

*executive committee of  
the directing council*

PAN AMERICAN  
SANITARY  
ORGANIZATION



*working party of  
the regional committee*

WORLD  
HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION



23rd Meeting  
Santiago, Chile  
4-7 October 1954

CE23/18 (Eng.)\*  
21 February 1955  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

PRECIS MINUTES  
OF THE  
23rd 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 CE23/9, CE23/12, CE23/14, CE23/15, and CE23/17.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
List of Participants .....	v
Précis Minutes*: .....	
First Plenary Session .....	3
Second Plenary Session .....	17
Third Plenary Session .....	25
Fourth Plenary Session .....	37
Fifth Plenary Session .....	45
List of Documents of the Meeting .....	51
General Index to the Topics Discussed at the Meeting:	
A. Topics of the Agenda .....	53
B. Other Matters Discussed .....	54

\*A list of the topics discussed at each session appears at the beginning of the session.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LISTS OF PARTICIPANTS

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on International Health Policy  
Permanent Representative of the  
Argentine Government to International  
Organizations  
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Buenos Aires, Argentina

BRAZIL

Representative

Absent

ECUADOR

Representative

Dr. Carlos Grunauer Toledo  
Director General of Public Health  
Guayaquil, Ecuador

Alternate

Dr. Juan Montalván Cornejo  
Director, "Leopoldo Izquieta  
Pérez" National Institute of  
Health  
Guayaquil, Ecuador

HAITI

Representative

Dr. Lucien Pierre-Noël  
Assistant Director General of  
Public Health  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Members of the Executive Committee (Cont.)

HAITI (Cont.)

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Chief, Office of International Affairs  
Ministr of Public Health and Welfare  
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

PANAMA

Representative

Dr. Alberto Bissot, Jr.  
Director of Public Health  
Ministry of Labor, Welfare, and  
Public Health  
Panama, Republic of Panama

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative

Dr. Frederick J. Brady  
International Health Representative  
Public Health Service  
Department of Health, Education, and  
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Alternate

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Washington 25, D. C.

Members of the Executive Committee (Cont.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Cont.)

Adviser

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Observers

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Dr. Abraham Horwitz B.  
Chairman, Organizing Committee of the  
XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference  
Assistant Director National Health Service  
Santiago, Chile

Dr. Amador Neghme R.  
Secretary, School of Medicine,  
University of Chile  
Santiago, Chile

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Bogotá, Colombia

Dr. Jorge Jiménez Gándica  
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Public Health  
Ministry of Public Health  
Bogotá, Colombia

Dr. Gonzalo Montes Duque  
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Control Section  
"Samper Martínez" National Institute  
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Secretary of Health of Bogotá  
Bogotá, Colombia

Observers (Cont.)

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Dr. Oscar Vargas Méndez  
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Ministry of Public Health  
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CUBA

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Director General of Public Health  
Ministry of Public Health and Welfare  
Havana, Cuba

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Dr. Ramón Bergés Santana  
Assistant Minister of Public Health  
Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic

Dr. Hipólito Sánchez Báez  
Legal Adviser  
Chief, Legal and Foreign Affairs  
Section of the Ministry of Public  
Health  
Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic

Mr. Franz Baehr, Jr.  
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim  
Embassy of the Dominican Republic  
Santiago, Chile

EL SALVADOR

Dr. Juan Allwood Paredes  
Director General of Public Health  
San Salvador, El Salvador

Observers (Cont.)

FRANCE

Dr. R. G. Hyronimus  
Division Inspector  
Director of Health, Department  
of Martinique  
Fort-de-France, Martinique

NETHERLANDS

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Professor of Parasitology, University  
of Amsterdam  
Director, Institute for Tropical  
Medicine and Geographical Pathology  
Amsterdam, Netherlands

PARAGUAY

Dr. Enrique Zacarías Arza  
Minister of Public Health and Welfare  
Asunción, Paraguay

Dr. Claudio Prieto  
Assistant to the Director, Inter-  
American Cooperative Public  
Health Service  
Asunción, Paraguay

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Dr. J. W. P. Harkness  
Medical Adviser  
c/o Comptroller  
Development and Welfare Organization  
of the British West Indies  
Hastings House, St. Michael 18  
Barbados, B.W.I.

Dr. L. W. Fitzmaurice  
Director of Medical Services  
Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Dr. J. P. O'Mahony  
Director of Medical Services  
Barbados, B.W.I.



Observers (Cont.)

UNITED KINGDOM (Cont.)

Dr. A. A. Peat  
Director of Medical Services  
Trinidad, B.W.I.

URUGUAY

Dr. Ricardo Cappeletti  
Director of Health  
Ministry of Public Health  
Montevideo, Uruguay

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Dr. M. G. Candau  
Director-General

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

Dr. Arturo Vergara  
Regional Nutrition Officer  
FAO Regional Office for Western South America  
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Pan American Sanitary Bureau

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

Dr. Carlos L. González  
Assistant Director

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

Advisers:

Mr. Harry A. Hinderer, Chief, Division of Administration  
Dr. Guillermo Samamé, Representative, Zone II  
Dr. Stanford F. Farnsworth, Representative, Zone III  
Dr. Oswaldo J. da Silva, Representative, Zone IV  
Dr. Kenneth O. Courtney, Representative, Zone V  
Dr. Emilio Budnik, Representative, Zone VI

Conference Officer:

Mr. Guillermo A. Suro

PRECIS MINUTES

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION  
Santiago, Chile  
Monday, 4 October 1954, at 9:50 a.m.

<u>Provisional Chairman:</u>	Dr. Gerardo SEGURA	Argentina
<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. José ZOZAYA	Mexico
(later):	Dr. Alberto BISSOT, Jr.	Panama
<u>Secretary:</u>	Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE	Pan American Sanitary Bureau

SUMMARY

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Topic 1:</u> Opening by the Chairman of the 22nd Meeting of the Executive Committee	5
<u>Topic 2:</u> Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman	5
<u>Topic 3:</u> Adoption of the Agenda (Document CE23/1, Rev. 1)	5
Determination of the Order of Business	6
<u>Topic 4:</u> Proposed Program and Budget of the Region of the Americas, World Health Organization, and Summary of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for 1956 (Document CE23/2)	6
<u>Topic 5:</u> Future Form of Presentation of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (Document CE23/3)	7
<u>Topic 6:</u> Report on the Program of Economies and Decentralization of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (Document CE23/5)	7

SUMMARY (Cont.)

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Topic 7</u> : Stipends Paid to Recipients of Fellowships from the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (Document CE23/6)	9
<u>Topic 8</u> : Modification in the 1955 Program and Budget of the World Health Organization (Document CE23/4)	11
<u>Topic 10</u> : Emergency Revolving Fund (Document CE23/8)	11

TOPIC 1: OPENING BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE 22ND MEETING  
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) opened the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee and expressed his appreciation to the Government of Chile for its hospitality. He greeted the representatives, observers, and other participants, and expressed his pleasure at the presence of Dr. M.G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization. He regretted that the Delegation of Brazil was not among the Committee Members present, and expressed the hope that its absence was not permanent, but rather due to a delay in arrival, and that the Committee would have the valuable assistance of this delegation.

TOPIC 2: ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

The PROVISIONAL CHAIRMAN asked for nominations for Chairman of the 23rd Meeting. Dr. GRUNAUER (Ecuador) nominated Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) for the post of Chairman.

DECISION TAKEN

The Representative of Mexico was unanimously elected Chairman of the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Dr. BRADY (United States) nominated the Representative of Panama for Vice-Chairman.

DECISION TAKEN

The Representative of Panama was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico), on taking the Chair, expressed appreciation on behalf of his Government for the honor bestowed upon him.

TOPIC 3: ADOPTION OF THE ACENDA (Document CE23/1, Rev.1)

The SECRETARY, after a brief explanation of the working documents of the meeting, read Document CE23/1, Rev.1.

DECISION TAKEN

The agenda appearing in Document CE23/1, Rev.1, was unanimously approved.

Determination of the Order of Business

The CHAIRMAN called for discussion of this subject.

Dr. BRADY (United States) felt that the Committee should postpone discussion of the arrangements for the Inaugural Session of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, which will include an address by the President of the Republic of Chile and the response by a delegate of the Conference. Dr. Brady felt that it would be advisable to delay until the preliminary meeting of chiefs of delegations, the appointment of the delegate who was to reply, but unfortunately there would be insufficient time to prepare the response. The Executive Committee might very well nominate the delegate to make the response, because the provisions of the Constitution give it latitude to do so. Dr. Brady proposed that at the afternoon session Topic 9 (Revised Draft Agenda of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization) be taken up and that they consider proceeding with the appointment of the delegate who will make the reply at the Inaugural Session.

The CHAIRMAN agreed.

DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to discuss Topic 9 at the afternoon session, with the addition proposed by the Representative of the United States.

TOPIC 4: PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE REGION OF THE AMERICAS, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, AND SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU FOR 1956  
(Document CE23/2)

The CHAIRMAN reminded the delegates that the most effective way to deal with the Proposed Program and Budget was to elect a working party to make a study and submit a report to the Committee. He proposed the appointment of such a working party, nominating the Representatives of Ecuador, Haiti, and the United States.

DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to set up a working party composed of the Representatives of Ecuador, Haiti, and the United States to study Document CE23/2 and report thereon to the Committee.

TOPIC 5: FUTURE FORM OF PRESENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU (Document CE23/3)

The SECRETARY read Document CE23/3 on this topic.

DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to take note of the report of the Director on the decisions adopted on this subject at the Seventh World Health Assembly; to recommend that the Director continue to study the possibility of effecting economies in the preparation of the budget documents; and to transmit to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, for its information, the report of the Director on this subject (Document CE23/3).

TOPIC 6: REPORT ON THE PROGRAM OF ECONOMIES AND DE-CENTRALIZATION OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU (Document CE23/5)

The CHAIRMAN asked the Representatives whether, in view of the length of Document CE23/5 on this topic, they wished him to read it in its entirety.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) proposed that the Secretary read only the parts he considered essential.

The SECRETARY felt that, in view of the importance of the document, it would be difficult to summarize it properly.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) considered that the document should be read in its entirety because of its interest for the Representatives and because it is a basic document relating to the administration of the Bureau.

The SECRETARY then read the document.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) pointed out that the report showed the efforts made by the Director and the staff of the Bureau to follow the wishes of the Member Governments with respect to carrying out the work of the Organization at the lowest possible cost. He then asked the Director how far these efforts were reflected in the expenditures of the Bureau for 1951, 1952, and 1953.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) said that he did not have the information at hand but could present it at a subsequent session.

The CHAIRMAN said that personally he too was in agreement with the request of the Representative of Argentina. The important thing was to know precisely what the economic repercussions of decentralization would be. With respect to the fourth paragraph on page 3 of the report, he did not think that technical advisory services had been increased in all the Regional Offices, though he agreed with the statements regarding fellowship services, etc. He added that he wished to offer constructive criticism, and asked for an explanation of the scope of the last paragraph on page 9 of the report.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASE) said that the paragraph in question referred to the creation of Boards of Inquiry and Appeal in the Zones, to which problems arising among the personnel of the Zones and of the Organization would be submitted.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Director and the staff of the Bureau on the report submitted, and said that the data requested by the Representative of Argentina would be a valuable supplement to it.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) agreed with the remarks of the Representative of Mexico on the fellowship services and the relationship between fellowship-holders and the Bureau, but recalled that at the meeting of the Executive Committee last April the Delegation of Argentina had proposed a motion relating to the regulations of the Bureau for the granting of fellowships. He said that the objective had been to avoid unnecessary, that is, unacceptable fellowship applications, and that instructions had been requested as to the requirements for the selection of candidates. The Director had said that the Bureau has certain rules of which he would inform the Member Countries, but these had not yet come to the attention of the speaker. It would be useful to be acquainted with them, because those responsible for the selection of fellowship candidates did not know whether the latter would be accepted, and the proposed candidates underwent a period of uncertainty in which they had to prepare for a journey without knowing whether it would ever materialize. The rules requested would also prevent the presentation of unqualified applications by many aspirants. He repeated the request made by his Delegation in this connection at the earlier meeting.



Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) regretted that the rules already existing in documents had not reached the Representative of Argentina. It must be borne in mind that circumstances are not the same in all countries, and funds are not available for all the fellowship candidates proposed. In some countries fellowships had been granted that would not be advisable in others, and it was felt that the final decision as to the granting of fellowships should be left to the Bureau, inasmuch as the Representative in a Zone or a country was sometimes too close to the situation to meet suggestions made on the basis of incomplete information, and a more objective decision could be reached by the Bureau in Washington. He insisted that final approval should be left to the latter.

The CHAIRMAN again congratulated the Director on his statement of the administrative steps taken to realize the aspirations of the Bureau with respect to decentralization and economies, and asked him to submit the information requested by the Representative of Argentina.

It was so agreed.

TOPIC 7: STIPENDS PAID TO RECIPIENTS OF FELLOWSHIPS  
FROM THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU  
(Document CE23/6)

The SECRETARY read Document CE23/6, relating to this topic.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) recalled that this topic had been proposed by the Delegation of Argentina at the Executive Committee Meeting last April, and had been suggested because of comments by recipients of fellowships in Buenos Aires on the difficulties of the life they had had to lead with the funds granted them as fellowships. The result of that request had been a conscientious examination of the problem. The speaker added that after listening to the reading of the document, he recognized that the Bureau had made a thorough study of the possibilities of amending the rules previously followed, and he was fully satisfied. Obviously what should be done is maintain a flexible criterion as to the sums to be allotted to the recipients of fellowships, as it should be borne in mind that living conditions are continually changing. No one was in a better position than the Bureau to gauge the extent of these changes with a view to taking altered conditions into consideration. The document speaks of "students", but it

should be kept in mind that the majority of the recipients of fellowships are experts, professional men, who have by now attained a higher standard of living than that of students and have contracted definite obligations that are greater than those inherent in the life of a mere student.

Dr. SWELLENGREBEL (Observer, Netherlands) pointed out that the Report alluded to the disproportion sometimes existing between the stipends of fellowship recipients and the local salaries of their instructors or supervisors. He thought that, judging from his own experience, there was no difficulty in this respect. It should be borne in mind that the fellowship recipients and the instructor can exchange knowledge and experience, a point that is of the greatest importance to both.

Dr. MONTALVAN (Ecuador) said that the fellowship recipients' situation should be taken into consideration, as it often happened that the personal circumstances of the professors and experts concerned differed very widely. Sometimes Governments choose students as recipients of fellowships; sometimes the recipients are professional men holding full-time positions; while in other cases they occupy only part-time posts, so that during their absence from their respective countries their personal incomes might well be insufficient to meet family expenses. It would therefore be advisable for a sliding scale to be established, which would be applied in accordance with the circumstances of each case.

The CHAIRMAN stated that in Mexico the payment of allowances to recipients of fellowships who have to travel abroad is a source of special concern. The criterion established is to go by the maximum sum fixed by the State Department of the United States for the travel allowances it grants. But most of the professionals who have to travel in the United States find it very difficult to live on ten dollars a day. He therefore felt that some way of increasing this sum, even if it were only by two dollars, should be investigated. The present sum is not enough for those who have to be continually moving from one place to another. He requested that this question be examined in detail. As to the problem to which the Representative of Ecuador had alluded, he thought it a matter to be solved by the country to which the fellowship recipient belonged.

The session was adjourned at 11.35 a.m., and resumed half an hour later.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) proposed that a working party be appointed to be responsible for drawing up a draft resolution on this topic.

#### DECISION TAKEN

At the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, it was unanimously agreed that Working Party II on Topic 7 should be composed of the Representatives of Argentina and Ecuador.

#### TOPIC 8: MODIFICATION IN THE 1955 PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Document CE23/4)

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) believed that it would be advisable to take up Topic 9 before Topic 8 (Modification in the 1955 Program and Budget of the World Health Organization).

The CHAIRMAN recalled that approval had already been given to the postponement of Topic 9 until the afternoon session.

Mr. HINDERER (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) suggested that the study of Topic 8 be postponed until the report of Working Party I, on the budget (Document CE23/2), had been considered.

It was so agreed.

#### TOPIC 10: EMERGENCY REVOLVING FUND (Document CE23/8)

The CHAIRMAN stated that since the matter under discussion dealt with Mexico, he wished the Vice Chairman to take the Chair.

Dr. BISSOT, Jr. (Panama) took the Chair.

The SECRETARY read Document CE23/8 on this topic.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) felt that further clarification was necessary before a decision could be reached. It was not a question of denying aid or of failing to send it to any

country that was in special straits, and he requested the Representative of Mexico to state the difficulties that have prevented the Government of Mexico from making reimbursement to the Bureau for the money spent on aid provided on the occasion of floods in that country. He also asked that the Bureau explain the precedents for such cases, which might serve as a basis for the discussion of the Committee.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) said that the first explanation was the lack of any appropriation in the budget for the payment of the aforesaid sum. He added that when Mexico suffered the misfortune to which the document refers, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and several countries offered aid to the Government. The aid given by the Bureau was effective with respect to the sending of penicillin and other drugs, of which Mexico already had a supply, but it was impossible to tell whether the amount would be sufficient, because in the beginning the magnitude of the disaster could not be determined. In the total cost of the aid given by the Bureau the greatest expenditure was represented by the shipment of 1,000 blankets, which unfortunately could not be used, because when the flood level fell, the temperature in the affected region rose to 39° C. The blankets were therefore not used. The action of the Bureau was gratefully received, but what he had just said was the unvarnished truth. The Government of Mexico also asked for field tents, and the Bureau said that they would be 20 or 30 days in arriving. The truth is that we wanted them to shield the people from the sun. What should be done now? One of the few possibilities would be to return the blankets, which had not been used, but the speaker thought that such an action would not be courteous. Of course the Government of Mexico could use those blankets in its hospitals, but disregarding all those possibilities it has preferred to inform the Bureau and the Executive Committee of the truth. He repeated that the Government of Mexico was profoundly grateful for the aid provided by the Bureau.

Dr. GONZALEZ (Assistant Director, PASB) reported that up to now there have been three precedents in this matter of the utilization of the Emergency Fund. In September 1950, the Directing Council approved the reimbursement to the Fund, from the general funds of the Bureau, of \$1,744.91 expended for urgently needed material to aid a Member Government, after an earthquake. In April 1951, a similar reimbursement of

\$835.80 was approved for aid to a Member Government on account of an epidemic of typhoid fever. In September 1951 there was another reimbursement of \$6,583.68, the value of material sent to Member Governments, on account of earthquakes and hurricanes occurring in that year. He added that from the administrative point of view he felt that there was no difficulty for, if the Committee approved reimbursing the Fund with the amount mentioned in the document, such reimbursement might be charged to the general funds of the 1954 budget and met by the economies it is hoped to make during the year.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) declared that, in his opinion, the Executive Committee should accept the draft resolution. This should be done, in the first place, because from the administrative point of view the proper procedure is to reestablish the Emergency Fund at its original level of \$50,000. There is no doubt that in this case there was justification for the expenditure for aid on the occasion of the national disaster suffered by Mexico, since this is one of the purposes of the Organization.

Dr. BRADY (United States) declared that he was in favor of the resolution but that it could be inferred from the statements of the Representative of Mexico that, although the Fund is for emergencies, some of the items sent were not used for that purpose. Perhaps it would be desirable to amend the proposed resolution by including a provision that if Mexico chooses to repay the sum, these monies would revert to the general funds of the Bureau to repay for the money transferred to the Emergency Fund.

Dr. GONZALEZ (Assistant Director, PASF) said that at the time the purchases were made, there was justification for believing that the materials purchased, were urgently needed; and the fact that later some of these purchases were not utilized was due to subsequent climatic conditions.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) said that he did not wish to give the impression that the service was not as rapid and prompt as possible. The greatest expenditure was for the blankets, which were not used, but drugs, of which good use was made, also figured among the items sent. The action of the Bureau was wonderful, and the drugs arrived in Mexico within two days after they had been requested.

Dr. SOPEL (Director, PASF) felt that the problem to be considered was that of the authority vested in the Director

of the Bureau for making purchases and shipments. He recalled the agreement of the Directing Council providing that the Director should first receive from the Governments funds to cover the purchases entrusted to the Bureau in the United States. This is a general rule, but in cases of emergency, this procedure often is not practicable. It is for just such cases that the Emergency Fund of US\$50,000 exists. From that Fund purchases can be made and an agreement afterwards reached on the possibility of repaying the money expended.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) said that this was a case in which it was impossible to be guided by purely sentimental motives. If such a possibility existed, everyone's attitude would be very different. But the Members of the Executive Committee are under obligation to protect the money of the countries. It is obvious that in a real emergency the Bureau is not going to waste time asking how payment will be made. The first thing to do is to give aid. Then it will be time enough to see how reimbursement is to be made. It is difficult to imagine that a Government like that of Mexico does not have such a modest sum as US\$4,000 at its disposal. If such a possibility were accepted, other Governments might put forward the same plea, and the net result would be that there would be an end of the US\$50,000 in the Fund. Governments in need of aid should, as far as possible, repay the amount for which they are indebted, among other reasons because any money not repaid means a reduction in the funds available for public health programs. But in view of the precedents, the proposed resolution should be adopted, with the proviso that every American Government should make the utmost efforts to reimburse the Bureau so it can carry out the activities of the fiscal year.

Dr. MONTALVAN (Ecuador) expressed his agreement with the points of view outlined by the Representative of Argentina, and thought that approval should be given to the proposed resolution.

Dr. ZOZAYA (Mexico) insisted that, in his opinion, it was a matter of courtesy that was in question, as the shipment was an offer from the Bureau. But that shipment should not be considered an act of charity. It is not a matter of an exception, because there were precedents for giving aid to countries in cases of emergency.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Representative of the United States if he felt the explanations given in the course of the discussion to be adequate.

Dr. BRADY (United States) said that he was satisfied, but added that the proposed resolution could not be considered complete unless it were amended to state clearly what will happen to the sum in question should this money be paid back by the Government of Mexico. The money should be paid into the general funds of the Bureau, to make up for what was taken out to replenish the Emergency Fund.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) moved that the proposed resolution be unanimously approved, and Dr. MONTALVAN (Ecuador) seconded the motion.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to approve the expenditure of \$4,661.97 taken by the Director from the Emergency Revolving Fund, in connection with the floods in Mexico, and to authorize the Director to reimburse the Fund by that amount out of the general funds of the Bureau for 1954, thus keeping the level of the Emergency Fund at US\$50,000.

The session was adjourned at 12.50 p.m.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION  
Santiago, Chile  
Monday, 4 October 1954, at 3:25 p.m.

<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. José ZOZAYA	Mexico
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Dr. Alberto BISSOT, Jr.	Panama
<u>Secretary:</u>	Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE	Pan American Sanitary Bureau

SUMMARY

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Topic 9:</u> Revised Draft Agenda of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization (Document CE23/7)	18
Designation of the Delegate Who, on Behalf of the Delegations to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, Will Reply to the Address of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Chile	18



TOPIC 9: REVISED DRAFT AGENDA OF THE XIV PAN AMERICAN  
SANITARY CONFERENCE, VI MEETING OF THE REGIONAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
(Document CE23/7)

The CHAIRMAN called the meeting to order, and stated that, at the request of the Representative of the United States, it had been agreed to take up Topic 9 at the afternoon session.

The SECRETARY read Document CE23/7, pointing out that the topics were approved by the Executive Committee at its Meeting of April 1954, and that additional topics were added later.

The CHAIRMAN called for discussion.

DECISION TAKEN

The proposed resolution appearing on page 3 of Document CE23/7 was unanimously approved.

DESIGNATION OF THE DELEGATE WHO, ON BEHALF OF THE  
DELEGATIONS TO THE XIV PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE,  
WILL REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

The CHAIRMAN called for consideration of the proposal of the Representative of the United States, to appoint a delegate who will reply to the address of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Chile, at the inauguration of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference. He asked for comments by the Members of the Executive Committee and Observers, so that the agreement reached would reflect the wishes of the Member Countries of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) stated that there is no established procedure, owing to the fact that the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee contain no provisions on this subject and there are few precedents. He felt it appropriate that the Observers also take part in the discussion, since it has not been determined whether it is incumbent upon the Executive Committee to make such a designation.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) maintained that it is the function of the Conference to designate the person who, as its representative, will reply to the address of the President of the Republic. He said that the program of the Conference includes a preliminary meeting of the chiefs of delegations, at which time the said designation could be made. He added that the Executive Committee does not represent the Pan American Sanitary Conference and, therefore, it is better to wait until the chiefs of delegations make the appointment at their preliminary meeting.

Dr. BRADY (United States) felt that it is improper to call the chiefs of delegations together only a few hours beforehand to designate the delegate who will reply to the opening address of the President of the Republic of Chile. He added that one of the governing bodies of the Organization should solve the problem and that it is the function of the Executive Committee to deal with any situation that might arise between the meetings of the Directing Council.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) stated that the Executive Committee should appoint the person who will reply to the address of the President of the Republic of Chile, so that he may become acquainted, in advance, with the text of the speech.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) stated that he had referred not only to a matter of form, but also to a question of principle. He added that the Conference might not approve the appointment made by the Committee and that an unpleasant situation might arise.

The CHAIRMAN said that Art. 12<sup>B</sup> of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization provides that it is the function of the Executive Committee to approve the agenda of meetings of the Conference and of the Council, and that undoubtedly the inaugural session of the Conference should be considered as part of the agenda. He went on to say that not all the delegates are skilled orators and that the person chosen should be allowed more than a few hours in which to prepare his address.

Dr. HURTADO (Cuba) pointed out that the problem is a controversial one and that the Conference might not ratify the appointment made by the Executive Committee.

The CHAIRMAN asked for the views of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the XIV Conference. He was of the

opinion that the preliminary meeting referred to is not to be formal, but merely for the presentation of credentials by the delegates.

Dr. HORWITZ (Chairman, Organizing Commission) felt that the Secretary of the Executive Committee was better able to give the information requested, and said that the address of the President of Chile could be given, in advance, to the representative who is to reply.

The SECRETARY explained that Document CE22/13, of 19 April 1954, contains a draft program of sessions of the XIV Conference. This document is closely related to Document CE22/11, of 7 April 1954, which contains the Proposed Rules of Procedure of the Pan American Sanitary Conference. He went on to say that, until the Conference adopts its own Rules of Procedure, it is incumbent upon the Executive Committee to prepare the Program of Sessions.

Dr. MONTALVAN (Ecuador) stated that, when this proposal was presented during the morning session, those present thought that it would facilitate the preparation of the address. Several valuable opinions had been given concerning the advisability of the proposal. He felt that once the Executive Committee prepared the Program of Sessions, it had no other functions in this respect, and that the delegate who is to make the address should be designated during the preliminary session of the Conference. He went on to say that, since not all the delegates to the Conference were present, one of those present has to be appointed. He suggested that the motion made during the morning session be reconsidered, and that the appointment be made at the preliminary session of the Conference.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) asked the Secretary to report on the procedure followed at the XIII Pan American Sanitary Conference, held in Ciudad Trujillo.

The SECRETARY explained that at the Conference at Ciudad Trujillo, diplomatic channels were used to make the appointment, and that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau was later advised that the Member Governments had accepted the appointment of the then Minister of Public Health of Peru, Dr. Rebagliatti, who was elected by the Delegates and delivered the reply to the address of the President of the Republic at the inaugural session.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) said that at the moment there was little possibility that the delegates would arrive in Santiago sufficiently in advance of the Conference. He wished to know if the appointment would be made by the chiefs of the delegations or only by those persons of higher diplomatic rank. He said that, in view of the circumstances, he was in favor of the Executive Committee's making the appointment.

Dr. HURTADO (Cuba) described the procedure followed by previous Conferences in the making of such appointments, emphasizing that adopted by the Conference held at Ciudad Trujillo. He recalled that Cuba, in 1909, was the first country to organize a Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, the United Kingdom and France following thereafter. Likewise, he stated, Cuba was the first country to give the rank of ambassador to its representative at international health conferences.

Dr. MONTALVAN (Ecuador) called for a vote on whether the Executive Committee is authorized to appoint the delegate who is to reply to the address of the President of the Republic of Chile.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion of the Representative of Ecuador to a vote.

#### DECISION TAKEN

In favor of the Executive Committee's making the appointment: 4 votes. Opposed: 1 vote.

The CHAIRMAN announced the result of the vote.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) asked the Secretary which Ministers would attend the Conference.

The SECRETARY replied that the Ministers of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru would be present.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) asked that the Ambassador in Charge of International Health Affairs of Cuba be included. He asked that the Secretary inform him which Ministers have made addresses at previous Sanitary Conferences.

The CHAIRMAN announced a five-minute recess to obtain the requested information.

Upon reconvening the session, the CHAIRMAN asked the Secretary to read the report.

The SECRETARY read the names of the persons who gave addresses at the X, XI, XII, and XIII Pan American Sanitary Conferences, and pointed out the fact that not all were Ministers.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the lack of uniformity in selection was the cause of the present difficulties. He then announced that the Minister of Paraguay had just entered the room and, in the name of the Executive Committee, he cordially welcomed him.

Dr. BRADY (United States) said that he had examined the List of Participants of the Conference and wished to nominate Dr. Ignacio Morones Prieto, Minister of Public Health and Welfare of Mexico, in view of his vast experience in the field of international public health and of the fact that the next Meeting of the World Health Assembly is to be held in Mexico.

Dr. SANCHEZ BAEZ (Dominican Republic) pointed out that a moment ago the Representative of Panama had requested that the number of candidates be limited, and added that the proposal of the Representative of the United States was at variance with the request of the Representative of Panama.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) clarifying his position, stated that his original proposal was intended only to request that the candidates be those persons appearing on the list of Ministers provided by the Organizing Committee, including the Ambassador in Charge of International Health Affairs of Cuba and excluding the Ministers of Public Health who had made such addresses at previous Conferences.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) suggested that it might be preferable to select several candidates from the list of Ministers who will attend, rather than limit the appointment to one person.

Dr. MONTALVAN (Ecuador) felt that the proposal of the Representative of the United States was not at variance with that of the Representative of Panama, and stated that he wished to second it.

The CHAIRMAN called for the election of a candidate, inasmuch as such a vote had been requested.

Dr. SANCHEZ BAEZ (Dominican Republic) said that it was his understanding that the original proposal of the Representative of Panama was that a candidate be elected, by secret ballot, from among a group of eligible Ministers.

The CHAIRMAN put the matter to a vote.

#### DECISION TAKEN

Those in favor of electing a candidate by secret ballot: 2 votes. Those opposed: 2 votes.

The CHAIRMAN was in favor of voting by secret ballot, thus breaking the tie.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) wished to know which Ministers are to be eliminated from the list because of their having delivered the address at previous Conferences.

The CHAIRMAN explained that among the candidates only the Minister of Peru is eliminated, as he had replied to the address on the last occasion, and that the Minister of Chile, of course, would not be a candidate. He announced that they would proceed to vote by secret ballot, and named the Representatives of the United States and Haiti as tellers.

#### DECISION TAKEN

Dr. Ignacio Morones Prieto, Minister of Public Health and Welfare of Mexico, was unanimously elected to reply, on behalf of the Delegations to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, to the address that His Excellency Carlos Ibáñez del Campo, President of the Republic of Chile, will deliver at the Inaugural Session.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that suggestions for settling similar cases in the future be made or that a Member of the Executive Committee prepare a text for the record to serve as a precedent.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) proposed that the Director of the PASB submit to the Executive Committee, at its next Meeting, a report that will set forth the means of dealing with matters related to the organization of Pan American Sanitary Conferences that are not provided for in the Constitution and existing Regulations.

The CHAIRMAN announced that, in view of the lateness of the hour, the working party that will study the Proposed Program and Budget would meet the following morning, and that the next plenary session would be held at 3:00 p.m. He invited all Representatives and Observers to attend the meeting of the working party.

The session was adjourned at 5:20 p.m.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION  
Santiago, Chile  
Tuesday, 5 October 1954, at 4:15 p.m.

Chairman: Dr. José ZOZAYA Mexico  
Vice-Chairman: Dr. Alberto BISSOT, Jr. Panama  
Secretary: Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE Pan American  
Sanitary  
Bureau

SUMMARY

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Topic 6:</u> Report on the Program of Economies and Decentralization of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (Document CE23/5 and CE23/10) (continuation)	26
<u>Topic 7:</u> Stipends Paid to Recipients of Fellowships from the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (Documents CE23/6 and CE23/11 ) (continuation)	27
Presentation of the Draft Resolution prepared by Working Party II	



TOPIC 6: REPORT ON THE PROGRAM OF ECONOMIES AND  
DECENTRALIZATION OF THE PAN AMERICAN  
SANITARY BUREAU (Documents CE23/5 and  
CE23/10) (continuation)

The CHAIRMAN announced that Working Party I (Proposed Program and Budget) had finished its study and was preparing its report. He therefore proposed that the discussion of points 1 and 2 of the Order of the Day, relating to this question, be postponed and that Topic 6 (Report on the Program of Economies and Decentralization of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau) be considered.

The SECRETARY read Document CE23/10, submitted by the Director of the Bureau and containing the supplementary information that was requested by the Representative of Argentina at the First Plenary Session.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) congratulated himself on having brought up the question that occasioned this informational statement, since this document is a necessary addition to the valuable detailed study submitted by the Director on economies. He praised the fact that administrative expenditures for Headquarters had been limited to an increase of \$66,376, while during the same three-year period funds for field operations were increased by \$1,271,880. He proposed a vote of congratulations to the Bureau on the manner in which it had met the wishes of the Member Governments in the matter of economies effected, and requested that this vote go on record in the resolution to be adopted.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) agreed with the statements of the Representative of Argentina, and presented a draft resolution to the effect that the Committee transmit to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference the report presented by the Director, together with the recommendation that it be approved.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) felt that it should be added that the Executive Committee views with satisfaction the accomplishments of the Bureau in the matter of economies, as well as in administrative activities and the expansion of field activities.

The CHAIRMAN said that the text of the resolution should mention the work of decentralization, since it is included in the topic, and he added that it is extremely gratifying to note the progress that has been made and wished to congratulate the Director and his staff, on behalf of the Executive Committee.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) reiterated the statements made at previous meetings, and said that the Bureau needs a

minimum of administrative machinery in order to function, whatever its budget may be. Above all, a study should be made of the needs of the American countries in the field of public health. The present organization of the Bureau is adequate to continue operations even with a larger budget than the present one.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The Committee agreed unanimously to state that it considers its wishes, to the effect that a program of economy and decentralization be carried out in the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, to have been met as reported in Document CE23/5 and in the Informational Statement (Document CE23/10); to take cognizance of this report and to transmit it to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference with the recommendation that it be approved.

TOPIC 7: STIPENDS PAID TO RECIPIENTS OF FELLOWSHIPS FROM THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU (Documents CE23/6 and CE23/11) (continuation) Presentation of the Draft Resolution prepared by Working Party II

The SECRETARY read document CE23/11, containing the draft resolution on this topic prepared by Working Party II.

The CHAIRMAN asserted that, in his judgment, clause a) of the first paragraph of the draft resolution, relating to the establishment of categories with different stipends, depending on the background, title, and position of the fellow, creates a difficult problem. He therefore wished to hear the Director's opinion on the matter.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) said that the bureau already has certain standards for establishing differences among fellowships; there is a system of regular fellowships and travel grants, and in certain cases a travel grant has even been combined with a position as consultant during a part of the trip. He believed, however, that a serious problem would arise and that the work of the Bureau would be hampered if it had to match the fellowships to the recipients, according to their position in their country of origin. Basically, a fellowship is designed for professionals who require additional training in order to become specialists in their field. For this reason they should be granted to full-time professionals, and particularly to younger persons. The universities themselves oppose the admission of students over a certain age. This criterion in the selection of fellows is not new, having already been followed by other organizations. Thus, for

example, the Rockefeller Foundation decided not to grant fellowships to candidates over 35 years of age. Moreover, as the problem also affects the WHO and other organizations with which the Bureau collaborates, we should not attempt to establish regulations regarding fellowships that may prove incompatible with those of these other organizations. It is better to maintain a flexible rather than a rigid system. It is true that circumstances are different in the various countries, but if any distinction must be made, it should be more in relation to the country where the fellow is going to study than to his country of origin. At present the Bureau has sufficient latitude to adapt the program to those cases in which it is desired to facilitate travel for professors and other persons of high rank.

The CHAIRMAN stated that in Mexico difficulties arise that are similar to those encountered by Dr. Segura in Argentina. But the truth is that clause a) of the draft resolution is complicated and almost impossible for an agency to put into practice. There are almost insuperable obstacles in the way of establishing rigid rules whereby such incidental factors as titles and other individual qualifications are taken as the basis for awarding fellowships. For this reason, it is extremely difficult to accept the proposal.

Dr. HURTADO (Observer, Cuba) declared that in this matter he was in complete agreement with the opinions expressed by the Director and by the Chairman. Approval of the proposal, as drafted, could not be recommended. It would be better to recommend a classification of fellowships, rather than a classification of recipients. To some extent, Dr. Soper had already done so, in speaking of travel grants sometimes combined with short-term consultant services. A table of fellowships should be set up for experimental and epidemiological studies, etc., paying the same stipend for similar specialized work, no matter who the recipient may be. He went on to say that it should also be borne in mind that the fellowships are primarily of a preparatory nature and, therefore, for young people. This fact is another reason for not considering a classification of recipients. Moreover, paragraph 2 of the draft resolution proposes that the Director be requested to present the suggested rules to the Executive Committee, at its 25th Meeting, for approval, and to circulate them among the Member Governments. Therefore, it should also be kept in mind that the Executive Committee is merely one of the governing bodies of the Bureau; there are also the Directing Council and the Conference, the latter being the supreme authority. It would not be proper to come to a decision on a matter of such importance without submitting it to the Conference. In

short, what should be done is to modify the draft resolution, retaining whatever parts are of unquestionable value.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this was not the first time that the fellowship problem had been considered. Several organizations, such as the afore-mentioned Rockefeller Foundation, have carefully studied these problems and had experience with all types of fellowship recipients. The Chairman, being familiar with the Foundation and the study published by it on this matter, stated that he was certain that Regulations such as those called for in paragraph(a) would not be practicable. He felt that what is really needed is that those in charge of fellowship matters in the various countries have available the information requested by candidates concerning various aspects of their application; for example, stipends paid to wives, if they accompany them on the trip, study conditions, travel allowances, etc. It would also be advisable to consider the differences in the cost of living in the various countries, although it is difficult to establish strict rules in this respect. In short, the Chairman was in agreement with the opinions expressed by the Observer of Cuba.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) said that the Bureau has fellowship regulations, which are included in the WHO operations manual, but that no absolute, strict, or permanent standards have been adopted, as demonstrated by the number of changes introduced in the manual. Part of the section concerning fellowships was adopted in April 1954, part in March 1952, and part in May 1953. They are regulations, therefore, that are under constant revision. It should be borne in mind that these standards are applied to PASB fellows as well as to those of the WHO. The Director believed, therefore, that no standards should be established that might result in incompatibility as regards the conditions under which fellowships are awarded by the two organizations. He regretted that the Representative of Argentina had not received a copy of the section of the WHO regulations governing fellowships, and announced that copies would be distributed to the Representatives.

Dr. MONTALVAN (Ecuador), as a member of Working Party II, which prepared the draft resolution, felt that this resolution is comprehensive, including opinions formerly expressed at meetings of the Committee. He thought that in some cases the fellowships are not really awarded on the basis of the recipients, but rather of the countries, the organizations to which they belong, and the public health work carried out by the candidates. In such cases, those persons, for various reasons, might find it difficult to adjust to the

financial restrictions of student life. For this reason, it had been considered advisable to establish a stipend classification, whether in terms of the recipients, or, as the Observer of Cuba had pointed out, of the fellowships themselves. The fact that such a classification is not used by other organizations should not be a deterring factor. Circumstances are constantly changing, and these changes might justify a new approach to the problem. The proposal contained in the draft resolution might appear complicated, but it is by no means unfeasible. The Director stated that regulations do exist, and all the Member Governments should be familiar with them, since they are all interested in knowing what the basic standards are, even though they are somewhat freely applied. With regard to procedure, that is, whether or not this matter should be considered at another meeting of the Executive Committee, it should be remembered that this is merely the first step and that the Committee must decide whether the problem should be submitted to the Conference for consideration. Therefore, this discussion is nothing more than the first stage in the study of the problem.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) declared that the matter of fellowships was of great importance to the governments, to the Bureau, and to all concerned. Many people, wishing to continue their studies, seek the aid of persons who might help them obtain fellowships. Sometimes a candidate is sponsored by a high official of a country. The application is referred to the Bureau and, in some cases, the fellowship is denied for some reason. As the result, difficulties arise, since the impression might be created that the fellowship was denied because of ill will on the part of the Bureau and resentment therefore felt by the candidate's sponsor. For this reason it was thought that the establishment of common requirements would protect the Bureau, everyone knowing that no exceptions would be made. Since it has been mentioned, as at the April Meeting, that regulations do exist, what is needed is making these regulations known to the Member Countries so that they might study them. As regards the strictly financial aspect, Dr. Segura thought that it should be borne in mind that the cost of living is not the same as it was four or five years ago, and this fact should be taken into account because of its effect on the recipients of fellowships. He also thought that the psychological factor should not be overlooked: a fellow who returns to his country pleased with his experience is the best propaganda for encouraging new fellows. The Bureau should adopt a policy in keeping with the rise in the cost of living.

Dr. ROHWITZ (Observer, Chile) was of the opinion that, in general, there should be two fellowship categories, according to the purposes of the study program. The first group should include only preparatory studies, and the second should include fellowships and travel allowances for specialized studies by public health workers and college professors; that is, for persons who have acquired a certain professional standing. He thought that the Bureau should pay stipends comparable to those of other organizations, there is already a coordinating agency, the Medical Education Information Center. He thought it useless to discuss a set of strict regulations, since conditions vary. He referred to the School of Public Health of Chile and its experience with fellows from Latin American countries, whose stipends were paid in dollars and who felt that fluctuations in the rate of exchange placed them at a disadvantage. He thought it advisable for the Zone Representatives to advise the fellows, before their departure, that the amount of their stipends would not vary unless the Bureau so authorized, regardless of changes in the rate of exchange.

Dr. GONZALEZ (Assistant Director, PASB) reported that, for some time, a WHO booklet has been in circulation, containing the basic data on the standards followed in the selection of fellows and awarding of fellowships, and other practical information. In this booklet, which is available to all, reasons are given for granting and denying fellowships. Moreover, the Zone Representatives advise the fellows of all conditions relating to their fellowships, before they leave for the country where they are to pursue their studies.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the complexity of the problem, stating that the draft resolution would be difficult to put into practice. As had been mentioned before, one of the problems that should be borne in mind is the period of uncertainty during which the candidate does not know whether he will be awarded the fellowship. For this reason, it would be advisable to adopt a more rapid procedure. The Bureau, no doubt, had its reasons for using its present system; however, he suggested that the Zone Representatives be given more authority in the awarding of fellowships.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) expressed his regret that the Chief of the Division of Education and Training was not present while this matter was being discussed; owing to a recent illness, he would not arrive in Chile until the end of the week. He thought that the topic under discussion had been the subject of several misinterpretations. Actually, it should not be the individual to whom the fellowship is

awarded, since fellowships are not granted solely to benefit the individual, but rather in relation to the long-term programs of the governments. Fellowships should be granted to those persons whose studies are of general value to the public health program of their countries, and do not merely respond to their personal interests. It would not be practicable to grant the Zone Representatives authority to award fellowships, since a financial question affecting the general program is partly involved; yet they have been authorized to refuse fellowship applications, a function that in some cases they have not exercised, referring the matter to the Washington Bureau. He recalled that the WHO, in its early days, allotted the countries fixed amounts for fellowships. Some countries presented no candidates; others proposed candidates whom, for various reasons, the WHO could not accept. Fellowship applications sometimes reach an extreme; in one case the candidate was a man 72 years of age and in another, 80 years. Of course, the establishment of a fellowship program is of great importance, but it is very difficult to lay down rigid rules. Moreover, approval by Zone Representatives would be impracticable, on the one hand, because the awarding of fellowships depends upon budgetary considerations, taking into account the applications submitted by all countries, and on the other hand, because the Zone Representatives would find themselves subjected to pressure that they would not always be able to resist.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) stated that the discussion shows the necessity of undertaking a classification of the fellowships and not of the fellows. A slight change in the proposed resolution might be introduced, with a view to requesting a study of this classification after consultation with other international and national organizations. With respect to the second paragraph of the operative part, it might be advisable to provide that if the Executive Committee, at its 25th Meeting should approve the rules presented by the Director, it would submit them later to the Conference.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) said that he had studied the document before coming to Santiago and that he had followed with great interest the discussion in which all of the aspects of the question have been covered: the needs and possibilities of the fellow, from the point of view of the programs that are carried on, as well as from the point of view of the country of the national who receives the fellowship. During the discussion it has been made clear that this matter has been under study by other organizations, foundations, and governments that are granting fellowships. It has also been brought up that the

regulations of the World Health Organization in this matter have undergone frequent modifications. They have been adapted to changing conditions or to the needs shown by experience. The speaker asked if indeed it is timely to make changes that might make it difficult to administer the fellowship program of the Bureau. If a resolution were to be adopted, the speaker would prefer one which would be in very general terms, requesting the Director to give further study to the administration of the fellowship program and to submit a report at a future meeting of the Executive Committee without defining specific points. He added that during the course of the discussion a great many different views had been expressed which could be taken into account in the study of the Director, as well as in the administration of the fellowship program.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) agreed with the Representative of the United States that the resolution should be of a general nature. He proposed that Working Party II, assisted by the Representative of Haiti, prepare a new draft resolution on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the remarks of the Observers for Cuba and Chile were very important. He, too, felt that the Representative of Haiti should assist in the preparation of the new draft resolution.

It was so agreed.

The meeting was recessed at 5:45 p.m., and resumed half an hour later.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina), as Chairman of Working Party II, read the new text of the draft resolution prepared by the Working Party.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the phrase describing stipends (to fellows) "at the time of his application", at the end of clause (a) of the first paragraph of the operative part, presents serious practical difficulties, inasmuch as circumstances are constantly changing and what is valid one moment might not be another.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) answered that what might vary is the amount of the stipend, but not the conditions under which the fellowships are granted.



The CHAIRMAN felt that it would be very difficult for the Bureau to put into practice such a resolution as that proposed.

Dr. SOPER (Director, PASB) said that basically it was an administrative problem that up to the present time had been dealt with at that level. The regulations of the WHO were not prepared without plan, but rather are the fruit of experience. If the WHO should not accept the resolution in question, there would be two kinds of fellowships, one from the WHO and one from the PASB, and candidates would always try to obtain the one that was the most advantageous. The administration of the Bureau during the past years has been based entirely on the policy of achieving harmony in the activities of the two organizations, and, since they are so closely linked, it is essential that they maintain the same administrative standards. Perhaps the Members of the Executive Committee might first examine the fellowship regulations of the WHO and then make observations for transmittal to the Director-General of the World Health Organization.

The CHAIRMAN was of the opinion that it would be advisable to postpone the decision on this topic until the Members became familiar with the regulations of the WHO.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) proposed that the draft resolution be approved in the form presented. There should be no obstacle to such approval, since it is not a question of making a definitive, inflexible decision. The Director would merely be requested to continue the study in consultation with interested national and international organizations.

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) proposed several changes in the draft resolution.

A discussion followed in which the CHAIRMAN, Dr. SEGURA (Argentina), Dr. BISSOT (Panama), Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States), and Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) took part.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to recommend to the Director that he continue studying the possibility of establishing classifications of fellowships, with different stipends, after consultation with the national and international organizations concerned; that, if the conclusions reached in these studies so justify, they be included in draft general fellowship

regulations which will set forth also the basic conditions and requirements for awarding fellowships, such provisions to be sufficiently flexible to make them applicable within the Member Countries; and to instruct the Director to present these regulations to the 25th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The session was adjourned at 7:10 p.m.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE FOURTH PLENARY SESSION  
Santiago, Chile  
Wednesday, 6 October 1954, at 9:20 a.m.

Chairman: Dr. José ZOZAYA Mexico  
Vice-Chairman: Dr. Alberto BISSOT, Jr. Panama  
Secretary: Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE Pan American  
Sanitary  
Bureau

SUMMARY

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Topic 4:</u> Report of the Working Party of the Executive Committee Appointed to Examine the Proposed Program and Budget of the Region of the Americas, World Health Organization, and Summary of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for 1956 (Document CE23/2 and CE23/13) (continuation)	38
<u>Topic 8:</u> Modification in the 1955 Program and Budget of the World Health Organization (Document CE23/4) (continuation)	39
Functions of the Executive Committee in the Preparation of the Pan American Sanitary Conferences	41
Votes of Thanks	44

TOPIC 4: REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE REGION OF THE AMERICAS, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, AND SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU FOR 1956 (Documents CE23/2 and CE23/13) (continuation)

The CHAIRMAN called the session to order and invited the Chairman of the Working Party that examined the Proposed Program and Budget of the Region of the Americas to submit the Working Party's report.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti, Chairman of the Working Party) stated that the Working Party appointed by the Executive Committee to examine the Proposed Program and Budget of the Region of the Americas had made a careful study of that Document. It had heard the explanations given by the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and the Zone Representatives of the Bureau. The Working Party noted that the United Nations Technical Assistance Funds provided for in the Proposed Program and Budget are lower than the allocations being made at present. These reductions are due to the fact that it is still too early to determine what the actual allocations will be. It was likewise noted that the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau has increased the expenses for Technical Publications, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Executive Committee at its April 1954 meeting. Dr. Pierre-Noël pointed out that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, with the collaboration of the Kellogg Foundation, is carrying out a survey on dental services. He added that the Assistant Director of the Bureau is preparing a report on the production and annual consumption of vaccines in the Americas, but that to date reports have not been received from all countries. He said that, after a detailed study of the document, the Working Party believes that the program is in keeping with the objectives and aims of the Organization. He then read the draft resolution appearing in Document CE23/13.

Dr. SWELLENGREBEL (Netherlands) asked for an explanation of the point relating to production of vaccines. He wished to know whether the report that the Assistant Director was preparing included all types of vaccines used in the Americas, or only antismallpox vaccine.

Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti, Chairman of the Working Party) explained that, at its April 1954 meeting, the Executive Committee had recommended that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau

study the means of centralizing, from the economic point of view, the production of vaccines used by Member Countries. Similarly, the Committee had recommended that the distribution of vaccines be centralized, so that the production by some countries could benefit others. He added that this was not a new practice; his country had recently requested a shipment of yellow fever vaccine from the Bureau in Washington and had received it from Colombia and Rio de Janeiro.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Representatives whether they wished to examine the document itself or simply to accept the comments of the Working Party.

Dr. BRADY (United States) drew attention to a minor error in the text submitted. He pointed out that the meeting of the Executive Committee at which the report is to be presented is the 25th, as the next meeting will be held this month after the Pan American Sanitary Conference.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The draft resolution appearing on page 3 of Document CE23/13 was unanimously approved.

#### TOPIC 8: MODIFICATION IN THE 1955 PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Document CE23/4) (continuation)

The SECRETARY read Document CE23/4.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) asked the Director-General of the World Health Organization for an explanation of the manner in which the budget reductions for the Region of the Americas and for the other Regions of the WHO have been effected. He understood that the greatest reduction was that made in the Region of the Americas, and wished to know how reductions had been made with respect to other Regions.

Dr. CANDAU (Director-General, WHO) said that the question asked by the Representative of Argentina was not easy to answer. The Region of the Americas had suffered a reduction amounting to \$204,635 because this Region had previously enjoyed a proportionate increase. He recalled that the World Health Assembly had approved hardly any increase in the budget. The Organization had confined itself to granting to the Director-General the necessary allotments to cover the costs of UNICEF

projects. Moreover, it had been necessary to create a Spanish language service within the Organization and to increase the number of Regional Offices in Europe and Africa. He added that as there had been no increase in the Budget of the WHO, the Organization had reduced the increase previously made in the various regions. He recalled that in the World Health Organization there are three Regions with high budgets; namely, the Americas, Southeast Asia, and the Eastern Mediterranean; and three with smaller budgets, because they were not organized until later, that is, Europe, Africa, and the Western Pacific. For this reason, the reduction is proportionate both for each region and for the whole amount of the Budget.

Dr. BRADY (United States) gave it as his opinion that the Executive Committee should approve the resolution appearing in Document CE23/4. He added that his country was willing to endorse this proposed resolution for the following reasons: at the last World Health Assembly, the Member Governments had approved a reduction in the Budget of the WHO, without any suggestion as to the items in which such reductions should be effected. When the Assembly adjourned, it left the Director-General in the difficult position of having to make the reductions in accordance with two main guiding principles: firstly, that of really making the reductions; and secondly, that of maintaining some sort of balance between the various programs. Dr. Brady went on to say that his Government, having studied the document, was prepared to endorse it. The Director-General had maintained a satisfactory balance among the various programs. Dr. Brady felt that the Regional Committee should endorse what had been done by the Director-General of the WHO, a task which should have been done by the Governments.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Representative of the United States to present a concrete proposal.

Dr. BRADY (United States) said it would be sufficient to draft a resolution stating: "The Executive Committee recommends that the following resolution be approved".

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that it would be necessary to add to this proposal a statement to the effect that the Executive Committee had studied the document and recommended its approval.

#### DECISION TAKEN

It was unanimously agreed to recommend that the Pan American Sanitary Conference approve the proposed resolution on page 2 of Document CSP14/37, with the suggestions made by

the Chair and by the Representative of the United States.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN THE PREPARATION  
OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCES

The CHAIRMAN reported that the Secretariat had prepared a draft resolution, to be transmitted to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, in which it outlined the criterion adopted in the selection of the representative who will reply to the address of the President of the Republic of Chile at the inaugural session. This criterion might serve as a precedent for similar cases arising in the future.

The CHAIRMAN read the draft resolution, which was drawn up as follows:

"The Executive Committee submits to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference for consideration the following

"Draft Resolution

"Considering that the Executive Committee has the authority, in conformity with Article 7-D and Article 12-B and D, Chapter IV, of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, to draw up the agenda of the Pan American Sanitary Conference and to advise the Directing Council, on its own initiative, regarding matters relating to the activities of the Directing Council; and

"Bearing in mind that in the preparation of the agenda of the Pan American Sanitary Conference and in organizing it, there are a number of questions that are difficult to resolve and that should be dealt with at the time they arise, in order to facilitate the work of the Pan American Sanitary Conference,

"Resolves:

"1. To authorize the Executive Committee, when it approves the agenda of the Conference, to take whatever measures it deems advisable, in relation to the preparation of future meetings of the Directing Council in any instances not provided for in the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, to facilitate the carrying out of the agenda and conduct the work of the Pan American Sanitary Conference as expeditiously as possible.

"2. The Executive Committee will, in due course, advise the Pan American Sanitary Conference of the measures taken."

Dr. BISSOT (Panama) agreed with the idea expressed in the above-mentioned draft resolution, but was of the opinion that the Executive Committee could not confer authority upon itself.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the draft resolution was drawn up in such a way that the Pan American Sanitary Conference is the organization giving the approval.

Dr. MONTALVAN (Ecuador) stated that if the introduction to the document shows that it is a resolution of the Executive Committee, how, then, could the Conference be the one to authorize it? It should be clearly stated, he added, that the Executive Committee "recommends" the approval of the Draft Resolution.

Mr. CALDERWOOD (United States) stated that the introduction to the resolution says: "The Executive Committee submits to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference for consideration" and that, as the Representative of Ecuador has said, it should be made perfectly clear that it is simply a recommendation that the Executive Committee is making to the Conference. He suggested a minor change in paragraph 1, operative part of the English text, proposing that the word "provisional" be added before the word "agenda". Secondly, he pointed out that it should be made perfectly clear that the authorization refers not only to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, but also to all future Conferences, and should be drafted in a general form.

Mr. HINDERER (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) asked if it would be possible to draw up the draft resolution so that it would be applicable to the Directing Council also.

The CHAIRMAN explained that functions now pertaining to the Directing Council are entrusted to the Conference in the proposed modifications in the Constitution.

Dr. HURTADO (Cuba) asked what the object of the resolution was. He stated that the functions of the Executive Committee are clearly set forth in the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, and pointed out that the Conference is supreme in its decisions. He added that if the resolution under discussion, had any purpose, it was not clearly defined.



The CHAIRMAN said that the resolution attempts to obtain for the Executive Committee explicit authority not clearly stated in the Constitution.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) pointed out that the particular situation of the opening of a Conference by the Chief of State of the host country is not provided for in the Constitution. He added that it is natural for the Executive Committee, in order not to continue adopting resolutions to which there might be objections, to seek endorsement by an explicit decision on the part of the Conference, in the event analogous circumstances, not stipulated in the Constitution, should arise at a future date.

Dr. HURTADO (Cuba) appeared amazed at the concern, on the part of the Representative of Argentina, over the situation under discussion. He pointed out that a Chief of State presides at the inaugural session as an act of courtesy. Moreover, he said, the address of the President of the Republic of Chile required a reply from the Organization, and he wondered if it was not incumbent upon the Director-General of the World Health Organization to make the reply to the Chief of State.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) observed that he was referring to various unknown circumstances. He remarked that the action of the Executive Committee could be open to criticism inasmuch as no one had authorized the representatives of seven countries to select a person to represent twenty-one. The Committee was thereby assuming a certain responsibility and it was natural, he added, for it to try to obtain authorization for the future.

The CHAIRMAN decided that the topic had been discussed sufficiently. He explained the procedure followed in the World Health Assembly, at which the Director-General of the WHO had the responsibility of making preparations for the Assembly.

#### DECISION TAKEN

The draft resolution was unanimously approved with the changes suggested.

VOTES OF THANKS

The CHAIRMAN expressed appreciation for the collaboration of the representatives and the observers in bringing the work of the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee to a satisfactory conclusion. He also expressed the thanks of the Executive Committee to the Organizing Committee of Chile for the facilities provided to make the meeting a success.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) wished to express to the Chairman appreciation for his equanimity and fairness in conducting the discussions.

The SECRETARY announced that the final Report would be signed Thursday afternoon, 7 October, immediately after the inaugural session of the Conference.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:40 a.m.

PRECIS MINUTES OF THE FIFTH PLENARY SESSION  
Santiago, Chile  
Thursday, 7 October 1954, at 3:30 p.m.

Chairman: Dr. José ZOZAYA  
Vice-Chairman: Dr. Alberto BISSOT, Jr.  
Secretary: Dr. Miguel E. BUSTAMANTE Pan American  
Sanitary  
Bureau

SUMMARY

	<u>Page</u>
Reading, Approval, and Signing of the Final Report (Document CE23/16)	46
Closing by the Chairman of the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee	49

READING, APPROVAL, AND SIGNING OF THE FINAL REPORT  
(Document CE23/16)

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 proposed that the resolutions be adopted one by one, as they were read.

The SECRETARY proceeded to read Resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII.

DECISION TAKEN

Resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII were unanimously approved in the form in which they were presented.

The SECRETARY then read Resolution VIII (Modification in the 1955 Program and Budget of the World Health Organization).

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) suggested that the Spanish text be changed slightly so that the operative part of the draft resolution to be submitted to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference for consideration would read as follows:

"Solicitar del Director, en su calidad de Director Regional de la OMS que informe al Director General en el sentido de que de la reducción de \$ 204.635.-, correspondiente a la Región, dentro de la reducción general de \$ 811.100, correspondiente a la Organización, ha sido aplicada de una manera adecuada y que se ha mantenido un equilibrio satisfactorio entre las principales materias en el Programa y Presupuesto en la Región de las Américas para 1955."

The CHAIRMAN stated that changes in style could be made, but that the original text is written in such a way as to leave no doubt as to the real meaning of the resolution.

The SECRETARY suggested that, in order to simplify the correction of the original Spanish text, the paragraph be

changed to read: "...en el sentido de que la parte correspondiente a la Región, de la reducción general de \$811,100, y que ascendía a la cantidad de \$204,655, ha sido aplicada...", a change that he thought meets the wishes of the Representative of Argentina.

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) accepted the suggestion.

#### DECISION TAKEN

Resolution VIII was unanimously approved with the change in wording suggested by the Secretary, which he added in his own handwriting in the Spanish text of the Final Report.

The SECRETARY read Resolution IX (Functions of the Executive Committee in the Preparation of Pan American Sanitary Conferences).

Dr. SEGURA (Argentina) noted that, in the text of the draft resolution to be submitted to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, there was a disparity between the second paragraph of the preamble and paragraph 2 of the operative part. The preamble mentions only "the preparation of the agenda of the Pan American Sanitary Conference", giving the impression that only the difficulties arising with relation to the preparation of the Conference agenda are foreseen, whereas in paragraph 2 of the operative part, mention is made also of the meetings of the Directing Council. He proposed therefore that in the preamble the words "the agenda of the Pan American Sanitary Conference" be replaced by "the agendas of the Pan American Sanitary Meetings."

The CHAIRMAN considered the comment of the Representative of Argentina very much to the point, adding that, in his opinion, the phrase "...take whatever measures it deems advisable..." appearing in paragraph 2 of the operative part, is too broad, since, in effect, it gives unlimited authority to the Executive Committee in the preparation of the agendas of the meetings. It would be better to substitute an expression that is less broad.

Dr. BRADY (United States) agreed with Dr. Segura, and thought that, by referring to "Pan American Sanitary Meetings" instead of only to the "Pan American Sanitary Conference", the problem would be solved. He added that the point raised by the Chairman to paragraph 2 of the operative part was well taken, and that it would be advisable to insert some phrase that would correct the difficulties in the present text. He suggested that the words "when time does not permit previous

consultation with the Member Governments" be inserted after the phrase in question.

After other statements by the CHAIRMAN, Dr. SEGURA (Argentina), Dr. BRADY (United States), and Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti), in which additional changes were suggested, the SECRETARY read the new Spanish text of the preamble containing the change proposed by the Representative of Argentina, as follows:

"TENIENDO EN CUENTA que en la preparación de los programas de las Reuniones Sanitarias Panamericanas y en su organización pueden presentarse cuestiones diversas y de difícil reglamentación cuya solución facilitaría la labor de dichas reuniones,".

The SECRETARY then read the new English text, as follows:

"BEARING IN MIND that, in the preparation of the agendas of the Pan American Sanitary Meetings and in their organization, there are a number of questions that are difficult to resolve and the solution of which will facilitate the work of the said meetings,".

After a short discussion of the change in paragraph 2 of the operative part, proposed by the Chairman, in which the CHAIRMAN, Dr. BRADY (United States), Dr. SEGURA (Argentina), and Dr. PIERRE-NOEL (Haiti) took part, the SECRETARY read the new Spanish text of the paragraph in question, as follows:

"2. Autorizar al Comité Ejecutivo para que, en relación con la preparación de futuras Reuniones del Consejo Directivo y de la Conferencia Sanitaria Panamericana, en los casos no previstos expresamente en la Constitución de la Organización Sanitaria Panamericana ni en los Reglamentos respectivos, tome las medidas que sean necesarias para facilitar su desarrollo y dar la mayor eficiencia posible a sus trabajos."

The SECRETARY then read the corrected English text of the same paragraph, as follows:

"2. To authorize the Executive Committee to take those measures it deems necessary, in relation to the preparation of future meetings of the Directing

Council and of the Pan American Sanitary Conference, in situations not specifically provided for in the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization or in their respective rules of procedure, in order to facilitate the conduct and to expedite the work of the meetings."

#### DECISION TAKEN

Resolution IX, with the above changes, which the SECRETARY added in his own handwriting to the original texts in Spanish and English, was unanimously approved; the complete text of the Final Report was thereby approved.

The CHAIRMAN announced that, as all the resolutions had been approved, the Committee would proceed to sign the Final Report. He requested the Secretary to call the members, in the alphabetical order of their countries, together with 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, Ecuador, the United States, Haiti, Mexico and Panama. He invited the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to sign the Report, and finally added his own signature.

#### CLOSING BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE 23RD MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Final Report having been signed, the CHAIRMAN declared the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee closed.

The session was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE MEETING

<u>Document Number</u>		<u>Topic Number</u>
CE23/0, Rev. 1	List of Documents Distributed	
CE23/1, Rev. 1	Agenda	
CE23/2	Proposed Program and Budget of the Region of the Americas, World Health Organization, and Summary of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for 1956	4
CE23/3	Future Form of Presentation of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau	5
CE23/4	Modification in the 1955 Program and Budget of the World Health Organization	8
CE23/5	Report on the Program of Economies and Decentralization of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau	6
CE23/6	Stipends Paid to Recipients of Fellowships from the Pan American Sanitary Bureau	7
CE23/7	Revised Draft Agenda of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization	9
CE23/8	Emergency Revolving Fund	10
CE23/9	Provisional Précis Minutes of the First Plenary Session	
CE23/10	Report on the Program of Economies and Decentralization of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau: Informational Statement	6



<u>Document Number</u>		<u>Topic Number</u>
CE23/11	Stipends Paid to Recipients of Fellowships from the Pan American Sanitary Bureau: Report of Working Party II	7
CE23/12	Provisional Précis Minutes of the Second Plenary Session	
CE23/13	Report of the Working Party of the Executive Committee Appointed to Study the Proposed Program and Budget of the Region of the Americas, World Health Organization, and Summary of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for 1956	4
CE23/14	Provisional Précis Minutes of the Third Plenary Session	
CE23/15	Provisional Précis Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Session	
CE23/15, Rev. 1	Final Report	
CE23/17	Provisional Précis Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Session	
CE23/18	Definitive Text of the Précis Minutes of the Plenary Sessions (This document incorporates Documents CE23/9, CE23/12, CE23/14, CE23/15 and CE23/17, with the corrections made by the Representatives)	

GENERAL INDEX TO THE TOPICS DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING

A. TOPICS OF THE AGENDA

<u>Topic Number</u>	<u>Title and Document Reference</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Opening by the Chairman of the 22nd Meeting of the Executive Committee	5
2	Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman	5
3	Adoption of the Agenda (CE23/1, Rev. 1) Determination of the Order of Business	5
4	Proposed Program and Budget of the Region of the Americas, World Health Organization, and Summary of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for 1956 (CE23/2)	6,38
5	Future Form of Presentation of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (CE23/3)	7
6	Report on the Program of Economies and Decentralization of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (CE23/5)	7,26
7	Stipends Paid to Recipients of Fellowships from the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (CE23/6)	9,27
8	Modification in the 1955 Program and Budget of the World Health Organization (CE23/4)	11,39
9	Revised Draft Agenda of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, VI Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization (CE23/7)	18
10	Emergency Revolving Fund (CE23/8)	11

B. OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Closing</u> by the Chairman of the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee	49
<u>Designation</u> of the Delegate Who, on Behalf of the Delegations to the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, Will Reply to the Address of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Chile	18
<u>Final Report</u> , Reading and Approval	46
<u>Functions</u> of the Executive Committee in the Preparation of Pan American Sanitary Conferences	41
<u>Votes</u> of Thanks	44