programs by the same route as Technical Assistance, WHO or PASB funds, which are channeled directly to cover the needs of the campaigns. The chart shows clearly the multiplicity of intervening factors that limit the functions of the Pan American Sanitary Conference and of the World Health Assembly in the implementation of programs in the field of international health. The Director also called attention to the fact that the "Recapitulation of all Funds, Pledges or Assessments", which is also annexed to Document CE22/16, includes the voluntary contributions of the Governments of the American countries to UNICEF, Technical Assistance of WHO, and Technical Assistance of the United Nations, only part of which funds are apportioned to public health programs.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as Representative of Argentina, made a statement on the program against zoonoses. He pointed out that a delegate of the Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States visited Buenos Aires last year, and had several interviews at the Argentine Chancery. He made several offers, which resulted in the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Committee--of which the speaker was a member as representative of the Ministry of Public Health--the function of which was to determine the order of priority of the programs prepared by the different Ministries. The Ministry of Health presented a program against zoonoses, which was subsequently approved in a meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States. The speaker recalled that in October 1953 he had suggested to the Director that the Bureau might take over the said program against zoonoses, since there is a highly competent Zone Representative in Buenos Aires and the program is a matter of great importance to Argentina. He said it was not a case of by-passing the collaboration of the experts of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, but that quite by chance a direct offer was made. The Chairman added that there are too many interferences; the history of the Organization of American States shows that it had never intended to invade the health field. Only now is that happening, with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau already in existence, with a record of accomplishment that has won respect in public health circles. In conclusion, he proposed that, as the report of the Director is only an account of the study made and involves no decision whatever, the Executive Committee take cognizance of the progress made in the study being conducted by the Director with regard to this matter.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The proposal of the Chairman was unanimously approved, to the effect that the Executive Committee take cognizance of the progress made in the

study being conducted by the Director concerning unification of action in public health programs in the Region of the Americas. 5/

TOPIC 12: RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (Documents CE22/3, CE16/5 and Annexes I, II)

The SECRETARY read Document CE22/3 and explained the main points of Document CE16/5 on this topic.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) pointed out that the situation of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and that of the World Health Organization are different insofar as relations with nongovernmental organizations are concerned. Article 71 of the WHO Constitution states: "The Organization may, on matters within its competence, make suitable arrangements for consultation and cooperation with nongovernmental international organizations and, with the consent of the Government concerned, with national organizations, governmental or nongovernmental." On the other hand, Article 23 of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization states: "The Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation and cooperation with other organizations having interest in or relation to public health, and to this end may conclude special agreements with such organizations." The speaker felt that there is a basic difference, since the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization does not provide for relations with nongovernmental organizations and therefore, in order for such relations to be established, it will be necessary to amend the Constitution.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) said that the problem of relations with nongovernmental organizations had been discussed at previous meetings of the Committee and the Directing Council, and that they had been the subject of several discussions in the World Health Organization. He felt that it is desirable for the Bureau to consult and cooperate with a nongovernmental organization interested in the same problems the Bureau is interested in, and that some arrangement for such cooperation should be effected. Representatives of some of the nongovernmental organizations have attended meetings of the Directing Council and the Executive Committee. He said he had some question as to the statements made by Dr. Zozaya on the need to establish a system as elaborate as that which was established by the WHO to carry out the provisions of Article 71 of the WHO Constitution. The comparable provision in the PASO Constitution is quite brief, and perhaps this article could be complied with if the Director could place before the Directing Council a proposal that he has found it desirable to enter into an arrangement with a certain organization in order to cooperate on some particular problem with which the Bureau is dealing or in which it is interested. The Directing Council might approve or reject the proposal of

the Director, and subject any arrangement into which he might enter to periodic review thereafter.

Mr. Calderwood felt that this would be a simpler arrangement than the one set forth in the document under consideration, which involves the necessity of setting down a number of criteria, the review of an application, the examination of the Constitution of a particular organization, and a great many other things, which have caused the WHO Executive Board a considerable amount of difficulty. He then said he would like to hear the Director's views on that subject and whether he felt that it would be necessary, in order to obtain the collaboration he desired, to establish the system described in Document CE16/5, or whether the simpler procedure described by the speaker would be sufficient.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) thought the system proposed in Document CE16/5 was in no way incompatible with the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. Furthermore, relations have already been established with nongovernmental organizations through resolutions of the Directing Council. He also stressed the need for coordination between the medical profession and the Pan American Sanitary Organization. He felt that the system proposed for the Pan American Sanitary Organization was better than the one established by the WHO. He concluded by recommending that the Members of the Committee approve the proposed resolution contained in Document CE22/3.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) pointed out that the Bureau has had little experience in this matter. The WHO invites the nongovernmental organizations with which it maintains relations to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee, the Directing Council, and the Pan American Sanitary Conference. The Pan American Sanitary Organization maintains relations with only one nongovernmental organization, the Pan American Medical Federation, and therefore the Bureau has had no difficulties in this respect. He then explained that the term "Sanitary" in the English title "Pan American Sanitary Bureau" is interpreted in the United States as somewhat related to sanitary engineering or sanitation of cities. On the other hand, since our program is directed toward collaborating directly with the Ministries of Public Health in projects of their own governments, the PASB has no way of becoming known in the Americas and therefore, when budgets are considered by the countries, it cannot count upon support to increase or to maintain the present budget of the Organization. He pointed out that some months ago, while on a visit to Havana, he met with the Council of the Pan American Medical Federation and at that meeting he emphasized the importance of bringing to the attention of the medical profession and of interested persons in other agencies the organization and functions of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. He concluded by stating that the PASB has available a corps of professionals and an organization that is ready to work regularly and profitably for all the countries.

Dr. MAIA PENIDO (Brasil) made reference to the proposal of the Representative of the United States and inquired whether it was necessary to enter into relations with all organizations or to select only those of interest to the Bureau.

Mr. ANGUIANO (Observer, Guatemala) considered the proposal presented by the Bureau to be complete, and suggested that the proposed resolution be approved.

The CHAIRMAN, in his capacity as Representative of Argentina, pointed out that there were two different points at issue. The Representative of the United States had suggested that there not be a series of rigid conditions, but that each request be considered according to its merits. This presents the danger of applying different standards at different times. If there were regulations to follow, the action taken in this matter would be more consistent. The Pan American Sanitary Organization and the World Health Organization have to take into account the great responsibility with respect to the maintenance of relations with nongovernmental organizations. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the nongovernmental organizations themselves would seek the collaboration, which adds to their prestige. Therefore, admission would have to be regulated by concrete and equitable rules and, in addition, would be governed by the merits of the requesting organization. He suggested that the proposed resolution be approved, with a small change in the operative part of the text.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) seconded the Chairman's motion.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States), in order to settle the question raised, proposed that a change be made in the operative part of the proposed resolution to the end that, instead of the Committee's recommending that the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference approve these criteria, procedures, and privileges pertaining to the admission of nongovernmental organizations into relations with the Pan American Sanitary Organization, it recommend that the Conference consider the aforesaid criteria, procedures, and privileges.

The CHAIRMAN supported the proposal of the Representative of the United States.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to recommend that the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference give consideration to the criteria, procedures, and privileges pertaining to the admission of nongovernmental organizations into relations with the Pan American Sanitary Organization, as set forth in Document CE16/5. 6/

The session recessed at 4:00 p.m. and was resumed 15 minutes thereafter.

TOPIC 14: PROPOSED RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE, REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Document CE22/11 and Annex I)

The SECRETARY read Document CE22/11, and said that it would be submitted to the Conference. It had been prepared in draft form so that it could be studied by the Governments sufficiently in advance. In accordance with the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, the Executive Committee has duties with respect to the Conference. For example, in Article 7-D it is stated: "The agenda for the meeting of the Conference shall be prepared by the Director and approved in advance by the Executive Committee."

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, before considering the draft, the Secretary indicate what changes had been made therein with regard to the Rules of Procedure that governed the XIII Pan American Sanitary Conference.

The SECRETARY distributed to the Members of the Committee a working document in which appear, in three columns, the articles of the Rules of Procedure of the XIII Conference that were modified, those of the Directing Council that were used in preparing the proposed rules, and the proposed articles. The Secretary then explained these changes in detail.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the changes introduced were designed to adapt the proposed Rules of Procedure to decisions taken at previous meetings of the Directing Council. He added that there were certain problems that had been discussed when the proposed revision of the Constitution was considered, but that this was not the moment to bring them up.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) felt that, since the revision of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization was still pending, it seemed inadvisable to present draft Rules of Procedure for the Conference, since they contain rules on the degree of representation and juridical personality of the non-self-governing territories, a matter that is still pending. He believed that this body is not competent to determine such delicate and serious questions, which should have been taken up at the recent Inter-American Conference at Caracas, and he therefore urged that this topic not be considered now.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) explained the procedure followed in the case of representation of non-self-governing territories. The XII Pan American Sanitary Conference, held at Caracas in 1947, decided that the representation of non-self-governing territories at the Conferences would be determined by the Conferences themselves. The 1947 Constitution provides that the sphere of action of the Pan American Sanitary Organization is the Western Hemisphere and that the Conference shall be composed of delegates of self-governing Member States, and another article establishes the conditions for representation of territories that do not conduct their own

international relations. At the XIII Pan American Sanitary Conference at Ciudad Trujillo, it was agreed that territories would participate on the same basis as the American republics in the meetings of the Conference. And now we are approaching the meetings of the Conference in Santiago with representation of the non-self-governing territories, and the degree of their participation will, naturally, depend on the decision taken by the Conference itself. The document under consideration was presented in order to facilitate the work of the Conference, taking into account the decisions adopted by the Directing Council after the Ciudad Trujillo Conference, decisions that limit the participation of the territories in the meetings of the Council. The Director felt that a proposed text of Rules of Procedure should be presented to the Conference after it has been discussed at this or the October meeting of the Executive Committee.

The CHAIRMAN, in his capacity as Representative of Argentina, said that he had not wished to enter into an examination of this question because it pertains to another topic, the revision of the Constitution, which the Executive Committee will have to consider. He recalled that in 1950, when he first participated in meetings of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, he and the Representative of Cuba were among the few to bring out the importance of the problem involved in the question of the territories. Since that time, Argentina has continued to urge that this point be more clearly defined. The Permanent Committee on Revision of the Constitution has not yet presented the final results of its study. At the 20th Meeting of the Executive Committee the promise was made that, before this meeting, the definitive Proposed Revision of the Constitution would be sent out so that it could be studied at this meeting, a document he had not received before he left Buenos Aires. The XIV Conference will have to function with Rules of Procedure that will determine the manner in which the representatives of territories may participate, without having to discuss this point at the time of voting. It would be desirable for the Conference to open with an established criterion. The proposed Rules of Procedure were adapted to provisions now in effect, the substance of which no one questions, since they are resolutions adopted at other meetings. The delegations of the various countries are giving a little more importance to the problem of the status of the territories within the Pan American Sanitary Organization. The speaker recalled that, at the 1952 meeting of the Directing Council, he spoke at length on this subject, pointing out that, insofar as Argentina was concerned, the resolutions approved by the Executive Committee and the Directing Council were illegal and unconstitutional and his remarks should so appear in the minutes of that meeting.

There is a notable difference between the proposed Rules of Procedure and those of the XIII Conference, since the participation of the representatives of the territories is limited to technical subjects, and they may not take part in constitutional or juridical matters. In the Proposed Revision of the Constitution presented by Argentina, the territories are granted voice

but not vote. Dr. Segura felt that the proposed Rules presented by the Bureau take into account the resolutions adopted by the Council concerning this question, which must be respected until such time as a future resolution adopted by a governing body of the Organization provides otherwise, and that the approval of the proposed Rules of Procedure would not establish a precedent with respect to the basic question, nor could it be invoked as such.

Dr. HURTADO (Cuba) reiterated his previous statements. The Conference alone can decide on its Rules of Procedure, ratify or modify previous policies, and the Executive Committee is not competent to make decisions on these matters.

The SECRETARY explained that the Bureau tries to prepare all the documents for the meetings of the governing bodies of the Organization in the best possible manner. On the basis of Article 12-B of the Constitution, which includes among the functions of the Executive Committee the approval of the agenda of meetings of the Conference and the Council, and in view of the fact that the Rules of Procedure of the XIII Conference had been affected by subsequent decisions of the Directing Council, and since there will be no meeting of the Council this year, it was deemed necessary to prepare the draft with its present title, as some document should be submitted to the Conference to enable it to operate. If no draft Rules were prepared, the Conference would have at its disposal, as the only document in effect, that of the XIII Pan American Sanitary Conference, which will be the one presented if the Executive Committee so decides.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) stated that he thought it necessary to submit some draft Rules to the Conference, so that it will have a basis to work on, at least for the first session. It is not a constitutional matter, nor is it a question of imposing Rules on the Conference, which has the right to decide what it considers most appropriate.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) said that the explanations given by the Secretary and the Representative of Haiti had clarified the situation. He thought that the Bureau had acted wisely in trying to anticipate the needs of the Conference by proposing draft Rules of Procedure, so that it could get down to business as quickly as possible, and that the Bureau had submitted these draft Rules to this meeting so that the Conference would know that the Committee had been informed thereof. However, he expressed concern about some questions that had been raised during the discussions on the constitutionality of the decision under consideration. The proposed Rules of Procedure do not in any way give the non-American States -if that term may be used- more representation than they are authorized to have under the present Constitution. It provides that the Conference is composed of representatives, with full voting rights, of Member States. Article 2-B provides that the representatives of other governments may have restricted participation, as was decided by the Directing Council in Resolution XV of

the 1951 meeting. This resolution of the Directing Council is included in the Rules of Procedure of the Directing Council, on which, in turn, the proposed Rules of Procedure under consideration are based. Therefore, what is really being done when the legality of the draft Rules is questioned, is to challenge existing decisions, which, in the opinion of the speaker, are in accordance with the Constitution of the Organization. It is true that proposals have been made to change the provisions of the Constitution, but these proposals have not yet been adopted. Until they are adopted we are governed by the present Constitution. When the Conference meets, it must have some Rules of Procedure to operate under, and it seems perfectly reasonable for the Director to have proposed the Rules of Procedure of 1950, amended by the changes made by the Directing Council as it deemed necessary, in order to bring the practices into accord with the terms of the present Constitution. These are proposed Rules that the Conference will have to consider. It would be preferable for the Conference to be governed by these proposed Rules of Procedure rather than by those of the 1950 Conference.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Rules of Procedure of the 1950 Conference were out of date, owing to the changes introduced by the Directing Council on the participation of representatives of the non-self-governing territories. He considered it appropriate that the draft Rules submitted be approved, for if during the Conference or in the present meeting new situations of a constitutional nature should arise, there would be always time to modify the respective Rules.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously decided to approve the proposed Rules of Procedure for the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization, and to recommend that the Director transmit, in due course, the text of the proposed Rules of Procedure to the XIV Conference. <sup>7/</sup>

#### TOPIC 13: TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS AT THE XIV PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE (Document CE22/8 and Addendum I)

The SECRETARY read Document CE22/8 and Addendum I. He pointed out that, in accordance with the agenda of the Conference, the representatives could submit a summary of the analytical part of the report of their respective countries, the statistical parts being presented in a single document.

The CHAIRMAN stated that it would be necessary to choose three topics for the technical discussions out of the six proposed in Document CE22/8, the ones selected being those most important to the countries and most suitable for application.

7/Ibid., Resolution VII.



Mr. CALLERWOOD (United States) suggested that the discussion of this topic be postponed to the following day, because of the absence of the Representative of his country, Dr. Brady, who wished to present his views on the subject.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) asked if additional topics could be suggested for the technical discussions.

The SECRETARY informed the Committee that it could make any proposals it considered advisable. The proposed topics were chosen with a view to avoiding the difficulties that had arisen in the WHO in similar technical discussions. The topics chosen at this meeting will be submitted to the Governments, so that they may designate experts to form part of their respective delegations to the Conference.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) explained the procedure followed in the selection of topics. The fact that reports from twelve Member Countries are available six months before the Conference, is very important and very heartening. This fact made it possible to prepare a useful program for the Conference, and to have a down-to-earth discussion of certain chosen problems. He pointed out that the topics had been chosen by a committee composed of Dr. Bustamante, Secretary General of the Bureau, who has the responsibility of receiving, studying, and analyzing the reports from the Governments; Dr. González (Chief, Division of Public Health); and Dr. Wegman (Chief, Division of Education and Training). The choice of subjects was based on a study of the material received, and to a certain extent on the opinion of the technical staff of the Bureau as to which were the most important problems that should be considered at this time.

Dr. Soper added that the list of six topics was only a suggestion submitted by the Bureau, but he recommended that they receive careful consideration before other problems.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) thought that the list submitted was interesting and suggested that another topic, rural social welfare, be added.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, although the topic proposed by the Representative of Mexico was not of the same technical public health nature as those suggested by the Bureau, it might nevertheless be included.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) raised a point of order, namely, that the Representative of the United States had requested that the discussion of this topic be deferred until the next day.

It was so agreed.

TOPIC 15: DRAFT AGENDA OF THE XIV PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE,  
VI MEETING OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION (Document CE22/9 and Annex I)

The SECRETARY read Document CE22/9.

DECISION TAKEN

Unanimous approval was given to the Draft Agenda of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization, to which may be added any new topics proposed by the Governments, such topics to be reported to the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee. 8/

TOPIC 20: INSTITUTO CENTROAMERICANO DE PRODUCTOS BIOLÓGICOS  
(Central American Institute of Biological Products)  
(Document CE22/18)

The SECRETARY read Document CE22/18.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) made the observation that in the English text of proposed resolution it was recommended that the Director inform the Executive Committee, in due course, of the results of the negotiations undertaken with respect to this matter. He expressed the opinion that the Director could study the matter, and present a report, but should not enter into negotiations.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Spanish text speaks of informing the Executive Committee, in due course, of the "resultado de las gestiones realizadas", which is the real meaning of the proposed resolution.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) believed that the course of action would be for the Sanitary Bureau to consult with the various governments as to their possible interest in an institute of this type, and if interest is expressed, to call a meeting of representatives of the countries concerned, in order to arrive at a possible agreement between the countries themselves, just as has been done in the case of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) reiterated his previous statements.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Representative of Haiti submit at the next session a text of the paragraph of the proposed resolution under discussion.

It was so agreed.

The session was adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION  
Washington, D. C.  
Friday, 23 April 1954, at 9:30 a.m.

<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. Gerardo SEGURA	Argentina
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Dr. Frederick J. BRADY	United States
<u>Secretary:</u>	Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE	Pan American Sanitary Bureau

SUMMARY

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The CHAIRMAN opened the session and requested that Topic 20, the discussion of which had been started on the previous day, be considered.

TOPIC 20: INSTITUTO CENTROAMERICANO DE PRODUCTOS BIOLÓGICOS  
(CENTRAL AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS)  
(Document CE22/18) (Continuation)

The SECRETARY reported that Dr. Pierre-Noël (Haiti) had been requested to draft the resolution to be considered at today's session.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) proposed the following text for the operative part:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the proposal submitted by the Government of El Salvador relative to the organization of a Central American Institute of Biological Products.
2. To recommend that the Director of PASB carry out the necessary studies on the advantages of this project to the countries concerned and the possibility of its implementation, and transmit these reports as soon as possible to the Executive Committee.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) stated that the resolution prepared by the Representative of Haiti solves the problem raised by the use of the word "negotiations". He added that the proposed resolution arose from the need for obtaining certain biological products when special conditions in Panama and the Central American countries so required, and cited the case of smallpox vaccine. He reported that an institute of this nature is of utmost importance because an effective and low-cost vaccine is needed, and Panama is one of the countries interested in its establishment, although he was surprised that he had had no knowledge of the suggestion of the Government of El Salvador prior to this meeting. More complete information would have to be available before participation in so important an institution could be considered. Such participation requires expenditures that will have to be included in the national budget of each country, and this, in turn, would require the attention of the respective National Assemblies. He added that this project should be presented at the October meeting of the Executive Committee and requested the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to proceed with his studies for purposes of information.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) stated that the situation is clear and that it would not be advisable to interpret the decision to be taken by the Executive Committee as a limitation of the possibility of a meeting of the representatives of the countries. He said that the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama was the result of a meeting of representatives of six countries in February 1946. Up to the present only the suggestion of El Salvador, which is under discussion, has been received. The Bureau, faithful to its mission, will approach the other countries in order to promote an international meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that all these problems concern the objectives and the policy of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. The Member Countries may feel the need to prepare a joint program and to request from the Bureau financial or any other type of assistance; in such cases, the Executive Committee enters into the matter. He thought the resolution prepared by the Representative of Haiti should be put to a vote.

#### DECISION TAKEN

By unanimous vote the resolution prepared by the Representative of Haiti was approved, whereby the Executive Committee took note of the proposal submitted by the Government of El Salvador relative to the organization of a Central American Institute of Biological Products and recommended that the Director carry out the necessary studies on the advantages of this project to the countries concerned and the possibility of its implementation, and transmit these reports to the Executive Committee. 9/

#### TOPIC 13: TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS AT THE XIV PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE (Document CE22/8 and Addendum I) (Continuation)

The CHAIRMAN requested that, before taking up the discussions suspended yesterday, the participants state whether they desired to add any technical topics to the list presented. He said that the 6 topics included in Document CE22/8 and the topic proposed by the Representative of Mexico on rural social welfare were under discussion.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) stated that there was still no definitive interpretation as to what the technical discussions should be. He said there was confusion in such discussions as to which are technical questions and which scientific, and that frequently these two terms are considered synonymous. There is no technical procedure that does not rest on substantial scientific support and the weight of a scientific discussion is lessened when matters of an administrative nature are interpolated. He added that Cuba was the seat of the First Inter-American Congress of Public Health, which was indeed a meeting at which true men of science made valuable contributions but, unfortunately, this beneficial experience in Cuba has not been repeated, and when the Congress ended no thought was given to holding another. The prestige of the Conference would be enhanced

if it sponsored public health congresses that would provide an opportunity to report on gains made in the field of science. He added that he would develop these ideas at the Conference.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Delegation of Argentina, agreed with the ideas expressed by the Observer for Cuba, adding that his points were very well taken. He said that it is too late to take a decision in the manner proposed by the Observer for Cuba, who had brought up a problem of importance to the future.

Dr. GONZALEZ (Chief, Division of Public Health, PASB) was appreciative of the opportunity to explain the criterion followed in selecting the topics for the technical discussions. Qualified members of the Secretariat carefully examined the information received from all the countries and felt that the topics chosen should be specific and concrete. Furthermore, he added, the Secretariat had endeavored to propose topics on which scientific contributions could be made and in the study of which eminent scientists and outstanding experts could participate as representatives of the Governments. He illustrated his point with the statement that proposed Topic 1, for example, suggests the need for reliable statistics, which are necessary in many aspects of public health administration. He pointed out the fact that, in many cases, morbidity statistics cannot be considered reliable and that mortality data suffer from certain shortcomings insofar as the registration, definition, and classification of causes of death are concerned. Proposed Topic 2 covers a problem having continent-wide repercussions, in connection with which the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau has already mentioned the necessity of considering the total eradication of malaria.

He concluded by emphasizing that it had been the objective of the Bureau staff who worked on this subject, to suggest concrete topics of true usefulness to the Continent as a whole, on which useful and practical conclusions could be reached.

Dr. MAIA PENIDO (Brazil) was in agreement with the statements made by Dr. González and believed that, in view of the number of subjects still requiring the attention of the Committee, it would be advisable to proceed with the voting on the topics that were to be the subject of the technical discussions.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) prepare a study and present a motion at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, to the effect that technical discussions be given the standing they deserve.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) announced that the Delegation of Cuba would present important motions to the Conference. He requested that the statement of the Cuban Observer to the Executive Committee, on the

importance of the First Inter-American Congress of Public Health and the need for such meetings to be continued, be expressly recorded in the minutes. He called attention to the present status of professional personnel and also to the science of genetics, to which the health organizations should direct their attention.

Dr. MAIA PENIDO (Brazil) requested that the topics be selected by vote.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) said that, before a vote was taken, he would like to know whether the Representative of Mexico preferred to propose an additional topic, or whether he would be willing to have his proposed topic on rural social welfare incorporated with Topic 6, since there apparently is a certain relationship between them.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) withdrew his proposal, explaining that he would suggest that the topic he had proposed for the technical discussions be put on the agenda of the next Conference, outside the technical discussions.

The CHAIRMAN, considering that the subject had been fully discussed, put to a secret vote the selection of the three topics for the technical discussions in the working parties of Committee I (Technical Matters) at the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference.

A secret ballot was taken:

Number of ballots cast:	7
Number of valid ballots:	7
Number of void ballots:	0
Abstentions:	0
Ballots in favor of Topic 1:	6
Ballots in favor of Topic 2:	3
Ballots in favor of Topic 3:	3
Ballots in favor of Topic 4:	1
Ballots in favor of Topic 5:	2
Ballots in favor of Topic 6:	6

Because Topics 2 and 3 received an equal number of votes, they were again put to a vote. The results were as follows:

Number of ballots cast:	7
Ballots in favor of Topic 2:	3
Ballots in favor of Topic 3:	4

## DECISION TAKEN

A. Because of their general interest, it was agreed to select the following three topics:

1. Methods of Improving the Reliability of Raw Statistical Data Required for Health Programs
3. Control of Infant Diarrheas in the Light of Recent Scientific Progress
6. Application of Health-Education Methods in Rural Areas in Latin America

B. It was agreed to: recommend that the Director inform the Public Health Ministries of the Member Governments of the three topics selected for the technical discussions; authorize him to designate three experts, each to present an introductory statement; and transmit to the Conference the Rules of Procedure for the Working Parties of Committee I (Technical Matters). 10/

The session recessed at 10:35 a.m. and was resumed at 11:10 a.m.

TOPIC 8: REPORT OF THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS (Document CE22/10)

The SECRETARY read Document CE22/10 and the Report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) stated that in his opinion the Report was clear and the work to be done was necessary and could not be postponed. He felt that the Executive Committee should thank the Subcommittee for the work done and approve the Report submitted.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, since the work had already been contracted for and authorized, the Committee had only to accept the decisions taken. He asked whether it would not have been preferable to reserve part of the funds to meet any urgent situation that might arise.

Mr. HINDERER (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) stated that the Director of the Bureau had always maintained that no part of the \$135,000 authorized by the VI Meeting of the Directing Council should be spent except upon authority of the Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations. The Bureau has never charged any emergency type of item to this fund; rather, it has provided in the budget document a small amount of money to take care of emergency situations. He added that the Director did not feel it would be realistic to call a meeting of the Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations every time an emergency arose.

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10/Ibid., Resolution X.



Dr. MAIA PENIDO (Brazil) considered the Report perfectly clear and proposed its approval. The Representatives of Argentina, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, and Panama seconded this proposal.

The CHAIRMAN asked if the Subcommittee would continue to act now that there are no funds at its disposal.

The SECRETARY recalled the statements made in Dr. Brady's letter and the proposal of the Representative of Panama.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously decided to thank the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations, which will continue to give advisory services to the Director; approve the action taken; and transmit the Subcommittee Report to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference. 11/

#### TOPIC 19: UTILIZATION OF SURPLUS FUNDS FROM 1953 (Document CE22/17 and Annex I)

Dr. GONZALEZ (Chief, Division of Public Health) stated that the Directing Council had authorized in 1951 a special fund of \$75,000 for the campaign against smallpox. Work was begun in 1952, and in 1953 the interest of the different countries in the smallpox program that the Bureau had been fostering was unmistakable. It is expected that this work will be intensified during 1954. It is estimated that the funds available will be almost exhausted by the end of 1954. Up to the present the Bureau has spent around \$7,500 for the services and travel expenses of a consultant-specialist in the production of dry smallpox vaccine. Furthermore, about \$14,500 have been spent to provide equipment for some countries for the establishment or improvement of laboratories for the production of vaccine, and about \$26,000 have been practically committed for additional equipment. These expenditures and commitments leave a balance of about \$26,000, but since negotiations have already been initiated with various countries, it is expected that this sum will be exhausted in the course of 1954. Dr. González added that the Director of the Bureau recommends that sufficient funds be allocated to permit the continuation and intensification of the campaign against smallpox in the future. The reasons in favor of this program are evident, and its importance from a national or international point of view need not be stressed. The Bureau has stimulated and given special attention to the production of a stable and active vaccine, through the technical assistance of a consultant who has visited some of the countries; through indispensable equipment; and by promoting the training of personnel in the different countries. He considered it advisable that the Bureau also collaborate in the second phase of the problem, that is, in the application of the vaccine in the field.

The Bureau believes that the campaign against smallpox should definitely be incorporated in the public health programs of every country, so as

11/Ibid., Resolution XI.

to avoid in the future what has several times been described as "epidemics of smallpox followed by epidemics of vaccination". He concluded by stating that the amount requested is considered sufficient to pursue the objectives formulated by the Pan American Sanitary Conference and by the Directing Council, and that the program would redound to the benefit of public health on the Continent and throughout the world. He added that the WHO, whose governing bodies have been discussing this question for some time, is very much interested in the smallpox campaign.

Mrs. TRENARY (United States) wished to ask two questions. She wanted to know in the first place, how long the smallpox campaign is expected to last, and in the second place, if the program would require the allocation of additional funds in the budget of PASB for 1956.

Dr. GONZALEZ (Chief, Division of Public Health, PASB) replied to the first question, that it depended on many factors, among them the interest shown by the countries and the material means they put at the disposal of the Bureau. Regarding the second question, he stated that if the Executive Committee recommended the allocation of the surplus for this purpose and if the Conference approved it, that the 1956 budget would not be affected. He estimated that this amount would be sufficient for several years, probably 3 or 4.

Mrs. TRENARY (United States) recalled the position of the United States Delegation at the last meeting of the Directing Council, when a similar surplus from the previous year was discussed, and the decision lay with the Directing Council as to how this surplus should be used. At that time the Delegation stated that in principle the United States considered it advisable for the surplus accruing from a previous year to be used to reduce the quotas of the governments. As the proposal at the VII Meeting of the Directing Council was that the surplus be utilized to pay off the debt on the buildings, the Delegation of the United States endorsed that proposal. This year, however, the Delegation suggested that the Executive Committee consider the possibility of utilizing these funds to reduce the quotas the member governments would be assessed under the 1955 budget.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) called attention to one or two points in the background of this problem, which possibly were not included in the document as presented. The responsibility of the PASB with regard to the smallpox problem is somewhat different from that in connection with other problems, and is very similar to that in regard to the eradication of Aedes aegypti. He proceeded to read the operative part of Resolution XIX, approved by the XIII Pan American Sanitary Conference, which recommended to the countries the development of systematic programs of smallpox vaccination and revaccination, and the development of programs under the auspices of the PASB, in agreement with interested countries, to solve the problems of smallpox control. He made special reference to the second

paragraph of the operative part of the resolution. This specific mandate places the Bureau in a very special position with regard to smallpox and he believed that the staff of the Bureau should have a certain freedom of action in this program. Funds should be available for this special program. The Director called attention to the fact that at the meeting of the Directing Council in Havana, it was decided by spontaneous and unanimous action, and not at the suggestion of the Bureau, to set aside \$75,000 from the surplus fund for the problem of smallpox. This decision also included recommendations regarding future financing. He then added that the Bureau had not been in a rush to spend this \$75,000, which was assigned to it without conditions. The sum was used for the development of a satisfactory long-term program for the control of smallpox. Obviously, the \$75,000 provided previously, and the \$144,000 to be allocated out of the surplus fund are not sufficient to carry out a campaign for the vaccination of the people of the Americas. Considering the funds available, it is believed much more important to establish on a solid basis the production of dry vaccine, which can be used under tropical conditions for the organization of long-term programs in each country. The Director went on to say that for this reason he had recommended setting this sum aside as an extra-budgetary item, and using funds available from past budgets and past contributions for the specific purpose of continuing the smallpox campaign and the program of smallpox-vaccine production, without a time limit for the use of these funds. An important issue is at stake at this point. In government services and in some international organizations, unexpended funds are utilized before the end of the fiscal year simply because they are available. In the PASB, on the contrary, it has not been the practice to rush to spend these funds at the end of the year, but if it were proposed to reduce such available funds, this procedure would be a plain invitation to the administration to abandon the previous and present policy of the Organization.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) said that, in the light of the reasons given by the Director of the Bureau, he did not agree that the surplus funds should be used to reduce future assessments. He felt that the governments should be more interested in the way the funds are spent, than in the recovery of the quotas they have paid.

Dr. MAIA PENIDO (Brazil) agreed with the Representative of Mexico.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) also shared the opinion of the Representatives of Mexico and Brazil, and added that the different governments had already accepted the quotas that had been assessed on them. He preferred that the surplus be used for the eradication of a disease that should no longer exist in the Americas, and suggested to the Bureau the advisability of centralizing smallpox vaccine production, with consideration being given to the needs of the countries where no vaccine is produced.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) stated that in his country the quotas are established by law, and that a reduction in the quota would entail certain disadvantages, as at a later date it might be difficult to raise the quota again to the present level.

Dr. GRUNAVER TOLEDO (Ecuador) stated that, after hearing the explanations of the Director of PASB, he agreed that the surplus should be used for the campaign against smallpox.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as Representative of Argentina, stated that his delegation had always tried to be guided in its action by a somewhat more altruistic spirit and by a strong feeling of Pan American solidarity. Since it was impossible just now to increase the budget of the PASB, it should, at least, not be reduced, in view of the noble purposes and the benefit to the health of all the Americas that it represents.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) called attention to the fact that the funds available represent a surplus only from the purely technical point of view of accounting, but in a strictly analytical sense he doubted that the PASB really had a surplus. He felt that the surplus was only apparent. He stressed the necessity of making the smallpox campaign permanent.

Dr. WILLIAMS (United States) thanked Dr. Hurtado for his observations, and added that he was in agreement with many of the points made. He expressed the hope that the representatives would not construe the position taken by the United States to be one of opposition to the proposed campaign against smallpox. The position of his delegation was based on fiscal considerations of great importance from the point of view of the economy. From the point of view of a professional in the field of public health, he was completely in accord with the objectives of the proposed campaign against smallpox, and since it was quite obvious that the motion made by his delegation had been defeated, he wished to assure the Committee of the continued cooperation and enthusiastic support of his country in this program.

The CHAIRMAN advised the representatives that if they had in mind any other campaign to be implemented with the funds available, they should make their proposals during the present meeting, or during the interval before the next meeting of the Committee.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) expressed his agreement that smallpox is one of the most serious health problems, but stated that in his opinion the document presented is not sufficiently concrete. He wished to know what form the assistance of the PASB would take.

Dr. GONZALEZ (Chief, Division of Public Health, PASB) explained that it is not enough that a certain country produce a good and stable vaccine; it is also essential that this vaccine reach the people who need it. He

called attention to the fact that there are socio-anthropological factors to be taken into consideration. With respect to the manner in which the PASB can give assistance, he mentioned the training of technical personnel, the mass-vaccination campaigns, the execution of vaccination and revaccination programs by the different public health departments, the vaccination of new-born infants, and technical cooperation.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the operative part of the resolution referred to completely different matters, and he proposed that the second paragraph be presented separately to the Executive Committee for consideration.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to recommend to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference that it authorize the utilization of the surplus from 1953, amounting to \$144,089, to intensify the campaign against smallpox in the Americas. 12/

The session was adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

Washington, D. C.

Friday, 23 April 1954, at 3:00 p. m.

<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. Gerardo SEGURA	Argentina
(Later)	Dr. H. VAN ZILE HYDE	United States
(Later)	Dr. Frederick J. BRADY	United States
<u>Secretary:</u>	Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE	Pan American Sanitary Bureau

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The CHAIRMAN opened the session and greeted the Observer for Colombia, Professor Francisco Gnecco Mozo, who was participating for the first time in this meeting of the Committee.

PARTICIPATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES IN THE SEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN stated that, before taking up the topics of the Order of the Day, he would like to learn the opinion of the Members of the Committee as to the advisability of inviting the Governments of the American countries to send official delegations to the Seventh World Health Assembly, which will meet in Geneva on 4 May of this year.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) thought that the suggestion of the Chairman was very much to the point, and recalled that a similar decision was taken at meetings of the Committee in previous years. It is advisable for the American countries to take coordinated action at this Assembly, where matters of great importance will be dealt with.

It was agreed that the Secretary should address the governments of the American countries to this effect.

TOPIC 4: PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU FOR THE YEAR 1955 (Document CE22/2)

The SECRETARY explained certain matters connected with Document CE22/2, dealing with this topic.

The CHAIRMAN invited the Director to make a brief statement on the procedure followed in the preparation of the Proposed Program and Budget.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) stated that the budget submitted for consideration to the Committee is very similar to those presented in previous years, as far as style, size, and distribution of information are concerned. He explained that the items referred to as "Other Extra-Budgetary Funds" are not necessarily commitments, or funds that exist. The only part of this document that is up for consideration by the Executive Committee at the present time is that referring to the budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the year 1955. There are also included, as previously, items regarding the World Health Organization, the United Nations Technical Assistance, and other extra-budgetary funds. At the insistence of UNICEF, there has been no identification given to proposed expenditures of funds from that organization, and he called attention to the fact that funds that may become available in the field of health through sources other than the regular budgets of the PASB and the WHO are not of the same value to the Organization in planning and developing long-term programs as are the regular funds. He pointed out likewise that the United Nations Technical Assistance

funds for this year have been practically cut in half. The World Health Organization has attempted to take up part of this reduction through utilization of its working capital fund. The final decision as to what will be done with regard to this item and with regard to the World Health Organization's program will depend on the World Health Assembly in Geneva next month. It is there that the total amount of the WHO budget will be established. Therefore, all items appearing in the document, other than those pertaining to the PASB budget itself, should be considered as the closest estimate of the funds available that could be made at this time. The Director pointed out that the budget of the PASB today represents a document that has been prepared in large part from information received from the Zones concerned. The budgets prepared and presented in former years by the Bureau were in large part prepared at headquarters. The point has now been reached where data for the regional and country programs originate largely in the field and come to headquarters through the Zone Offices, which have had an opportunity to discuss future programs with the health officials of the countries concerned. He pointed out that the document under consideration does not represent the opinion or the idea of any one person or group of persons. It is made up largely of what is already in existence, of items for which there is some statutory provision. In other words, it is not a document that can be changed in significant part without disrupting present and future programs. The document represents a tremendous amount of work on the part of the staff of the Bureau. The Director stated that the Division Chiefs and the Zone Representatives were at the disposal of the Committee for explanations regarding the different items of the budget.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the important fact that the total of the budget is the same as in 1954, which shows that the Bureau has taken into consideration the recommendations of the governments not to increase the budget or the respective assessments.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) proposed that the Division Chiefs and the Zone Representatives give some explanations on the document submitted, and that a working party be appointed to study the document in detail.

Mr. HINDERER (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) pointed out that the total amount of the budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau had remained the same for three years -- an assessment budget of \$2,000,000. Elaborating on Dr. Soper's remarks, he said that the amounts expected from the World Health Organization in 1955 are shown as \$1,342,418, provided that the World Health Assembly approves the budget presented by the Director-General of the WHO. If the Assembly should not approve that budget, the contribution of the WHO for the Region of the Americas would be reduced by \$275,000. He made that statement because the Bureau was allotted an additional \$275,000 to be included on the basis of the Director-General's budget, and therefore if this document were not approved, a reduction by



that amount could be expected. He called attention to the fact that, generally, the movement of the expenditure of funds is toward operations in the field offices and in the field projects. From 1953 to 1954, there was a general increase, especially in the PASB budget, of about \$80,000 allotted for field operations, and there is another increase in the PASB figure for 1955. In the column "Other Extra-Budgetary Funds" the decrease in the over-all amount for 1955 does not necessarily represent a decrease in funds. In this column were included only those items for which there was some assurance or a verbal commitment from organizations like UNICEF. There is a possibility that in 1955 the amount in "Other Extra-Budgetary Funds" will be as large as in 1954. For example, an examination of the document shows UNICEF participation in various projects in 1953 and 1954, but no UNICEF participation in 1955, even though the projects continue. In all probability UNICEF contributions for those projects may be forthcoming, but without a definite commitment it was not considered advisable to include them in the document. The general layout of the budget is the same as last year. Beginning on page 11 there is a series of budget summaries by related activity and project classification and title, as recommended by the working party of the 20th Meeting of the Executive Committee, which passed a resolution requesting the Director to include these schedules in future budget documents. The Bureau is not wholly satisfied with the style or format of the document, a subject discussed in Document CE22/7, which has been submitted to the Committee for consideration. It was hoped to bring the document down to a size that would be easier to handle.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) called attention to the fact that, in the 1955 budget, Part IV has been eliminated; it consisted of the amounts due the Rockefeller and Kellogg Foundations on loans for the purchase of the headquarters buildings, loans that have now been entirely liquidated.

The CHAIRMAN submitted for consideration the proposal of the Representative of Panama that a working party be appointed to study the Proposed Program and Budget.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The proposal of the Representative of Panama was unanimously approved, and the Representatives of Ecuador, Haiti, and the United States were appointed as members of the working party to study the Proposed Program and Budget, the sessions of which could be attended by the other Members of the Committee.

At the invitation of the CHAIRMAN, the Vice-Chairman, Dr. H. VAN ZILE HYDE, Representative of the United States, took the Chair.

TOPIC 18: REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION OF FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, ON BEHALF OF THEIR TERRITORIES IN THE REGION OF THE AMERICAS, IN THE BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION (Document CE22/12)

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) read Document CE22/12. With reference to the contributions of the territories of the United Kingdom, he stated that these were made upon the initiative of the territories themselves after these funds had been voted in their own budgets. Two payments have been received from the United Kingdom: \$14,100, which represented the amounts received by the United Kingdom from the territories, and a second payment of \$900 received later from another territory. It is significant that this contribution is for 1953, when the territories of the United Kingdom were represented at the meeting of the Directing Council by a national of the territories themselves, and not by an English official.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) stated that the delegation of his country has a very definite opinion on the participation of non-self-governing territories, on which he did not wish to insist at the moment. He wished to place on record the fact that the Delegation of Argentina abstains from participating in the discussion of this topic.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) explained the procedure followed in determining the amount of the contributions of France and the Netherlands, for which the contributions of Panama and Cuba, respectively, were taken as the basis. As to the financial contributions on behalf of the territories of the United Kingdom, he suggested in his negotiations with the British Government that the sum of \$15,000 might be considered a minimum, with \$20,000 as a more adequate figure. The former was finally agreed upon, but apparently the territories themselves are trying to increase this amount on their own initiative and not through any decision of the Ministry in London.

DECISION TAKEN

With the abstention of the Representative of Argentina, it was agreed to take note of the report presented by the Director on the financial participation of France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, on behalf of their territories in the Region of the Americas, in the budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. 13/

13/Ibid., Resolution XIII.

TOPIC 17: FUTURE FORM OF PRESENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU (Document CE22/7)

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) offered some explanations on Document CE22/7. This matter is being studied by the World Health Organization with a view to presenting the budget documents in a more comprehensible form. He believed that it would be advisable to defer consideration of this topic until after the working party, appointed to study the Proposed Program and Budget, has had sufficient time to review it and discover difficulties in the present form of the document.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) recommended that the working party meet with Dr. van Zile Hyde, who is chiefly responsible for the change in the form of presentation of the budget document of the WHO, which has greatly facilitated the study of this document.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, in the proposed resolution in Document CE22/7, it is already suggested that, in developing the Proposed Program and Budget of the PASB and that of the Region of the Americas, any changes in the form of presentation introduced by the WHO in its Program and Budget be taken into account. He believed that the suggestion of the Director in this respect was very good and that, as already had been proposed, it was best to defer consideration of this topic until the working party had studied the Proposed Program and Budget.

It was so agreed.

TOPIC 21: INCREASE IN THE STIPENDS PAID TO PERSONS RECEIVING FELLOWSHIPS FROM THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION (Document CE22/20)

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) stated that the proposal included in Document CE22/20, submitted by the Delegation of Argentina, was based on personal observations made during the two years in which he had devoted attention to the fellowships granted by the PASB in his country. Some of the fellowship awards remained vacant, and a study showed that this fact was due to economic reasons. Professionals who have been established in their profession for several years and have acquired private financial responsibilities find it difficult to apply for a fellowship. On the other hand, young fellowship students do not have sufficient experience and practice for specialized and advanced studies. To this is added the fact that fellowship students, on returning to their country, complain about the relatively straitened circumstances in which they had to live in the country where they studied. For this reason the Delegation of Argentina believed that, in view of the difficulties encountered in filling the annual fellowship awards, it would be preferable to reduce their number and increase the amount of the stipend. Furthermore, it is understandable that a fellowship student would

CHAIRMAN  
wish to acquire at least a general knowledge of the country visited, a desire that would seem quite natural but that the limited resources at his disposal do not permit him to satisfy. It would also seem advisable for the Bureau to make arrangements, as is done in some European countries, to obtain certain privileges for the students, such as reduced admission fees for activities of a cultural nature, for instance theaters, motion-picture houses, visits to museums and historic sites.

Dr. WEGMAN (Chief, Division of Education and Training, PASB) expressed the opinion that the question raised by the Representative of Argentina presented various facets. In the first place, the objectives of the fellowship program of the PASB, which is carried out in collaboration with the Member Countries in connection with the training of personnel, have to be considered. When fellowship students take up studies outside their countries, an attempt is made to provide fairly for their basic living expenses. It should be taken into consideration that a great variety of fellowships are awarded, for physicians, nurses, and laboratory technicians, for studies in countries where the cost of living may be either low or high. In every case an effort is made to adjust the stipend fairly. In addition to this, to every fellowship for academic studies a sum is added for travel expenses to enable the student to see the country and to obtain experience in the field, visiting institutions and health services with the object of deriving the greatest benefit from his studies. With respect to facilities for cultural activities, the universities themselves attempt to arrange for reduced entrance fees to theaters, movies, etc. Dr. Wegman believed that an increase from \$200 to \$300 in the funds awarded to a fellowship student would raise this item in the budget of the Bureau by what he believed might reach \$180,000 approximately, although he had not had the time to study this matter thoroughly. The Division of Education and Training considers it of great psychological importance to the life of a fellowship student that he should be able to devote himself to his studies without too many material worries, and for that reason he recommended that the countries follow the already-established policy of continuing to pay the salaries the fellowship students received in their own countries.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) asked for information regarding the total amount of the fellowships granted by the Bureau in 1954 and the source of the funds, which information was given by Dr. Wegman.

The CHAIRMAN asked Dr. Wegman for the number of fellowships to be awarded from the allocation of \$140,000 provided in the PASB budget for that purpose, and how this number would have to be reduced if the stipends of the fellowship students were raised as suggested by the Delegation of Argentina.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) asked for the number of fellowships offered in 1953 and the number filled.

Dr. WELSMAN (Chief, Division of Education and Training, PASB) stated that in 1953 an abnormal situation arose as the result of the instability of the budget, and for that reason some funds set aside for fellowships had not been expended at the end of the year. In 1953 a total of 415 fellowships were awarded, of which 144 were for academic studies, and the remainder for seminar and travel grants. Some fellowships were not filled, but he could not give the exact figures from memory.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) did not wish to insist that the matter be put to vote, but hoped it would be considered a suggestion, so that the Bureau would follow up the matter carefully and try to prevent having funds left over at the end of the year from fellowships that were not filled. It would be desirable that what happened in 1953 should not recur in 1954.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Director submit at the next meeting of the Executive Committee a report on the question of the stipends received by the fellowship students.

Dr. MAIA PENIDO (Brazil) seconded the suggestion of the Chairman and added that general standards should be maintained with respect to the amount of the stipends granted to fellowship students, as otherwise frictions and difficulties would arise. The PASB was not the only organization awarding fellowships, and all organizations maintained the stipends for fellowship students at a more or less uniform level.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed that the Director should present at the next meeting of the Executive Committee a report on the stipends paid to recipients of fellowships of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. ll/

The session recessed at 4:30 p.m., and was resumed half an hour later.

Dr. Frederick J. BRADY (United States) then occupied the Chair.

#### TOPIC 22: DISCONTINUATION OF THE USE OF CERTAIN TERMS AND EXPRESSIONS IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION (Document CE22/21)

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) explained that, in presenting this proposal, his delegation in no way meant to imply that such terms and expressions have been used systematically. Rather, the intention was to propose a policy for the future. When one speaks to the health authorities of "technical aid" or "economic aid", one often finds resistance in gaining acceptance of activities referred to by these words, as they tend to suggest a condition of

inferiority to other countries. The Delegation of Argentina wishes merely to call the attention of the Bureau to the fact that, in agreements or conventions concluded with the governments, it is advisable to use the term "collaboration" or "cooperation", and to avoid reference to "technical aid" or "economic aid". The question is important from the psychological point of view. It has happened that programs, at first rejected because of the manner in which the proposal was worded, were later accepted after the wording had been changed. Argentina has concluded two agreements with the Bureau and is negotiating two others, and has encountered no difficulty with respect to this matter, as the Argentine Government and the Representative of Zone VI have come to a satisfactory understanding as to the manner in which such agreements will be phrased.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that the question raised by the Representative of Argentina is an important one. The difficulties that arise from the use of such terms and expressions have been debated at many international meetings. He asked Dr. Segura whether he wished to have a full discussion of this topic, or whether he had presented the matter merely to call it to the attention of the Bureau.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) replied that his intention had been to bring the matter to the attention of the Bureau.

Professor GNECCO MOZO (Observer, Colombia) felt that it would be important to know if any country had failed to accept a program because of the terms used in the text of the covering agreement. He pointed out that all programs carried out under Point IV are referred to as Technical Assistance Programs.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) explained that there had been difficulty in the acceptance of agreements on the study of hydatidosis and on a program against smallpox because of the terms that were used in the texts. Agreement was reached after the wording was modified.

Dr. SOPLR (Director, PASB) remarked that the Bureau had avoided some of the difficulty by using the term "under-developed areas" rather than "under-developed countries", in the application of Technical Assistance programs.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) said that this question of terminology is one that has concerned many people at different meetings since the phrase "under-developed countries" came into use in the United Nations Technical Assistance Program or elsewhere. In the documents of the Bureau and of the WHO, as in other organizations, use is made of the term "advisory services to governments", which described certain functions related to the question under discussion. He suggested that Dr. Segura might work out with the Director of the Bureau suitable terminology that would meet the wishes of the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to take note of the proposal presented by the Representative of Argentina, and to request that the Bureau carefully study the terminology used in agreements and conventions entered into with the governments of Member Countries of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. 15/

TOPIC 23: OBLIGATIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES (Document CE22/22)

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) stated that the proposal presented by his delegation in Document CE22/22 is a suggestion that might result in some benefit to the countries. It is the present policy to elect the Members of the Executive Committee according to geographic distribution, so as to provide for proportionate representation of all areas of the Americas. In this way each zone of countries is at all times represented on the Committee. It is these Committee Members who give careful study to the annual budgets, to the distribution of health programs in the Hemisphere, to the recommendations of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and its specific proposals. The Members of the Executive Committee know little of the actual results of the health campaigns undertaken by the Bureau, or of the needs of the zones to which they belong, and what information they have is obtained through the annual reports of the Bureau, which, naturally, have to be somewhat undetailed and summary. Moreover, the health needs of the various countries do not always become evident enough to be incorporated in the work programs, either because of a lack of tenacity in making requests or because of the absence of anyone to submit or justify them.

A number of measures have been proposed for providing information on these matters. The latest has been a proposal to establish a committee to visit the Zone Offices so as to obtain full information on the programs, but at the October meeting of the ~~Directing Council~~ it was considered that it would not be effective to continue that committee. In view of the fact that little distance separates the Members of the Executive Committee from their neighboring countries, it might be advantageous for these Members to serve as spokesmen for their neighbors and make known the concerns of the countries in which the programs are applied. The Delegation of Argentina therefore suggests that it be established as an obligation of the Members of the Executive Committee that they visit the neighboring countries in the region, at the latter's request, to ascertain the results of the cooperative programs being carried out, and that they also receive from those countries and present on their behalf, at the meetings of the Executive Committee, the health programs that should be studied and approved without delay.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that there is nothing that can take the place of actually seeing the programs in the field. Dr. Segura's proposal, he said, reminded him that when it was proposed to the Directing Council last year that three Members of the Executive Committee visit the Zone Offices, every one was quite astounded at the cost that would have had to be incurred for those visits. He believed, however, that there would be occasions on which Members of the Committee could visit some of the programs and projects in the course of their official travel.

Dr. HUERTADO (Observer, Cuba) felt that the proposal of the Delegation of Argentina is dangerous and cannot be accepted from the organizational point of view, as it entails the definition of a new function of the Executive Committee for which there is no constitutional provision. The Committee represents the governing bodies of the Organization, but the supervision of the progress of programs is an administrative function of the Bureau, of the Director, or of the Director's representative. Dr. Hurtado did not believe it appropriate for the Committee to take a decision on this matter, and if in the future it were presented in the form of a draft resolution, Cuba would cast its vote against any proposal to this effect.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) stated that, although it would be advantageous for all Members of the Executive Committee to be well informed of the programs in their respective zones, he saw many difficulties in achieving this end. Perhaps it would be more feasible for the countries to send observers to the meetings of the Committee, who could present the programs of immediate interest to their respective countries. Furthermore, it had been decided at previous meetings that the Zone Representatives of the Bureau should attend the meetings of the Executive Committee so as to give information on the programs being carried out in the Zones. Dr. Bissot believed that these measures would suffice to solve the question.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the SECRETARY read Article 12 of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, which defines the functions of the Executive Committee.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that it would be dangerous for the Executive Committee to take unto itself the function proposed by the Delegation of Argentina. He said it might be appropriate for this proposal to be presented to the Directing Council, asking that it authorize the Executive Committee to assume functions of this type.

Dr. SEGURA stated that he had presented the topic merely as a suggestion, but that in view of the statements made in the course of the discussion, the Delegation of Argentina withdrew its proposal.



DECISION TAKEN

The CHAIRMAN declared withdrawn the proposal presented by the Delegation of Argentina in Document CE22/22, on obligations of the Members of the Executive Committee to neighboring countries.

The session was adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE FIFTH PLENARY SESSION  
Washington, D. C.  
Monday, 26 April 1954, at 9:15 a. m.

Chairman: Dr. Gerardo SEGURA Argentina  
Vice-Chairman: Dr. Frederick J. BRADY United States  
Secretary: Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE Pan American  
Sanitary Bureau

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TOPIC 4: PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU FOR THE YEAR 1955 (Document CE22/2) (Continuation)  
Report of the Working Party (Document CE22/47)

The CHAIRMAN opened the session and requested the Secretary to read the report of the Working Party appointed to study the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the year 1955.

Dr. BRADY (United States) pointed out that this report became available to the Working Party only that morning, so that he did not feel it should be considered as having been signed by the Working Party. He hoped that the members of the Working Party would agree to the content of the Report at the session that morning. Dr. Brady wished to call attention to several points. On page 2 of the report there is a reference to a Liaison Officer to UNICEF, whose appointment would become effective in 1954. The Working Party commended this appointment. In paragraph 2.4 reference is made to the trend toward increasing the number of coordinated public health programs, encompassing various activities rather than being fragmented into separate items, such as environmental sanitation, maternal and child health, and so forth. This trend is also commended by the Working Party. In Paragraph 2.5, the Working Party calls the attention of the Executive Committee to a proposal from the Organization of American States for the establishment of a Zoonosis Center. Dr. Brady said that the Director had reported that there was no assurance that the money would become available in 1954 or even in 1955 to implement this project. On page 4, item "g", reference is made to inter-Zone projects. He said there were other points taken up during the discussions that are not in the Report, and to which he would like to call the attention of the Committee. It is a very difficult task for the Director to decide two years in advance, on a program; particularly one in which there must be commitments from a government. With this point in mind, when the programs were reviewed, it was seen that in all instances there are no commitments from governments for 1955, and as time goes on there may have to be some changes in the programs that are suggested in the document. This brings up a secondary question with regard to the preparation of the program and budget documents. In the past, the Director has prepared a program and budget document for the Spring meeting of the Executive Committee and then has had to prepare, at considerable expense, a second program and budget document for the Fall meeting of the Directing Council or the Conference. It is suggested that this year, the "green" document prepared for this meeting could be used at the Conference, but supplemented by addenda showing such changes as are proposed prior to the Fall meeting. Some of these changes will be the result of the action taken by the World Health Assembly and, of course, cannot be anticipated at this time; but they could be shown to the Conference by means of addenda. Another matter brought up by the Working Party is the suggestion that at some future time the Executive Committee or the Directing Council might look ahead to ascertain the future needs and requirements of the Americas for vaccines, with particular reference to smallpox vaccine and yellow-fever vaccine.

Dr. Brady said that there were several projects in which the funds for 1953 and 1954 were from Technical Assistance, but because of the recognized difficulties with regard to TA funds, those projects are shown as transferred to the regular budget of the WHO for 1955.

In general, the Working Party believes that the program is sound and well conceived. Of course, it does not meet the health needs of the Americas, but nonetheless, the Working Party believes that this program and budget should be adopted, and that the Executive Committee should recommend its approval by the Conference.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the documents delivered by the Secretariat have always received prior approval by the persons concerned. In the case of the report of the Working Party, Dr. Brady had approved the text before it was issued. Perhaps the final text had not been examined by some members of the Working Party, but it had received the approval of the Chairman of the Working Party.

Dr. BRADY (United States) said that it was true he had approved the report, and that the other members of the Working Party might examine it at the present session.

The CHAIRMAN invited Dr. Soper to evaluate the problem of programs for the production of vaccines.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) said that it would be of great interest to have Dr. González make a statement on the work accomplished up to the present, and on the orientation being provided by the Bureau in these activities.

Dr. GONZALEZ (Chief, Division of Public Health, PASB) stated that, pursuant to the decision of the Directing Council at its meeting in Havana, and with the special funds allotted for the antismallpox campaign at that meeting, the Bureau immediately began to draw up the necessary plans. Among the first points studied was the possibility of cooperating in the establishment of regional centers for the production of dry smallpox vaccine. With this in mind, the Bureau began consultations with the governments with respect to the program of smallpox control, and in the majority of cases it was found that the governments wished the Bureau to extend its collaboration to the national laboratories. He recalled that at a previous session he had described the manner in which the Bureau had cooperated with the health authorities of several countries and spoke of its plans to continue this cooperation during the present year. Should the next meeting of the Conference approve the Executive Committee's decision to allot the surplus funds from 1953 to the smallpox campaign, the work can be intensified in the future. Dr. González added that the Bureau has noted that, in the great majority of cases, the governments wish to receive cooperation within their own countries. However, in some cases the suggestions presented

indicated the interest on the part of some governments in having the Bureau collaborate in a plan of regional scope extending to several countries. He recalled the proposal presented by the Government of El Salvador for the establishment of a regional laboratory. In conversations with other governments, the Bureau had received the suggestion that a regional laboratory center be organized. Haiti, for example, had expressed this wish. Naturally, the Bureau believes that the idea of establishing regional vaccine-production centers is feasible and advantageous; it merits serious consideration, with, of course, the approval of the governments concerned. Dr. González said that when he had had the opportunity to speak at the meeting of the Working Party on Program and Budget, he had explained that the Bureau is collaborating with the two laboratories producing yellow-fever vaccine and that, through these efforts, the Americas now have available services for the production of yellow-fever vaccine and for the histological diagnosis of this disease.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the SECRETARY read the proposed resolution.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) believed that a third paragraph should be added to the proposed resolution in the report of the Working Party, so as

to cover: a) study of the production of vaccines in the Americas; b) the possibility of broadening cooperative programs with schools of medicine; and c) the need for increasing public information material through every possible means, especially through audio-visual media.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as the operative part of the resolution states that the report of the Working Party should be transmitted to the Conference, together with the Proposed Program and Budget, it appeared unnecessary to modify the resolution.

Dr. GRUNAUER TOLEDO (Ecuador) agreed with the Chairman and saw no need to add the points mentioned by the Representative of Haiti, as they already appear in the Working Party report

Dr. BRADY (United States) called attention to the fact that of the three points mentioned by the Representative of Haiti only two appear in the report of the Working Party. He said that the point that was not included could be added to the report, to cover vaccine-production studies.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) expressed the opinion that the administrative part of the work of international conferences progresses at a rate that makes it difficult for the representatives to go over the many documents submitted to them, and that it would therefore be preferable to have the wishes of the Executive Committee clearly expressed in the text of the resolution.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) felt the observation made by the Representative of Haiti to be very pertinent, and that the Working Party report should serve merely as a reference document accompanying the resolution. With regard to the point proposed by the Representative of Haiti on the subject of vaccine, the question of the distribution of vaccine should not be omitted. Also of great importance is the centralization of production, which would permit a reduction in the cost of the vaccine and guarantee its quality. Finally, a technical and financial study should be made of the problem of vaccine production, especially as regards dry vaccine.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, as the proposal of Haiti had been favorably received, a working party, composed of the Representatives of Haiti and Panama, might be appointed to study this matter

It was so agreed.

TOPIC 17: FUTURE FORM OF PRESENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU (Document CE22/7) (Continuation)

The SECRETARY explained the background of this topic, the discussion of which had been postponed. He then read the proposed resolution.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, at the request of the United States Delegation, consideration of this topic had been postponed until the arrival of Dr. Brady, who was granted the floor.

Dr. BRADY (United States) said he was in complete agreement with the proposed resolution presented, as it is impossible to know at this time what the WHO will do in the way of revising its budget. Presumably, there will be revisions. The proposed resolution suggests that similar revisions will be made in the proposed program and budget of the Bureau. There still remains the question that will require future study, of the number of budgets that must be prepared by the Regional Office and the PASB. Dr. Brady said that, as he had indicated when giving the report of the Working Party, the new budgets must be drawn up several times during the year and he hoped that, with the recommendations of the Working Party, at least one of them could be dispensed with. He was not sure that all possible economies have been effected, but felt this question requires more study.

The CHAIRMAN hoped that, in studying the possibility of effecting economies in the preparation of the budget, the clear presentation now achieved would not be sacrificed.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) remarked that, before a vote was taken, he would like to have an idea of the amount of the economies that would result from changes in the form of presentation of the budget.

Mr. HINDERER (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) said that it is impossible to give an exact amount of the saving that would result from such a change. Some idea might be obtained by noting that in the long schedules in the middle of the present document, there would be only one column under each organization instead of three. Some of the data on the two previous years, when eliminated, would have to be included in the narrative part of the document. However, it is certain that the length of the WHO document would be reduced. The odd size of the document leads to additional expense, but until a new document is actually reproduced, the exact extent of the saving will not be known. But there will be a saving.

The CHAIRMAN put the proposed resolution to a vote.

DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to take note of the changes proposed in the form of presentation of the Proposed Program and Budget of the World Health Organization, which will affect the form of presentation of the WHO Regional Budget for the Americas; and in the event the proposed changes are approved by the World Health Assembly, to authorize the Director to make similar changes in the form of presentation of the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and to continue to study the possibility of effecting further economies in the preparation of that document. It was also agreed to instruct the Director to inform the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee of the results of that study. 16/

TOPIC 7: REVISION OF THE STAFF RULES OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU (Document CE22/5 and Annexes A, B) (Continuation)  
Report of the Working Party (Document CE22/37)

The SECRETARY reported that the Working Party composed of the Representatives of Brazil, Mexico, and the United States met on Saturday, 24 April to study the Proposed Revision of the Staff Rules that appear in Document CE22/5. Dr. Zozaya was elected Chairman and the Working Party, after hearing explanations from officials of the PASB and consulting the Staff Rules of the Bureau, recommended approval of the changes as described in Document CE22/37.

The CHAIRMAN presented the proposed resolution in the document under discussion.

DECISION TAKEN

Unanimous approval was given to the proposed resolution in which the Director of the PASB was instructed, in the event no changes in substance are made in the WHO Staff Rules by the World Health Assembly, to put into effect the Staff Rules of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau at the same time that those of the WHO enter into force, and to instruct the Director also, in the event that substantial changes are introduced by the World Health Assembly, to bring such changes to the attention of the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee. 17/

TOPIC 9: REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION  
(Document CE22/15)

The SECRETARY read the Report of the Permanent Committee on Revision of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

16/Ibid., Resolution XVII.  
17/Ibid., Resolution XVIII.



Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States), Chairman of the said Committee, said that it was his impression that, at the session last Thursday, the Chairman had expected a text of the revised Constitution to be circulated in advance of this meeting. Mr. Calderwood wished to call attention to Resolution XIX of the VII Meeting of the Directing Council, which called upon the Committee to transmit the final report to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference for study and decision. As he recalled, at that meeting of the Directing Council, the Committee gave assurance to the members of the Council that the report on the revision of the Constitution would be submitted in ample time for full consideration by the governments before the meeting of the Conference. He did not recall any resolution that asked the Committee to present a revised text to the present meeting of the Executive Committee. He said that additional replies had been received from the governments, and the Committee has considered these replies as it did those previously received. He wished to give the assurance that the Committee will complete its work in time to distribute the full text, it is hoped by the end of July, so that the governments would receive it two months before the meeting of the Conference.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had been mistaken in his impression, as it is true that the Committee had not been committed to present the Proposed Revision to the present meeting. He was pleased to learn from the Chairman of the Permanent Committee that the revised text of the Constitution can reach the governments by the end of July or the beginning of August; this he believed both advisable and necessary in view of the number of government offices that will participate in the study of this important problem.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to take note of the report presented by the Permanent Committee on Revision of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.<sup>18/</sup>

#### TOPIC 28: WORKING CAPITAL FUND (Document CE22/46)

The SECRETARY read in full Document CE22/46 and the appended proposed resolution.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the wording of the proposed resolution implies that the Working Capital Fund will be permanent, as it establishes the Fund at the level of \$1,200,000 until such time as the budgetary situation of the Bureau warrants an adjustment. The Working Capital Fund has been in existence for two years, this being the third time the subject has been considered, and such consideration will no longer be necessary.

18/ibid., Resolution XIX.

DECISION TAKEN

Unanimous approval was given to the proposed resolution establishing the Working Capital Fund at the level of \$1,200,000 until such time as the budgetary situation of the Bureau warrants an adjustment.<sup>19/</sup>

TOPIC 24: INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Document CE22/23) (Topic presented by the Representative of Argentina)

The SECRETARY read the document presented by the Representative of Argentina, which explained the reasons why he was not in agreement with an increase in the membership of the WHO Executive Board to 24 members.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) stated that his government had been consulted by the World Health Organization and a reply was sent to Geneva. He understood that most of the governments had received similar inquiries and had replied thereto. In this specific case, he did not believe the opinion of the Executive Committee would be of much value.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) pointed out that the exchange of views on this subject had been held directly between the WHO and the different governments. He did not think it very wise to examine the question on this occasion. He mentioned the difficulties that the Director would encounter, in his capacity as an international civil servant, in acting on behalf of the Executive Board at the meeting of the Assembly. The idea had been under study for three years and the majority of the governments have given it their support.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as Representative of Argentina, stated that he had before him a document, dated late in 1953, which sets forth the texts of letters received from Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Italy. But this is not the question. The administrative channel followed is a secondary matter. The important thing is to know whether the question warrants consideration. The speaker mentioned the high cost of international organizations, which must be met by the governments, and said that it was the opinion of the Argentine authorities that what could not be solved by 18 experts could hardly be solved by 24. The intention of the proposed increase in membership is to allow for the possibility of re-election, although the policy of turnover in membership has proved advantageous. In conclusion, the Chairman said that he had no objection to withdrawing his proposal if the other representatives did not share his opinion.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) said that, without going into the matter thoroughly, he felt that, from the constitutional point of view, the

Executive Committee cannot authorize the Director of the Bureau to present a proposal to the World Health Assembly, as the Executive Committee is a Working Party of the Regional Committee and cannot take a decision without the prior consent of the Directing Council. He felt sympathetic toward the opinions expressed by the Representative of Argentina, but believed that the procedure described in the proposal is not constitutional.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) did not wish to comment on the desirability or undesirability of adopting the proposal. He thought it would be appropriate for the Government of Argentina to make its suggestion to the next Assembly, as the terms of Article 73 of the Constitution of the WHO have been complied with in respect to the presentation of amendments. Since it is the Assembly that must consider the proposed amendments, any government may submit such amendments as it considers advisable. Mr. Calderwood added that the functions of the Regional Committees of the WHO do not include any authority to consider proposed amendments. The functions are listed in Article 50 of the WHO Constitution, and in the same article there is a provision that the Regional Committees will have such other functions as may be delegated to them by the World Health Assembly, the Board, or the Director-General.

The Representative of BRAZIL agreed with the statements made by the Representatives of Haiti, Mexico, and the United States.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The proposal of the Representative of Argentina was withdrawn.

The session recessed at 10:50 a.m., and was resumed at 11:20.

TOPIC 4: PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU FOR THE YEAR 1955 (Document CE22/2) and  
Report of the Working Party (Document CE22/47) (Conclusion)

The CHAIRMAN informed the representatives that a text had been prepared for the third paragraph to be incorporated in the proposed resolution on the Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) read the paragraph, which was worded as follows: "To call the attention of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference to the following points contained in the Report of the Working Party: a) study of the production and distribution of vaccines in the Americas; b) possibility of expanding the programs of collaboration with the Schools of Medicine and Schools of Public Health; and c) the need for an increase in public information material for distribution to American countries, according to a plan established by the Bureau."

The CHAIRMAN submitted the above amendment for consideration.

DECISION TAKEN

The text proposed by the Representatives of Haiti and Panama was unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted for consideration the proposed resolution prepared by the working party appointed to study the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for 1955.

DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to approve the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the Year 1955, with the addition of the third paragraph of the resolution as approved above, and to transmit it to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, together with the report of the working party. 20/

TOPIC 25: REGULATIONS FOR THE AWARD OF FELLOWSHIPS  
(Document CE22/24) (Topic proposed by the Representative of Argentina)

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) stated that, in his opinion, if the Bureau were asked to prepare specific regulations on the requirements to be met by fellowship students, the benefit of the fellowships to the various countries would be greatly limited. He added that the fellowship students who left their countries in the past year varied greatly as to the Bureau requirements they had to fulfill. He thought it very important that a categorical statement be made with respect to the requirements for studies in general medicine, but in the case of specialized fields in medical or public health work, detailed regulations would produce results diametrically opposed to those expected. On the other hand, there is a need for regulations of a general type.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) stated that, after the earlier procedure had been abandoned, fellowship stipends were assigned according to the needs of specific projects and programs and to the requests of the various governments. Formerly, when the WHO was not in direct touch with the governments, the Organization allocated a certain amount of money for fellowships according to the needs of the countries, leaving to the governments the responsibility of selecting and presenting the candidates. At present the procedure is different; the fellowships are granted in accordance with the needs of the programs in which the WHO or the PASB are cooperating with the governments. The Director thought that each case required an almost individual consideration. In the PASB final approval of candidates for fellowships is given by the Headquarters Office in Washington, although the recommendation of the Zone Representative is generally accepted after there has been an exchange of views with

the respective government. He mentioned certain cases in which the candidates proposed by the countries lacked the necessary training that would have justified the fellowship grant. The Bureau can give the Executive Committee the standards that are considered basic with respect to the granting of fellowships, the fruit of the experience not only of the PASB and the WHO, but also of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) thanked the Director for his information, and proposed to the Executive Committee that the Director present to the next meeting of the Executive Committee a draft text of general rules for the granting of fellowships.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) stated that this matter had been discussed at the last meeting of the Executive Board of the WHO in Geneva. He supported the views of the Representative of Mexico. He said that, in his opinion, the comments on this subject in the document under discussion do not get to the bottom of the problem, and the fellowship program should be revised radically and completely. The former system of fellowships, according to which they were granted in accord with the needs of the countries, has been superseded by a new system in which the fellowships are granted according to the needs of the programs being carried out. That, he pointed out, is not the broad view of fellowships, and one of the basic objectives of the WHO, as is set forth in its Constitution, is public health education. He called attention to the importance given public health education within the framework of medical education, strictly speaking, and recalled the conclusions reached at the First World Conference on Medical Education, held in London under the auspices of the WHO. The Observer for Cuba believed that the time had come to reorganize specialized public health education, and added that the Public Health Schools at Harvard and Pittsburgh in the United States, directed respectively by Dr. Simmons and Dr. Parran, both recognized as outstanding hygienists, have entirely different curricula. The same thing is true of the Schools of Public Health in Latin America. The speaker felt that it is more important to go to the bottom of the problem and revise the curricula of the schools of public health. In conclusion he said that it would be very helpful if the Bureau made a comprehensive study on the subject, to be presented, not to the Executive Committee, but to the next Conference, the study to contain a picture of the present situation of public health education, its weak points, and the standards to be met.

Mr. ANGUIANO (Guatemala) said that he had listened with great interest to the remarks of the Observer for Cuba, and although he understood the usefulness of a study on public health education, he believed that the Bureau had neither the staff nor the funds necessary to carry out such a study.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as Representative of Argentina, described his personal experience with the awarding of fellowships. He spoke of the fact that the many different arrangements made in connection with the fellowships in his country result, on many occasions, in the fellowship not being granted for one

reason or another. This means a loss of time to the candidate for the fellowship, to the health authorities, and to the PASB. He believed that the solution to this problem could be found in a statement on procedures, in which the Bureau would make clear the criterion followed in the choice of candidates. Any desire to study the problem as thoroughly as the Observer for Cuba suggested is alien to the spirit of his proposal. He only wished to introduce a practical, feasible procedure in this matter.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) stated that there is a procedure on fellowships in the Manual of Procedures of the PASB. This document is now in the hands of the Zone Representatives, and he believed the most practical thing to do would be to transmit copies to the different governments.

Dr. BRADY (United States) asked if the suggestion was to draw up a procedure to be approved by the governments, or if the request was that the governments be given information on the internal procedure of the PASB. It was his understanding that the latter was proposed, i.e. that the internal rules of procedure of the Bureau should be put at the disposal of the governments, so that they might serve as guidance in the selection of candidates. In his opinion it would seem appropriate for the PASB to transmit to the governments the regulations on fellowships as a matter of general information, rather than to request that they adopt them.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed that the Director of the PASB should be requested to transmit to the health authorities of the Member States of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, the information at its disposal as to the granting of fellowships, so that they may inform the Bureau of their opinions and criteria in this matter. 21/

The session was adjourned at 12:00 a.m.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE SIXTH PLENARY SESSION  
Washington, D. C.  
Monday, 26 April 1954, at 2:45 p. m.

<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. Gerardo SEGURA	Argentina
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Dr. Frederick J. BRADY	United States
<u>Secretary:</u>	Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE	Pan American Sanitary Bureau

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TOPIC 4: PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU FOR THE YEAR 1955 (Document CE22/2) (Conclusion) Report of the Working Party (Document CE22/47)

The CHAIRMAN opened the session and announced that the Drafting Committee had introduced a slight modification in paragraph 3 of the operative part of the draft resolution on this topic, which was studied at the morning session. The paragraph contains the views expressed by the Representative of Haiti and is now submitted for the approval of the Executive Committee in final form.

The SECRETARY read the above-mentioned paragraph 3 in the form presented by the Drafting Committee, which is worded as follows:

"3. To call the attention of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference to the following points contained in the Report of the Working Party:

- a) Study of the needs, production, centralization, and distribution of vaccines in the Americas;
- b) Possibility of expanding the programs of collaboration with the Schools of Medicine and Schools of Public Health;
- c) The need for an increase in public information material for distribution to American countries, according to a plan to be established by the Bureau."

DECISION TAKEN

The draft resolution on the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for 1955, in the form presented by the Drafting Committee (Document CE22/53), was unanimously approved 22/

TOPIC 26: NEED FOR PUBLICIZING THE ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AGENCIES IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES (Document CE22/25)

The SECRETARY read Document CE22/25 related to this topic, which was submitted by the Representative of Argentina. In this document it is proposed that, in order to familiarize the public with the activities of the WHO and the PASB, both organizations should prepare motion pictures of their headquarters, and of the meetings of their governing bodies, as well as of the campaigns in progress in various countries, and of campaigns planned on a continental scale, etc. It is also suggested that the Zone Offices establish a closer relation with the press of their countries, so that the



public may be informed of the results of the meetings, as well as of programs approved for certain health campaigns.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as Representative of Argentina, elaborated on the statements put forth in the document. It is evident that the directing body and the technical staff of the Pan American Sanitary Organization have acquired through the years a standard and an ability far superior to the program activities being carried out in the American countries. This is a directing body capable of organizing more extensive activities in this Continent, but the budgets are limited. Every time the Bureau requests an increase in the budget, our governments give us orders not to acquiesce. The real reason is the lack of knowledge our people have of the activities carried out by this Organization. Those present who, like the speaker, are at the head of agencies that collaborate with the PASB, have had the opportunity to observe how little known the activities of the Bureau are, even among the medical profession in Argentina. The number of physicians who through their daily contacts receive direct knowledge of these activities, is very small, and even then there are misconceptions. But a physician who has no contact with the Bureau is completely ignorant of the work of this Organization. Among the non-professionals there are only very few who are acquainted with these activities. The press of our countries reports amply on the meetings of other international organizations, for example those of the International Labor Organization, but it is quite probable that not even half a line has been devoted to this meeting of the Executive Committee. The same thing will happen at the next Pan American Sanitary Conference, and the most that will probably be published will be a brief reference to the speech delivered by the Minister of Public Health of Chile. The speaker said that he was describing his own observations, which probably coincide with the experience of other countries. He said that the Zone Representative in Buenos Aires was well acquainted with his concern in this respect. Furthermore, because of the lack of publicity regarding the activities of the Bureau, governments that do not hesitate to send several delegates to other international meetings are often reluctant to give authorization for a single delegate to attend the meetings of the international health organizations. To defend the work of the Bureau it would seem indispensable that its health activities be publicized, for example, its endeavor to solve border health problems, which helps to avoid friction between countries. It is objective information that reaches the public most rapidly. If we speak of popular education programs or cooperation in the field of health, it is essential that the people be informed of these activities, and this in turn will prove helpful in the future if the government is requested to raise its contribution to the Bureau. For this purpose, the Bureau must inform the people of its work in the most effective manner.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) agreed with the statements made by the Chairman. The document recommends that the Zone Representatives intensify the publicity of the activities of the PASB in their respective areas. The Zone Representative is the proper person for this work, but there is a danger that differences

of opinion may arise between the Zone Representative and the Ministry of the country. For that reason the necessary coordination should be established between the Representatives and the publicity departments of the respective Ministries, so that uniform criteria will be followed in giving publicity to the activities of the PASB, especially in regard to fellowships and to programs carried out by the Bureau, on which, at least in Mexico, hardly anything is published.

Dr. BRADY (United States) felt that the topic under discussion was a very important one, and referred to the experience of the United States in this matter. In the past, there was a tendency to blame the legislators for the lack of increase in the budgets of the health organizations. It is not the fault of the legislators, but that of the people, who do not know what these organizations are. The lawmakers are, after all, subject to the will of the people they represent. When the people get acquainted with the functions of the health organizations, this knowledge will be reflected in the governments. In the United States it has been found that direct publicity i.e., sending press releases, etc., to the newspapers, is not very useful. The reason is quite obvious. The public is generally interested in controversial issues, and health subjects are not controversial. On the question of direct publicity, World Health Day offers an excellent opportunity. The idea of using the nurse as a central figure in this year's World Health Day program served a very useful purpose. There were coast-to-coast radio programs and one television program on World Health Day in this country. Unfortunately, on one program the person representing the nurse as the central figure was not asked questions about her profession or international health matters, but was asked about the H-bomb and the war in Indochina.

On the other hand, working with citizens groups has given very good results. For example, the U. S. Citizens Committee for the World Health Organization, which was organized several years ago, is becoming stronger every day, and now has an annual budget of about \$30,000. It has associated organizations and individuals, and has become a very useful mechanism for getting WHO material before the lay public. Probably the most useful procedure found in this country so far is to work with the technical organizations. The American Medical Association has now formed a committee on international health, and has shown a great deal of interest in international health programs. The American Public Health Association has at its meetings given half a day to international health and has shown considerable interest in this subject. At the last meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine a resolution was passed, directed to the Congress and to other parts of the Government, relating to WHO, and that resolution was reproduced in the Congressional Record. In other words, the work of the American nongovernmental organizations has been very useful. A movement of this kind must take a long time to develop. Dr. Brady believed that in the last years great progress has been made. There is much to be done yet, but the

way has been found to bring to the attention of the people and of the physicians, the work being done by international organizations to help people in the country.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) also considered the topic under consideration of great interest. Not only in the Latin American countries, but also in the American Public Health Association, our Organization is unknown. The American Medical Association, an organization representing the medical profession of the United States, has also little knowledge of our activities. However, in the United States the lack of information is not as serious as in the Latin American countries, because there is an organized and systematic procedure in this matter, whereby the respective Committee of the Senate, after hearing the experts, approves the proposals made by the health authorities. But in the Latin American countries things are different. The greater part of the difficulties in relation to the Organization, including the financial aspect, originates from this lack of publicity of the activities of the Bureau. The WHO and the PASB both have public information offices, but the publicity is not very effective. The most appropriate organs for this publicity work are the medical organizations themselves. The Organization maintains relations with the Pan American Medical Confederation, with whose officers the Director met recently in Havana, on which occasion he was able to observe that the Confederation is willing to serve as a channel of publicity for the activities of the Bureau in the Member Countries. He believed that it would be advisable to address a communication to the Confederation asking for its cooperation in this matter. With respect to the preparation of motion pictures, he believed this to be a very effective publicity procedure, the only difficulty being the financial angle. He concluded by expressing his support of the proposal made by the Representative of Argentina, stating that the Government of Cuba will give the maximum cooperation in its realization.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as Representative of Argentina, thanked the Observer for Cuba for his remarks, and stated that the purpose that guided his delegation in this matter was to stimulate the authorities of the Bureau to intensify its publicity activities. He proposed that the Director study the manner in which the suggestions set forth in the document regarding this matter could be put into effect.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to recommend to the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau that he study the manner by which the objectives, functions, and programs of the Pan American Sanitary Organization can be made known to the peoples of the Member Countries, and to inform the Executive Committee on this matter.<sup>23/</sup>

23/ Ibid., Resolution XXII.

TOPIC 27: APPROVAL OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU (Document CE22/48)

The SECRETARY read Document CE22/48, in which the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau informed the Committee of his intention to appoint Dr. Carlos Luis González to the post of Assistant Director, with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) supported the proposal of the Director. All who have had the pleasure of knowing Dr. González, both as representative of his country on the WHO Executive Board, and on the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, are familiar with his high technical ability and his excellent judgment. He believed that the appointment is a magnificent one, and that the Organization could feel proud of having as Assistant Director, a man of such a high technical and moral caliber as **Dr. González**.

Dr. BRADY (United States) proposed that the appointment be approved unanimously.

DECISION TAKEN

The Committee unanimously approved the appointment of Dr. Carlos Luis González as Assistant Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, effective 1 May 1954. 24/

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) proposed that, if Dr. González were in the building, he be invited to the Conference Suite so that he could be officially informed of his appointment.

The SECRETARY left the meeting and in a few minutes returned with Dr. González, who was greeted with warm applause by all the Members of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN informed Dr. González of his appointment and congratulated him on behalf of the Executive Committee.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that all topics of the agenda had been considered, and that, before closing the work of the 22nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, he wished to express appreciation to the Government of the United States, for its generosity in making the Conference Suite available for the meeting; to the Director of the Bureau, for his collaboration and counsel, with the hope that he would continue to fulfill his mission in the same capable manner; to all the Members of the Executive Committee, for their unfailing assistance and collaboration in ensuring the successful outcome of the meeting; to all the personnel who worked so earnestly and conscientiously in the preparation, editing, and reproduction of the Committee documents, and to the translators and interpreters,

especially, for their efficient assistance to the Members. Finally, the Chairman expressed the hope that the same spirit of endeavor and solidarity that has marked these sessions would prevail at future meetings.

The session was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION  
Washington, D. C.  
Tuesday, 27 April 1954, at 5:05 p.m.

Chairman: Dr. Gerardo SEGURA Argentina  
Vice-Chairman: Dr. Frederick J. BRADY United States  
Secretary: Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE Pan American Sanitary Bureau

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After opening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Executive Committee, greeted Dr. Ruben Acosta Fleytas, Secretary General of the Ministry of Public Health of Paraguay, who was on his way to Geneva to attend the Seventh World Health Assembly, as representative of the Government of Paraguay.

READING, APPROVAL, AND SIGNING OF THE FINAL REPORT (Document CE22/59)

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Final Report of the meeting had been prepared in accordance with Article 27 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee and contained all the resolutions adopted at previous sessions. He said that the Secretary would read the entire text of the Report and that if none of the Members of the Committee requested the floor, the resolutions automatically would be approved as read. The Members would then proceed to sign the document.

The SECRETARY read the entire text of the Final Report, and after each resolution was read, the CHAIRMAN announced that it had been approved.

DECISION TAKEN

The Final Report, containing Resolutions I to XXIII inclusive, was unanimously approved without modification.

The CHAIRMAN announced that, as all the resolutions had been approved, the Members of the Executive Committee would be called, in alphabetical order by name of country, to sign the Final Report of the 22nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, as would the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Secretary General of the Bureau, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

The SECRETARY called, in alphabetical order in Spanish, the Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, the United States, Haiti, Mexico, and Panama, who signed the Final Report. He then invited the Director to sign, and finally added his own signature to the document.

CLOSING BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE 22nd MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The CHAIRMAN said that, with the signing of the Final Report, the work of the 22nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, over which he had had the honor to preside, had come to a close. Before the final adjournment he wished to express, in the name of the Delegation of Argentina and in his own name, his sincere appreciation for the collaboration extended to him during the meeting by all Members of the Committee.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico), speaking for the Members of the Executive Committee and in the name of the Delegation of Mexico, congratulated the Chairman on the able manner in which he had presided and the rapid and effective manner in which he had conducted the work of the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:00 p.m.



ANNEX I

LIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE MEETING

LIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE MEETING

<u>Document Number</u>		<u>Topic Number</u>
CE22/0	List of Documents Distributed	
CE22/1, Rev. 3 Addendum I	Agenda	3
CE22/2	Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the Year 1955	4
CE22/3 and CE16/5	Relations between the Pan American Sanitary Organization and Non-govern- mental Organizations	12
CE22/4	Financial Report of the Director and Report of the External Auditor for 1953	5
CE22/5	Revision of the Staff Rules of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau	7
CE22/6, Rev. 1	Air Transportation and Shipping Prioriti- ties for Material used in the Execution of Public Health Programs	11
CE22/7	Future Form of Presentation of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau	17

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CE22/8, and Addendum I	Technical Discussions at the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference	13
CE22/9	Draft Agenda of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization	15
CE22/10	Report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations	8
CE22/11, and Addendum I	Proposed Rules of Procedure of the Pan American Sanitary Conference, Regional Committee of the World Health Organization	14
CE22/12	Report on the Financial Participation of France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, on behalf of their Territories in the Region of the Americas, in the Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization	18
CE22/13	Draft Program of Sessions of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference	16
CE22/14, and Addendum I	Report on the Collection of Quota Con- tributions	6
CE22/15	Report of the Permanent Committee on Re- vision of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization	9
CE22/16	Preliminary Statement on Unification of Action in Public Health Programs in the Region of the Americas	10
CE22/17	Utilization of Surplus Funds from 1953	19
CE22/18	Instituto Centroamericano de Productos Biológicos (Central American Institute of Biological Products) (Topic Proposed by the Government of El Salvador)	20

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CE22/21	Discontinuation of the Use of Certain Terms and Expressions in the Documents of the Pan American Sanitary Organization (Topic Presented by the Representative of Argentina)	22
CE22/22	Obligations of the Members of the Executive Committee to Neighboring Countries (Topic Presented by the Representative of Argentina)	23
CE22/23	Increase in the Membership of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization (Topic Presented by the Representative of Argentina)	24
CE22/24	Regulations for the Award of Fellowships (Topic Presented by the Representative of Argentina)	25
CE22/25	Need for Publicizing the Activities of International Health Agencies in the Member Countries (Topic Presented by the Representative of Argentina)	26
CE22/26	Provisional Précis Minutes of the First Plenary Session	
CE22/27	Provisional Précis Minutes of the Second Plenary Session	
CE22/28	Provisional Précis Minutes of the Third Plenary Session	
CE22/29	Resolution I. Financial Report of the Director and Report of the External Auditor for 1953	5
CE22/30	Resolution II. Status of the Collection of Quota Contributions	6
CE22/31	Resolution III. Air Transportation and Shipping Priorities for Material Used in the Execution of Public Health Programs	11

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CE22/33	Resolution V. Preliminary Statement on Unification of Action in International Health Activities in the Americas	10
CE22/34	Resolution VI. Relations between the Pan American Sanitary Organization and Non-governmental Organizations	12
CE22/35	Resolution VII. Proposed Rules of Procedure for the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization	14
CE22/36	Resolution VIII. Draft Agenda of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization	15
CE22/37	Report of the Working Party on the Revision to the Staff Rules of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau	7
CE22/38	Resolution IX. Central American Institute of Biological Products	20
CE22/39	Resolution X. Technical Discussions at the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference	13
CE22/40	Resolution XI. Report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations	8
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CE22/43	Provisional Précis Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Session	

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CE22/48	Approval of the Appointment of the Assistant Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau	27
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CE22/60	Provisional Précis Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Session	
CE22/61,	Definitive Text of the Précis Minutes of the Plenary Sessions (This document incorporates Documents CE22/26, CE22/27, CE22/28, CE22/43, CE22/57, CE22/58, and CE22/60, with the corrections made by the Representatives)	

ANNEX II

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GENERAL INDEX TO THE TOPICS DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING

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2	Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman	4
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5	Financial Report of the Director and Report of the External Auditor for 1953 (CE22/4)	7
6	Report on the Collection of Quota Contributions (CE22/14 and Addendum 1)	12
7	Revision of the Staff Rules of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (CE22/5 and Annexes A, B) Report of the Working Party (CE22/37)	8,57 57
8	Report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations (CE22/10)	32
9	Report of the Permanent Committee on Revision of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization (CE22/15)	57
10	Preliminary Statement on Unification of Action in Public Health Programs in the Region of the Americas (CE22/16)	16

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12	Relations between the Pan American Sanitary Organization and Nongovernmental Organizations (CE22/3, CE16/5 and Annexes I,II)	18
13	Technical Discussions at the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference (CE22/8 and Addendum I)	24, 29
14	Proposed Rules of Procedure of the Pan American Sanitary Conference, Regional Committee of the World Health Organization (CE22/11 and Annex I)	21
15	Draft Agenda of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization (CE22/9 and Annex I)	26
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17	Future Form of Presentation of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (CE22/7)	13, 44, 56
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