

FINAL ACT
of the
INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF
WAR AND PEACE

Mexico, D. F., Mexico

February 21 to March 8, 1945

RESOLUTION XLV
HEALTH SECURITY

The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace,

WHEREAS:

In order that it may be possible to consolidate the peace and achieve effective collective security in the world of the future, a truly democratic regime must be established and actually operative;

The effective exercise of democracy imposes upon all citizens the responsibility of fulfilling their duties, and exercising and defending their rights;

The duties and rights of citizenship cannot be efficiently fulfilled and rightly carried out unless the people are in a condition of physical well-being and full capacity, which is not the case when large parts of the population are ill, in precarious health, or undernourished;

The stability and economic development of the Western Hemisphere, as well as the attainment of the aims of the American republics for the security and welfare of all their people, require the strengthening of the vital forces of these countries;

The improvement of public health, nutrition and food supplies constitutes an essential factor in raising the standards of living and increasing the productivity of the American republics;

Through national and inter-American agencies, such as the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the governments of the American republics have carried on cooperative programs for the improvement of public health, food supplies and nutrition;

In the Western Hemisphere there exist a great number of public health problems common to several countries, a public health menace in one country constitutes an imminent hazard to the other countries, and there are obvious advantages in coordinating and extending the efforts for the improvement of the public health of the peoples of the Americas;

For more than forty years an inter-American health organization, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, has been functioning, and has rendered great and valuable services to the cause of public health in the Western Hemisphere;

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942, in resolution XXX recognized the importance of the improvement of health and sanitation for the defense and security of the Americas,

The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace,
RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Governments of the American Republics give preferential attention to public health problems, and particularly to those concerned with sanitation,

control of endemics, preventive and curative care, and decrease in infant mortality, and provide all possible means for the solution of such problems.

2. That the Governments of the American Republics intensify the mutual aid that they have been giving each other from time to time, in all pertinent aspects of public health, improvement of nutrition and food supplies, as well as preventive and curative care.

3. That the Pan American Sanitary Bureau continue to act as the general coordinating sanitary agency of the American Republics and of all other countries of the Western Hemisphere which may wish to utilize its services, except in cases which are governed by bilateral agreements between governments, or between governments and an inter-American organization.

4. That any world-wide public health organization duly recognize the continental character of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and that this Bureau be given complete support in all its functions, in accordance with the provisions of the Pan American Sanitary Code.

5. That the Pan American Sanitary Bureau be given such financial aid, technical and other personnel as may be necessary in order that this institution may be in a position to render its best service in its work of coordination and technical direction of sanitary activities in the Americas.

L'aspect bactériologique des salmonelloses.—Afin de commémorer la mémoire de Salmon, que ses travaux sur le Hog cholera avaient rendu célèbre, Lignières a proposé, en 1900, de grouper, sous le nom de *Salmonella*, toute une série de microbes que l'on trouve dans l'intestin des animaux normaux, tels : le cheval, les bovidés (excréteurs permanents), l'origanal, les porcs, les carnassiers et animaux à fourrure (chien, renard, vison, etc.), le lapin, la souris, le rat, les poules, les poussins, les faisans, le perroquet, les pigeons, les dindons, les canards, les oies, le co-baye, le chat, le lièvre, la grenouille, les poissons, l'éléphant marin, les abeilles, les guêpes, les huîtres, etc. Dans certaines conditions, ces microbes déterminent, chez ces animaux, des infections de toutes sortes : septicémique, intestinale (sous forme de dysenterie, d'entérite épizootique, de diarrhée cholériforme), des supurations articulaires, osseuses ou tissulaires, des affections pneumoniques (*bacille psittacosis*), des foyers caséux sur le poumon (*S. pullorum*), enfin, des infections qui entraînent chez plusieurs, la jument, la chèvre, des avortements. Dupuis les travaux des bactériologistes américains (Salmon et Smith, 1885) sur le Hog cholera, jusqu'à ces dernières années (1934), la plus grande confusion régnait dans ce groupe important de bactéries. Et, tout en reconnaissant certains caractères cultureux différentiels, on pressentait leur identité sans donner de bases précises à leurs distinctions. C'est alors que le sous-comité des Salmonella, émané de la Société internationale de microbiologie, définit, sous la dictée de Hauffmann, les caractères biologiques généraux de ce groupe microbien. Le groupe des Salmonella, tel que compris par ce comité, comprend 47 variétés parmi lesquels se trouve le bacille d'Eberth. Or, Bergey, Breed, Murray et Hitchens, dans leur Manuel de la classification des bactéries, et Hauduroy, dans son Dictionnaire des bactéries pathogènes, n'acceptent pas d'inclure le bacille d'Eberth dans ce groupe et ils le classent dans une catégorie distincte : "le genre Eberthella". Les différents types tirent leur nom, soit des auteurs qui les ont étudiés et décrits pour la première fois (*Salm. Schottmueller*), soit de l'endroit où a été isolé le microbe au cours d'une épidémie (*Salm. Aertrycke*), soit enfin de l'infection spécifique le microbe occasionne chez l'animal (*Salm. suïpestifer* ou *Salm. pullorum*).—J. EDOUARD MORIN : *Laval Méd.*, 179, mais 1945.