

of the population has malaria, cases of dysentery, whooping cough, grippe, measles, smallpox and paratyphoid have been observed. Sanitary conditions in Amapala are good, there being no outbreaks of disease. 130 ships entered the port during the year. A few cases of malaria, dysentery, typhoid, and smallpox were registered in Copan. Market place hygiene is deficient. Births, 3,960; deaths, 1,523; smallpox vaccinations, 8,789. Malaria is the most frequent disease in Santa Barbara. Smallpox vaccinations, 1,893. Influenza prevailed in Colon. The sewerage system was finished. Malaria and intestinal parasites prevail in Choluteca and syphilis makes countless victims. The anti-malaria campaign in Yoro was very efficient, but malaria, dysentery and intestinal parasitoses are endemic. In Intibuca malaria is endemic. Influenza, measles, malaria and dysentery outbreaks in La Ceiba were energetically combated. Drinking water is good. 116 ships entered the port. Births, 551; deaths, 376. In San Pedro Sula tuberculosis and syphilis are very common, but malaria has decreased slightly. Smallpox vaccinations, 30,585.

## ELEVENTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

*(Held in the City of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, September 7-18, 1942)*

### FINAL ACT

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference opened in the city of Rio de Janeiro, on the 6th of September, 1942, with a preliminary meeting at which the Permanent President of the Conference was elected. Dr. João de Barros Barreto, President of the Organizing Committee of the Conference, was elected Permanent President by acclamation.

The following were also appointed: Doctors Aristides A. Moll and Almir Castro, Secretaries General; Doctors Jules Thebaud, Edward C. Ernst, Guillermo García de Paredes and Osvaldo Lopes da Costa, Associate Secretaries.

In accordance with the provisions of the regulations of the Conference, numbers were drawn to determine the order of precedence of the delegations, with the following result:

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Haiti         | 11. Mexico             |
| 2. Guatemala     | 12. Bolivia            |
| 3. Canada        | 13. Ecuador            |
| 4. Uruguay       | 14. Honduras           |
| 5. Colombia      | 15. Nicaragua          |
| 6. Costa Rica    | 16. El Salvador        |
| 7. Paraguay      | 17. Cuba               |
| 8. Venezuela     | 18. Argentina          |
| 9. United States | 19. Peru               |
| 10. Chile        | 20. Dominican Republic |
|                  | 21. Panama             |

The inaugural session was held in the evening of September 7th. His Excellency, Dr. Gustavo Capanema, Minister of Education and

Health of Brazil, presided at the formal opening, assisted by Their Excellencies Doctors Hugh S. Cumming, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, by João de Barros Barreto, Director General of the National Department of Public Health of Brazil and also President of the Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference, and by Doctors Aristides Moll and Almir Castro, Secretaries General of the Conference. Their addresses appear in the Transactions of the Conference.

#### COMMITTEES

The following committees were appointed:

*Resolutions:* The heads or representatives of the Delegations from the Argentine, Chile, United States, Mexico, Ecuador, Honduras, Peru, Dominican Republic, Venezuela and two *ex-officio* members.

*Credentials:* The heads of the Delegations from Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Uruguay.

*Sanitary Engineering:* Those Sanitary Engineers present under the direction of the Engineers of the Delegations from Paraguay, Panama and El Salvador.

A sub-committee within the Resolutions Committee was organized to cover Continental defense and is composed of the heads of the Delegations from the United States, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.

In accordance with the report of the Secretary General, the Conference approved the powers of the following Delegates:

*Argentina:* Dr. Rodolfo Vaccarezza, Dr. Francisco Martínez, Mr. Jorge Claypole. *Bolivia:* Dr. Abelardo Ibáñez Benevente. *Brazil:* Dr. João de Barros Barreto, President, Dr. Almir Godofredo de Almeida e Castro, Dr. Adelmo Mendonça, Dr. Alberto Pires Amarante, Dr. Carlos Acioli de Sá, Dr. Carlos Chagas Filho, Dr. Decio Parreiras, Dr. Eder Jansen de Melo, Dr. Francisco Borges Vieira, Dr. Genesio Pacheco, Dr. Geraldo Paula Souza, Dr. Henrique de Beaupaire Rohan Aragão, Dr. Humberto Pascale, Dr. José Guilherme Lacorte, Dr. José Monteiro Sampaio, Dr. Manoel de Abreu, Dr. Mario Pinotti, Dr. Otavio Magalhães, Dr. Paulo Parreiras Horta, Dr. Samuel Pessoa. *Canada:* Dr. Jean Desi, Dr. L. Mayrand. *Chile:* Dr. Henrique Laval, Dr. Benjamin Viel, Dr. Francisco Rojas, Dr. Guillermo Grebe, Dr. Julio Caballero, Dr. José Binimelis Roa, Dr. Hernán Urzua. *Colombia:* Dr. Augusto Fernández. *Costa Rica:* Dr. Solón Núñez. *Cuba:* Dr. Gabriel Landa. *El Salvador:* Dr. Víctor Arnoldo Sutter, Dr. F. J. Osegueda. *Ecuador:* Dr. L. Izquieta Pérez, Dr. Atilio Macchiavello, Dr. L. W. Hackett. *United States:* Dr. Thomas Parran, Dr. G. L. Dunnahoo, Dr. George C. Dunham, Dr. W. H. Sebrell, Capt. Charles S. Stephenson, Dr. Abel Wolman, Mr. Philip P. Williams. *Guatemala:* Dr. Manuel Arroyo, Dr. Charles Vasseaux. *Haiti:* Dr. Jules Thébaud, Dr. Luiz de Morais Jr., Dr. Virgilio de Oliveira, Dr. Artur Martins Sampaio. *Honduras:* Dr. Pedro Ordóñez Diaz. *Mexico:* Dr. Manuel Martínez Báez, Dr. Alberto P. León. *Nicaragua:* Dr. Honorio Argüello. *Panama:* Dr. Guillermo García Paredes, Mr. Carlos Guardia. *Paraguay:* Dr. Miguel Oliveira y Silva, Dr. Leandro Pereira, Dr. Ramón Prieto, Dr. Raúl Peña, Dr. Jorge Roig Ocampqs, Dr. Manuel Ochoa, Dr. Manuel Giménez, Dr. Cesar Martínez Ramella. *Peru:* Dr. Carlos La Puente, Dr. C. E. Paz Soldán, Dr. Cesar Gordillo Zuleta, Dr. Hugo Pesce. *Dominican Republic:* Dr. Manuel A. Robiou. *Uruguay:* Dr. Enrique Claveaux, Dr. Estenio Hormaeche. *Venezuela:* Dr. Arnoldo Gabaldon, Dr. Rafael Rísquez Iribarren. *International Labor*

Office: Dr. Rodolfo Paula Lopes. Rockefeller Foundation: Dr. F. L. Soper. Pan American Sanitary Bureau: Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Dr. E. C. Ernst, Dr. A. A. Moll, Dr. J. D. Long, Dr. F. E. Linder.

### RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After due consideration the Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference approved the following resolutions and recommendations:

#### CONTINENTAL DEFENSE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

##### Whereas:

1. The continuation and extension of hostilities throughout the world have brought and will continue to bring emphasis to the problems of public health;
2. The threat of extension of hostilities in the Western Hemisphere requires intensified preparations for defense in the field of public health;
3. The principle of equal sacrifice for the joint defense of the American continent in matters of public health is recognized,

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference

##### Resolves:

To recommend to the governments of the American Republics:

1. That they continue to consult among themselves, in the light of changing conditions, with regard to the additional available means of putting into effect recommendation XXX of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics;
2. That they undertake measures seeking to conserve and develop their resources of medical and other supplies necessary for the preservation of public health and continental security and to promote the interchange of such supplies to meet the continental health needs;
3. That they now undertake individually a survey of the geographic distribution of communicable diseases of wartime importance, in accordance with a program suggested by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau;
4. That it is urged upon the respective governments that they collect current health and epidemiological data and furnish such data promptly to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in accordance with plans suggested by it for prompt dissemination among the American Republics;
5. That they undertake also to make an inventory of available stocks of supplies essential to the maintenance of health in order to assure their equitable domestic utilization, and to make all surpluses available for continental defense;
6. That they also undertake to make a survey of their medical and sanitary requirements to determine the absolutely essential needs which must be met from external sources to maintain public health and sanitation;
7. That a confidential report covering the results of the above surveys be prepared and within the limits imposed by military exigencies, be submitted to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and to interested countries;
8. That the efficient cooperation of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau be utilized fully in all matters pertaining to health and sanitation defense problems, and specifically the Pan American Sanitary Bureau is requested to appoint a committee of experts which will be available to consult with each country in order to assist in organizing the surveys of disease, or the surveys and inventories of needs for supplies essential to maintenance of health, or other problems relating to health and sanitation in continental defense; and when such committee visits any country, the directing health authority will become an *ex-officio* member thereof while the committee is in such country;

9. That in the event of an actual or threatened epidemic in any country, which might affect the health of neighboring countries or continental health security, other countries upon request agree to furnish under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau such aid and assistance as may be possible in accordance with their respective abilities;

10. That since increased air transportation, civil and military, often on unpredictable schedules, gravely threatens to spread disease through insect vectors and human carriers, the respective Governments be urged to adopt extraordinary and precise methods of preventing spread, utilizing the fullest cooperation between civil and military health authorities to this end. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau should function as an information and consulting agency on matters of this kind.

#### MILITARY HEALTH SERVICES

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference resolves:

1. To suggest the advisability of full cooperation between the military and civil health services.

2. To suggest to the Military Health Services of the various countries:

(a) the formation of nuclei of public health physicians within those services;

(b) that the public health physicians, whose services may, in the judgment of their respective governments, be spared by the civilian populations, be, in case of mobilization, used as sanitarians;

(c) that specialized courses on Hygiene and Public Health be included in the emergency courses of military medicine, and that a part of the physicians called to active service register in these courses.

#### SANITARY ENGINEERING

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends:

1. The stimulation, in strategic areas of Latin America, of the production of chlorine and its compounds, to be used in disinfecting water and sewage;

2. The stimulation, also in strategic locations, of the production of Paris-green to be used in the eradication of mosquitos;

3. The development, in well chosen regions of Latin America, of the production of cement to be used in engineering projects for the prevention of malaria and in other public health works;

4. The making of a census of specialists in Sanitary Engineering and the creation of intensive courses in this field, so that the demands for such expert personnel be properly met;

5. The establishment of mutual aid headquarters, in contiguous states and countries, for the inventory of existing stocks of materials for sanitary works, so those might be expeditiously exchanged in case of an emergency;

6. The adoption of measure with a view to protecting the water supplies, as well as to guarantee the machinery and materials needed for sanitation projects;

7. The encouragement of research work with a view to discovering substitutes for materials used in sanitation projects which may become scarce;

8. The thorough examination and bringing under control of all hazards relative to the irrigation of vegetable products with contaminated water;

9. The adoption of adequate technical measures to protect important sanitation facilities from destructive agents;

10. The creation of a Permanent Committee of Sanitary Engineers which, from the very start, will take over the defining of even the smallest requirements relative to sanitary engineering, in case of emergency.

## NUTRITION

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference

Recommends to the Governments of the American Republics:

1. That the production of foodstuffs be planned in accordance with the basic nutrition needs of the population, to be determined by surveys, and that special attention be given this problem in single-crop regions.

2. That adequate transportation facilities be established or promoted in order that the foodstuffs be properly distributed, (if necessary this work to be done by the Government itself), so that each individual may obtain adequate food to insure his health.

3. That special attention be given to educating the people, most specifically the younger generation, in regard to the importance of proper nutrition.

4. That close collaboration be established among the various Government departments interested in the divers phases of the nutrition problem, so that a national nutrition policy program be established in each country.

5. That the nutrition research be based especially on the following:

(a) surveys of the relationship between the soil composition and the grade of mineral salts content of the food plants;

(b) surveys of the supplementary relations of vegetable proteins from various sources;

(c) surveys in different population groups of the effects of plain and monotonous dietaries.

## MILK

Milk being a food of prime necessity, the Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference advises that a study be made of the simplest and most appropriate processes in each zone in each country, to obtain safe milk of good quality, and that the protection of the milk be guaranteed by supervised pasteurization, or by boiling same in the homes.

## HOUSING

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that, among the subjects to be discussed by the Fifth Conference of National Health Directors, a study of housing in all its aspects be made. For this work the Pan American Sanitary Bureau will designate a Committee of experts which will prepare the necessary material and will suggest to the Governments, which have not appointed National Committees to do so when feasible.

## MODEL SANITARY CODE

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference resolves:

To maintain the Committee on Model Sanitary Code, with strengthened powers, in order to obtain from the proper authorities of each Republic all data concerning its task of studying the evolution of Public Health Law.

To authorize the above mentioned Committee to formulate a definite working plan, which shall be submitted to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which in turn, will present it to the various Governments concerned.

To request the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to take the necessary steps to adopt the necessary measures for the carrying out and financing that project, the results of which to be submitted to the Fifth Conference of National Health Directors for consideration.

## PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Taking into consideration the fact that the construction and use of the Pan American Highway may create important sanitary hazards, the Eleventh Pan

American Sanitary Conference recommends that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, upon request of those countries concerned, furnish technical aid in regard to the above-mentioned problems.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends:

1. The creation and maintenance, in each of the American Republics, as part of their health services, of a technically adequate organization for the collection, compilation and analysis of biodemographic data, and other data related to public health.

2. That, insofar as possible, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau cooperate with the Republics which solicit help in the organization of biodemographic units or in perfecting their methods.

3. That the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, in collaboration with the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the statisticians of the various countries cooperate in establishing uniform methods and procedures, with the view of improving the statistical organizations and obtaining, to a greater degree, uniformity and comparability of biodemographic and public health data.

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference also recommends:

1. That the recommendations of the Fourth Pan American Conference of Directors of Public Health, for improving the collection of statistical data relating to the incidence of cancer and cardio-vascular diseases be adopted;

2. That the systematic practice of autopsies, in case of death without medical assistance, be intensified;

3. That, in the Schools of Medicine, exercises in the proper certification of death be made obligatory in the course of hygiene and of legal medicine;

4. That a committee be established in the office of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the purpose of making uniform the standards of biostatistics and the coordinating of the efforts in the solution of biostatistics problems of common interest to the countries of America.

#### MALARIA

Aware of the fact that malaria is the disease which causes most harm to the greater number of the nations of this Continent, the Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that the National Health Departments of the American Republics accept the recommendations of the Malaria Committee of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and consider it their consulting organization for the purpose of carrying out survey and control programs in malaria.

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference also congratulates the Government of Brazil, its public health experts and the Rockefeller Foundation, for the eradication of *Anopheles gambiae*. This achievement, besides furnishing evidence of the progress of public health in Brazil, also shows what may be expected from Inter-American cooperation, and deserves, for this reason, the gratitude of all the countries of this Continent.

#### YELLOW FEVER

After considering the results obtained in Brazil, Peru and Bolivia in regard to the eradication of *Aedes Aegypti*, the Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference resolves to extend its congratulations for this sanitary achievement which is a guarantee against the spread of yellow fever, and at the same time, the Conference requests the Governments of the countries where this vector is found, to organize eradicating projects based on the plans adopted in Brazil.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference acknowledges with pleasure the continued efforts which the American Republics, in cooperation with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, have made for eradicating bubonic plague from their territories, and advises those Republics, in which this disease has not as yet been eradicated, to continue their anti-plague campaigns making use of the latest preventive measures.

## TYPHUS FEVER

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends:

The creation by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau of a Committee to make studies of typhus fever and other rickettsia diseases in order:

1. To determine the different varieties of typhus virus existing in each country with a view to obtaining better means of vaccination.
2. To study the reservoirs and vectors of the virus existing in each country.
3. To submit all reports of its work to future conferences.
4. That the health authorities of the regions where typhus fever is found and which have an Indian population, should try to obtain the cooperation of the natives by placing in charge of health measures selected representatives of the natives themselves, as this should prove to be the most direct and efficient way of reaching permanent results.

## CHAGAS' DISEASE

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to all the Governments of the Continent:

1. The carrying out of studies concerning Chagas' disease, from both medical and social viewpoints.
2. The solution of the problem of rural housing.

## INFLUENZA

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that studies of processes of immunization against influenza be continued until efficient preventive method be found, not neglecting however, epidemiological, clinical and laboratory observations and those concerning the transmission of the virus, which would be undertaken by a central laboratory to be designated by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, during the various epidemics in order that data be obtained which will result in better control methods.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends the adoption of the *Manoel de Abreu* diagnosis method (microfilm) in combating tuberculosis.

## LEPROSY

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Bogotá Conference, it organize the Second Pan American Leprosy Conference to be held in 1945, in Brazil, a country whose notable progresses in this subject constitute an example for the whole Continent.

## DIARRHEAS AND ENTERITIDES

In view of the complexity and importance of diarrheas and enteritides as the causes of a great number of deaths, especially among children, the Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that the Health Administrations of the American Republics stimulate clinical, microbiologic and epidemiological studies of these conditions, paying special attention to salmonella infections.

For these studies, specialized laboratories already established, or others that may be organized, should be used and especially the Montevideo Laboratory of Hygiene. The Conference also recommends that this subject be included in the program of the Twelfth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

#### COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference commends and thanks:

The Government and the people of Brazil for the generous and cordial hospitality extended in every respect to the Delegates;

The organizing Committee and especially its President, Dr. João de Barros Barreto, for their excellent work in organizing the meeting. This resolution includes also the Officers of the Conference and the Staff of the National Department of Health;

The Director of the National School of Fine Arts for his courtesy in extending the use of its facilities for the meetings of the Conference and also for the valuable help given during the proceedings;

The press of Rio de Janeiro for the excellent publicity given the Conference;

The National Academy of Medicine and important research institutions for the courtesies extended to the Delegates;

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau for its valuable cooperation in the preparatory work and organization of the Conference;

The International Labor Office for having sent a representative to the meeting and for its cooperation in the study of nutrition problems;

The Government of Canada, for having taken part, for the first time, in this Pan American endeavour, thus proving its continental solidarity;

The air lines which made possible the attendance of such a large number of delegates;

The Ataulfo de Paiva Foundation for its kind invitation which brought out the importance of coordinating social action with public health.

#### SPECIAL COMMENDATION

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference especially commends the Government of President Getulio Vargas for its sanitary achievements, clearly shown by the Public Health Exhibition and documentary films exhibited which revealed not only the sanitary advancement in Brazil, but also the Public Health progress made in the Hemisphere, which stand out as shining examples worthy of emulation.

#### DIRECTING COUNCIL

In accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the following were elected members of the Directing Council:

Honorary President: Dr. João de Barros Barreto (Brazil)

Director: Dr. Hugh S. Cumming (United States)

Vice-Director: Dr. Jorge Bejarano (Colombia)

First Counselor: Dr. Victor Arnoldo Sutter (El Salvador)

Second Counselor: Dr. Henrique Claveaux (Uruguay)

Executive Secretary: (ex-officio) Dr. Arístides A. Moll

Members: Paraguay

Haiti

Honduras

Guatemala

Bolivia

Dominican Republic

Panama

Honorary Member: Dr. Martínez Báez



## SEAT OF THE NEXT CONFERENCE

It was unanimously agreed that the Twelfth Pan American Sanitary Conference be held in the city of Caracas in 1946, the exact date to be designated by the Government of Venezuela.

Signed in the city of Rio de Janeiro on the eighteenth day of September 1942, authenticated copies being delivered to each one of the delegations of the Conference. Copies shall be forwarded through diplomatic channels to the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Brazil and to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for transmission by the latter to the nations concerned.

João de Barros Barreto, President; Aristides A. Moll, Secretary General; Almir Castro, Secretary General; Jules Thébaud, Associate Secretary; Edward C. Ernst, Associate Secretary; Guillermo García de Paredes, Associate Secretary and Osvaldo Lopes Costa, Associate Secretary.

*Haiti*: Luiz de Moraes Jr., Virgilio de Oliveira; *Guatemala*: Manuel Arroyo, Carlos Vasseaux; *Canada*: Jean Desi, L. Mayrand; *Uruguay*: Henrique Claveaux, Estenio Hormaeche; *Colombia*: Augusto Fernández; *Costa Rica*: Solón Núñez; *Paraguay*: Miguel Oliveira y Silva, Leandro Pereira, Ramón Prieto, Raúl Peña, Jorge Roig Ocampos, Manuel Giménez, Cesar Martínez Ramella; *Venezuela*: Arnoldo Gabaldón, Rafael Rísquez Iribarren; *United States*: Thomas Parran, G. L. Dunnahoo, George C. Dunham, W. H. Sebrell, Charles S. Stephenson, Abel Wolman, Philip P. Williams; *Chile*: Eugenio Suárez, Henrique Laval, Benjamin Viel, Francisco Rojas, Guillermo Grebe, Julio Caballero, Hernán Urzúa; *Mexico*: Manuel Martínez Báez, Alberto P. Leon; *Bolivia*\* *Ecuador*: L. Izquieta Pérez, L. W. Hackett, Atilio Macchiavello; *Honduras*: Pedro Ordóñez Díaz; *Nicaragua*: Honorio Arguello; *El Salvador*: Víctor Arnoldo Sutter, F. J. Osegueda; *Cuba*: Gabriel Landa; *Dominican Republic*: Manuel A. Robiou; *Panama*: Guillermo García Paredes, Carlos Guardia; *Brazil*: Alberto Pires Amarante, Eder Jansen de Melo, Henrique de Beaurepaire Rohan Aragão, Humberto Pascale, José Monteiro Sampaio, Otavio Magalhães, Paulo Parreitas Horta; *Pan American Sanitary Bureau*: Hugh S. Cumming, J. D. Long, F. E. Linder.

## THE RED CROSS IN THE AMERICAS

By Dr. JORGE BEJARANO

*President of the Colombian Red Cross and Vice-Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau*

**Summary.**—World War I (1914–1918) bequeathed to humanity an army of invalids, ruins, generations of men born under the anguish of restrictions and unending hate among nations which have again renewed a fatidical contest. But from its ruin and desolation arose an initiative which attenuated the cruel consequences of war. The Red Cross, a peace-time institution, revealed new horizons, offering nations a fountain of spiritual wealth, strengthening human bonds, and giving birth to a feeling, hitherto unknown, by virtue of which universal cooperation towards social welfare and hygiene became a powerful force. In the field of social welfare the Red Cross has been an inexhaustible source of initiative. In many nations of this Hemisphere nursing services, oftentimes

\* Even though the Delegate from Bolivia had expressed his agreement, his signature does not appear on the Final Act, because he had to leave before the closing meeting of the Conference.