



*executive committee of  
the directing council*

PAN AMERICAN  
SANITARY  
ORGANIZATION

*working party of  
the regional committee*

WORLD  
HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION



34th Meeting  
Washington, D. C.  
May 1958

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FINAL REPORT

The 34th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pan American Sanitary Organization was held at Washington, D.C., in the International Conference Suite of the Department of State of the United States of America, from 15 to 20 May 1958, as convoked by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The following members of the Committee, observers, and officers of the Bureau were present:

Members Present:

Dr. Jorge Doria Medina	BOLIVIA
Dr. Félix Hurtado	CUBA
Mr. Humberto Olivero	GUATEMALA
Dr. Carlos Díaz Collier	MEXICO
Dr. Manuel A. Sánchez Vigil	NICARAGUA
Dr. Jorge Estrella Ruiz	PERU
Dr. Alejandro Príncipe	VENEZUELA

Member and Secretary ex officio of the Committee:

Dr. Fred L. Soper	PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU
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Observers:

Mr. G. van Vloten	NETHERLANDS
Mr. Howard B. Calderwood	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Dr. Arthur S. Osborne	
Mr. Charles Sommer	
Mr. Simon N. Wilson	

Organization of American States:

Mr. O. H. Salzman, Jr.

World Health Organization:

Dr. M. G. Candau

Mr. Milton P. Siegel

Advisers to the Director of the  
Pan American Sanitary Bureau:

Dr. Myron E. Wegman, Secretary General

Dr. Gustavo Molina, Chief, Division of Public Health

Mr. Donald F. Simpson, Chief, Division of Administration

Chief, Secretariat Services:

Mr. Guillermo A. Suro

OFFICERS

In conformity with Articles 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee, Mr. Humberto Olivero (Guatemala), and Dr. Manuel A. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua), served as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the meeting, respectively, to which offices they were elected at the 33rd Meeting of the Committee.

AGENDA

At the first plenary session, held 15 May 1958, the agenda, as presented in Document CE34/1, Rev. 2, was approved.

#### DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Article 17 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee, the Drafting Committee was composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Secretary. The Committee, which was entrusted with the preparation of the Final Report, held four sessions.

#### PLENARY SESSIONS

The Executive Committee held eight plenary sessions.

#### TOPICS DISCUSSED AND RESOLUTIONS APPROVED

During the 34th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the following topics were discussed:

1. Expression of Condolence on the Death of Dr. José Zozaya of Mexico

At the beginning of the first plenary session, Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) proposed that the Final Report contain an expression of the Committee's sorrow at the recent death of Dr. Zozaya of Mexico. Dr. Zozaya, an outstanding personality in the field of public health, had represented the Government of his country for many years at meetings of the governing bodies of the Organization, and worked wholeheartedly for the cause of international health.

The following resolution was unanimously approved:

RESOLUTION I

CE34 R1

The Executive Committee,

Considering that Dr. José Zozaya, eminent Mexican sanitarian and public health officer, who died on 9 November 1957, did outstanding work in the field of international health, having represented the Government of Mexico at meetings of the governing bodies of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the World Health Organization, to whose deliberations he brought a wealth of experience and selfless dedication,

RESOLVES:

1. To record the profound sorrow of the Committee at the death of Dr. José Zozaya, whose passing is a great loss to the cause of international public health,
2. To request the Director to transmit this resolution to the Government of Mexico.



2. Expression of Appreciation to Dr. Carlos Luis González of Venezuela

The Chairman pointed out that at the end of January Dr. Carlos Luis González, the Assistant Director of the Bureau, had left his post to become Minister of Public Health and Welfare of the Government of Venezuela, and he proposed that the Committee express its appreciation of the excellent work done by Dr. González in the performance of his duties in the Organization. The Chairman also proposed that this resolution be transmitted to Dr. González and to the Government of Venezuela.

Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela), on behalf of his country and especially of the staff of the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, expressed appreciation for the praise bestowed on Dr. González. He added that Dr. González had requested him to extend cordial greetings to the members of the Committee and to the staff of the Bureau, with a reiteration of his intention always to devote his best efforts to the service of health in the Americas.

RESOLUTION II

CE34 R2

The Executive Committee,

Considering the outstanding services rendered the Organization by Dr. Carlos Luis González as Chief of the Public Health Division of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau from August 1953 to April 1954, and as Assistant Director of the Bureau from 1 May 1954 to the end of January 1958, when he left to become Minister of Public Health and Welfare of the Government of Venezuela,

RESOLVES:

1. To express to Dr. Carlos Luis González its deep appreciation of the services rendered the Organization and public health throughout the Western Hemisphere.

2. To transmit this resolution to Dr. González and to the Government of Venezuela.

3. Study on Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee

At the first plenary session, Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) presented Document CE34/12 on this topic. As a result of the Committee's resolution recommending that a study be made of the amendments that it would be advisable to introduce in its Rules of Procedure, the Director sought the opinion of the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union. The document contains the reply received from the Department on the various points. The Department expressed the opinion that the representatives of the Member Governments elected to a term of office may assume that office on the Executive Committee immediately after their election by the Directing Council, without the need for awaiting signature of the Final Report of the Directing Council Meeting. The Department of International Law also suggested that Articles 6, 17, and 26 be amended for the purpose of entrusting the functions of Secretary of the meetings of the Executive Committee to the Director of the Bureau, instead of to the Secretary General; that the order of Articles 12 and 13 be reversed; that Article 28 likewise be amended so that the Final Report will be signed by the Chairman and the Secretary only. Finally, the Department suggested that the approval of amendments to the Rules of Procedure require the affirmative vote of four of the seven Committee members. Moreover, it pointed out the advisability of the Committee's studying how to resolve the contradiction between Article 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee and Article 15 of the PASO Constitution. The former provides that the election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall take place each year,

while the latter states that "at each meeting the Executive Committee shall elect its own officers from among representatives present." The document presented also lists the proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) explained the reasons that prompted the Committee to adopt the present system at its 29th Meeting: the election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman at each meeting was burdensome and did not afford the officers time enough to become familiar with their functions. He believed the contradiction to be undeniable and thought that the Committee should have forwarded the amendment of Article 3 to the Council, so that it, in turn, might take the necessary measures with respect to the pertinent article of the Constitution. Consequently, he proposed that it be recommended to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference that Article 15 of the Constitution be adapted to the rule approved by the Executive Committee at its 29th Meeting.

It was so agreed.

The Committee then proceeded to a detailed study, article by article, of the amendments proposed by the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba), Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela), and Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) suggested changes in the proposed text of Articles 12, 13, and 32, which were accepted. Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) proposed that a paragraph be added to Article 1, making it clear that the term of office of representatives

elected to the Executive Committee is effective immediately upon their election by the Directing Council or the Conference.

It was so agreed.

The following resolution was unanimously approved:

RESOLUTION III

CE34 R3

The Executive Committee,

Bearing in mind the decision taken by the Committee at its 33rd Meeting, to the effect that a study be made of the amendments that it would be advisable to introduce in its Rules of Procedure;

Having examined in detail the comments and suggestions on the matter made by the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union, at the request of the Director, and contained in Document CE34/12; and

Considering the provisions of Article 16 of the Constitution,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference that Article 15 of the Constitution, which provides that "at each meeting the Executive Committee shall elect its own officers from among representatives present," be changed to agree with the procedure approved by the Executive Committee at its 29th Meeting, whereby the term of office of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman extends for the period between two meetings of the Directing Council, which is the practice followed at the present time.
2. To request the Director to transmit to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference the background information on the above recommendation.
3. To amend Articles 1, 6, 10, 12, 13, 17, 26, 28, and 32 of its Rules of Procedure to read as follows:

Article 1. The Executive Committee of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization shall be composed of a representative of each of the seven Member Governments (hereinafter called representatives) elected in accordance with Article 13 of the Constitution. Representatives may be accompanied by alternates and advisers. The members elected shall assume office from the moment they are proclaimed elected by the Directing Council or the Conference.

Article 6. The Director of the Bureau shall be ex officio Secretary of the Executive Committee and of all its subcommittees and working parties. He may delegate these functions.

Article 10. The Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall prepare a draft agenda for each meeting, which shall include:

- (a) any subject suggested by the Directing Council;
- (b) any subject suggested by the Executive Committee during its preceding meetings;
- (c) any subject proposed not later than 21 days prior to the meeting by any Member of the Organization or by organizations entitled to propose subjects. The Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau may waive the time limitation should such a waiver be justified by special considerations;
- (d) any subject proposed by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Article 12. The agenda and the order of priority of the topics in the discussion shall be approved by the Executive Committee.

Article 13. The Secretary of the Executive Committee shall prepare the order of business for each session, in accordance with the preceding article.

Article 17. A Drafting Committee shall be established, composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Secretary or the person to whom the Secretary has delegated his functions.

Article 26. The right to speak is granted to representatives, their alternates and advisers, observers designated by Member Countries and by territories as defined in Article 2 of the Constitution, observers of organizations entitled to representation, the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and, when the case, the official who acts as Secretary. The Chairman may extend the right to speak to officials of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the World Health Organization.

Article 28. The Chairman and the Secretary shall sign the Final Report.

Article 32. These Rules may be modified or amended at the proposal of any member of the Executive Committee with the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of the Committee, that is, the affirmative vote of at least four of its seven members.

4. Financial Report of the Director and Report of the External Auditor for 1957

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) presented Official Document No. 26, containing the Director's Financial Report and the Report of the External Auditor for 1957. He explained that the total funds expended for the combined activities of the PASB and the Regional Office of the WHO amounted to \$8,209,293 in 1957. Of the total \$1,760,376 were for procurement services in the Americas. The total amount of expenditures in respect of PASO was \$2,365,333 against an appropriation of \$2,400,000, leaving a balance of \$34,667, or 1.4 per cent. Quota contributions still uncollected from Member Governments as of 31 December 1957 were \$502,362. Mr. Simpson added that the amount of \$150,221, representing surplus of income over expenditures for 1957, has been transferred to the Working Capital Fund. Of this amount \$125,080 has been used to replenish the deficit carried forward from the fiscal year 1956. The additional balance of \$25,141 brought the Working Capital Fund to the level of \$1,225,141 as of 31 December 1957, as compared to the authorized established level of \$1,440,000 for the fiscal year 1957. This deficiency could be eliminated only if arrears of quota contributions were paid in the immediate future and 1958 quotas paid on a current basis.

Mr. Simpson pointed out that the Director considers that, for the development of the Bureau's activities, it is of the utmost importance to maintain a sound financial condition. Moreover, the External Auditor, in his report, remarked that although the collection of current contributions

for 1957 showed an improvement over previous years, he felt obliged to emphasize the fact that the percentage must be considered too low for any international organization, for during the last five years the average of collected contributions, stated as a percentage of assessed contributions, amounted to only 86.25 per cent. The External Auditor also stressed the fact that some governments, because of their legislative processes, pay the current contributions in the following year. Moreover, only some 10 per cent of contributions were collected during the first half of the year, with the result that the Working Capital Fund was heavily drawn upon until July, when the bulk of contributions was received. Although there was improvement regarding the unpaid balances of arrears during 1957, at the year's end more than one fifth of the total assessed contributions was still unpaid. However, 62.7 per cent of the balance of arrears as of 1 January 1957 were paid during 1957, as compared with 55.6 per cent in 1956. The External Auditor was of the opinion that the level of the Working Capital Fund was too low, and he recommended that the Directing Council study the matter with a view to establishing means of increasing the Fund to a safe operating level at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Simpson reported that during 1957 the WHO assigned a second internal auditor to the Region of the Americas. He is stationed in Lima and will perform the internal audit of the decentralized accounts of the zone and field offices. The reports from these offices indicate a generally satisfactory position. Moreover, in the fall of 1957 many administrative functions were decentralized from headquarters to the zone offices, and this will ultimately result in a decrease in the headquarters administrative costs.

The External Auditor also stated in his report the conviction that every effort was made during 1957 to ensure efficient administration of the Bureau and to safeguard the funds. He recommended, however, that a study be made of the relationship of the Working Capital Fund to the proposed increased budget, so as to increase the Fund, and that steps be taken to ensure the timely payment of contributions and the collection of arrears.

In reply to queries from Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico), Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) explained that the ex gratia payment appearing on page 18 of Official Document No. 26 was made to a member of the staff whose automobile was expropriated by a government through no fault of the officer or the PASB. After long negotiations, the Bureau decided that it was unfair for this officer to be without a car any longer and reimbursed him for his loss; negotiations are still going on, however, to obtain payment for the vehicle from the government.

With respect to recommendations of the External Auditor in the sense that the governing bodies study the possible ways of rapidly increasing the Working Capital Fund to the level approved by them, Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) suggested that if at the end of the year there has been no need to use the accumulated reserve for the repatriation of officers, this reserve might be considered a surplus and could be transferred to the Working Capital Fund. This suggestion was made orally by the External Auditor himself, who estimated that the actual size of the PASO regular budget permits the expenses of officers' repatriation to be defrayed from the regular budget itself. Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) proposed that the Committee take note of both reports.



The following resolution was unanimously approved:

RESOLUTION IV

CE34.R4

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the Financial Report of the Director for the fiscal year 1957 and the Report of the External Auditor on the audit of the accounts of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for 1957 (Official Document No. 26),

RESOLVES:

To take note of the Financial Report of the Director and the Report of the External Auditor for 1957 and transmit them to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference.

5. Proposed New Conditions of Employment and Report on Salaries Paid Public Health Workers in the Americas

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) presented Document CE34/5 at the third session. The document points out that the Tenth World Health Assembly requested that the Executive Board of WHO consult with the Directing Council of PASO regarding suitable staff regulations on salaries and allowances adapted to the needs of international health organizations and make appropriate recommendations to the World Health Assembly. The X Meeting of the Directing Council reviewed the question of conditions of employment and referred a paper presented by the Director on the basic principles for the establishment of new conditions of employment to the Executive Committee for further study, at the same time specifically rejecting the proposal to eliminate nonpensionable, peripheral allowances. The 21st Meeting of the WHO Executive Board requested the Director-General to invite all Regional Committees to express their views on the subject of conditions of employment.

Mr. Simpson pointed out that much of the document was similar to that presented at the X Meeting of the Directing Council on this same topic. A proposal made at that meeting by the Representative of Chile, on the contract system for project personnel, was added. There were, however, two basic points to which Mr. Simpson called attention: the matter of family allowances and compensation to staff members.

With reference to allowances, the document points out that however justifiable family allowances may be as a means of supplementing salaries

paid by national agencies, such justification does not necessarily apply to international organizations employing highly qualified professional personnel. It is incumbent upon the Organization to provide a salary sufficient to enable a staff member to maintain a standard of living appropriate to his professional position and discharge his responsibilities as the head of a family without the need for salary supplementation. Moreover, the overemphasis on family allowances has been an important factor in preventing adequate increases in base salaries. This system has also tended to discriminate against the young public health worker with few dependents and the more experienced, veteran official whose children are grown and no longer qualify as dependents. In both of these classes there are well-qualified potential recruits for international health work.

With reference to compensation of staff members, salary rates in international health agencies are no longer adequate for recruitment of professional and technical specialists of high competence and substantial increases are urgently needed.

The principal users of international public health workers in the Western Hemisphere are the PASB/WHO and ICA. The United States International Cooperation Administration is currently recruiting public health physicians for international assignments at salaries that, at many posts in Latin America, average some \$4,000 more than those offered by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the World Health Organization for comparable positions. There should be a realistic reappraisal of the basic salary scale in the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the World Health Organization,

to make possible the recruitment of professional health workers of the required high competence. In addition to a substantial increase in basic professional staff salaries, there is a need for a re-examination of the grade structure of the present compensation scale. The number of grades is not sufficient to reflect the varying levels of responsibility in positions at present established in the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the World Health Organization.

Mr. Simpson then referred to the difficulties encountered in the administration of personnel, entitlements, and the multiplicity of allowances, grants, and other compensations being received by staff members, which now include 15 different types. Some way out of this situation should be found in order to simplify and reduce the cost of personnel administration in the international health agencies.

With respect to the report on salaries paid public health workers in the Americas, contained in part B of the document, Mr. Simpson pointed out that 15 replies have been received on the questionnaires sent to 20 countries. The survey showed that there was a very wide variation in employment practices among the countries, and therefore the lack of comparability in the data submitted made it difficult to present comparative analyses. The report does show a comparative scale of salaries paid to medical program directors in six countries and another comparative table listing the net remuneration paid to medical officers in Grade 4, in both ICA and PASB for six Latin American cities. The ICA and PASB/WHO Grades 4 are quite comparable as to responsibility and duties in these

positions. Mr. Simpson pointed out that the higher compensation paid by ICA creates serious difficulties when the Bureau attempts to recruit qualified personnel from the United States, a major recruitment source, for its projects. This is one important reason why the Director has proposed substantial salary increases. A second major reason is that annuities under the PASB/WHO pension system are based on net salary and not on total compensation received and, therefore, the Organization's staff members are not earning retirement benefits which properly should be theirs.

Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) pointed out that the subject of conditions of employment will be one of the most important matters to be decided by the forthcoming Pan American Sanitary Conference. The post classification of the PASB follows that of the WHO and the United Nations. In this connection, he asked whether, if the Conference adopted regulations and a salary scale different from those presently in force in those organizations, the WHO could be induced to adopt them.

Mr. Siegel (Assistant Director-General, Department of Administration and Finance, WHO) stated that, as is referred to in the document under consideration, the Director-General had forwarded a questionnaire to all the Regional Offices on the Executive Board's study on salaries and allowances. To date, replies have been received from three Regions. It would seem premature to discuss the principles to be adopted before the completion and analysis of the study. The Executive Board is authorized to include in its study any recommendations it deems pertinent on modifications to the system of pay and allowances, even though they imply a departure

from the "common system" of the United Nations organizations. Referring again to the document under discussion, Mr. Siegel called attention to one point which seemed unclear. The document provides that a salary scale for international public health workers should be based only on the relative difficulty and the responsibilities of the job to be done, not on the family status of the incumbent. He suggested that it might be useful to have this point clarified, as this could be interpreted to mean the elimination of family allowances, an action which, in his opinion, would create a serious problem. As for the other principles listed, the majority are included in the questionnaire forwarded by the Director-General and no serious difficulties are foreseen, since these points will be included in the study.

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) stated that the information on the WHO questionnaire applicable to the Region of the Americas would be presented to the forthcoming Conference. It was received too late to permit presentation to this meeting of the Executive Committee. The questionnaire deals with specific points, while the document presented to this meeting expounds general principles.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) proposed that the draft resolution contained in the document be approved. He pointed out the necessity of revising the salary scale and introducing new grades in the post classification, something that the PASB and the WHO can do without having to follow the "common system" of the United Nations organizations. In addition, when the WHO studies the problems encountered in the Americas with reference

to the recruitment of competent personnel, it should consider the particular situation in this Region, because of the existence of the PASO with its own budget and individuality.

Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) proposed that the draft resolution be changed slightly so as to recommend to the Conference that it approve the document studied as a declaration of basic principles in general, since the family allowances should be maintained.

Dr. Estrella Ruiz (Peru) seconded the motion of the Representative of Mexico, because he did not agree with some of the specific points presented in the document under consideration.

The Chairman likewise stated that the importance of family allowances should not be minimized in any revision made.

The following resolution was unanimously approved:

#### RESOLUTION V

CE34 R5

The Executive Committee,

Considering that, in order to assure uniformity of conditions of employment, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau has, since 1949, adopted essentially the staff regulations of the World Health Organization;

Considering that full realization of efforts to establish uniform and equitable conditions of employment for the staff of the international health agencies has not been achieved;

Considering that present conditions of employment fail to attract many health workers who should become career officers of the Organization; and

Having studied the report of the Director on this matter, including the statement of basic principles for the development of improved conditions of employment for international public health workers (Document CE34/5), and including the report on salaries paid public health workers in the Americas (Part B),

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference that it approve Document CE34/5 as a statement of basic principles to guide in general the development of an improved system of personnel administration for international health agencies.

2. To recommend to the Conference that it authorize the Executive Committee to negotiate with the Executive Board of the World Health Organization for the acceptance of these principles and their implementation through the adoption of revised Staff Rules and Regulations based thereon.



6. Report on the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) presented Document CE34/10 at the third plenary session. He explained that it contains a statement to the effect that external painting has been done on the headquarters building at a cost of \$3,203, and that repairs will be made to the electrical system to ensure staff safety and fire prevention. The cost of these repairs is estimated at between \$3,500 and \$5,000.

Mr. Simpson also said that after this report was prepared, the building occupied by Zone Office VI in Buenos Aires had unexpectedly been put up for immediate sale and that PASB had been given the option of acquiring the premises occupied by the Office. Although the matter had been under discussion for several weeks, suddenly early in May the Director was given two days in which either to make a deposit on the premises the PASB occupies or to have it sold to another purchaser and be required to vacate by the end of the year, when the present lease expires. The offer was very advantageous financially, the sale price being \$21,278. The Bureau is now paying over \$2,700 per annum in rent. The Director therefore authorized the initial deposit for purchase of the property.

The following resolution was unanimously approved:

RESOLUTION VI

CE34 R6

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations with respect to the repairs made in the headquarters buildings and those proposed,

RESOLVES:

To take note of the report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations (Document CE34/10).

7. Membership of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations

The Executive Committee examined this topic at the third and fourth plenary sessions. Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) presented Document CE34/6 on the topic, explaining that the Committee, at its 33rd Meeting, has decided that at the present meeting a study should be made of the advisability of designating new members to the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations, inasmuch as two of its present members, the Dominican Republic and the United States, are no longer on the Executive Committee. He recalled that the 12th Meeting of the Committee, acting pursuant to a resolution of the XIII Pan American Sanitary Conference, had established this group, then called the Subcommittee on Interim Headquarters, with the Representatives of the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and the United States as members. The Directing Council, at its VI Meeting, authorized the establishment of a Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations, with a membership of three to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of advising the Director and the governing bodies of the Organization on questions relating to buildings and installations at headquarters. The composition of the Subcommittee was confirmed by the Executive Committee at its 18th Meeting and by the XIV Conference.

Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua) spoke of the practical aspects of the problem, which in his opinion made it advisable that the Subcommittee members be residents of Washington, D. C., and that among them should be a representative of the United States. Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) pointed out that the Subcommittee was, in reality, a subcommittee of the Conference

and that the problems that have arisen and will arise in the future in connection with the construction of a new headquarters building are such as to make it advisable to have a representative of the United States serve as a member of this group.

The Chairman suggested that the Subcommittee remain in its present form until the 36th Meeting of the Executive Committee and that a concrete decision be taken in respect of this matter at that time, and, in the event this suggestion was not accepted, that the discussion of this matter be postponed until the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference.

Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) believed that the Subcommittee should be composed of members of the Executive Committee, and then only for the period of their term of office, for only thus could the group represent the Executive Committee. He therefore proposed that two of the present members of the Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations be replaced. Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) stated that the Conference must respect the structure of the Organization, and that a subcommittee, such as this, must perforce be an organ of the Executive Committee. Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela) agreed with the views expressed by Dr. Díaz Coller and Dr. Hurtado.

Dr. Doria Medina (Bolivia) proposed the Representatives of Mexico and Venezuela to fill the vacancies on the Subcommittee. Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) and Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua) seconded these nominations.

The Chairman suggested that the Executive Committee express its appreciation to the Representatives of the Dominican Republic and the

United States for the services they had rendered as members of the Subcommittee.

The Executive Committee then unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION VII

CE34 R7

The Executive Committee,

Considering that two of the present members of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations are no longer members of the Executive Committee; and

Considering that the term of office of members of the Subcommittee should expire upon completion of their term as members of the Executive Committee,

RESOLVES:

1. To designate the Representatives of Mexico and Venezuela to serve as members of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations, for the period of their term of office on the Executive Committee.

2. To thank the Representatives of the Dominican Republic and the United States for the valuable services they have rendered to the Subcommittee.

8. Emergency Revolving Fund

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) presented this topic at the fourth session, explaining the request for supplies charged against the Emergency Revolving Fund, as reported in Document CE34/2. He pointed out also that the Director, on 7 March 1958, had communicated with the recipient governments regarding reimbursement of the total amounts advanced from the Fund.

The following resolution was unanimously approved:

RESOLUTION VIII

CE34.R8

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the report presented by the Director on the use of the Emergency Revolving Fund (Document CE34/2),

RESOLVES:

To take note of the report on the use of the Emergency Revolving Fund (Document CE34/2) presented by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

9. Amendments to the Staff Rules of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) presented Document CE34/4 at the fourth session, explaining that the Director was submitting to the Executive Committee for confirmation certain amendments to the PASB Staff Rules based on similar changes adopted by the Executive Board of the WHO at its Twentieth and Twenty-first Sessions. The amendments stem from recommendations made by the Salary Review Committee of the United Nations and approved by the United Nations General Assembly at its Eleventh and Twelfth Sessions. The Director of the Bureau implemented these changes on 1 January 1958. The purpose of the amendments was to provide a single system of salaries and allowances applicable to all staff, so as to reconcile the existing differences while maintaining the necessary distinctions deriving from contractual obligations that vary according to tenure and duty locations. The proposed amendments affect Articles 210.3, 220.2, 250, 260, 270, 270.3, 730.1, 730.2, 740, 820.4, and 920 of the Staff Rules. A new Article 265 has also been added.

After some clarifications, the Executive Committee unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION IX

CE34 R9

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the amendments to the Staff Rules of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, presented by the Director in Document CE34/4; and

Bearing in mind that similar amendments to the Staff Rules of the World Health Organization entered into effect on 1 January 1958,

RESOLVES:

To confirm, in accordance with Staff Rule 030, the amendments to the Staff Rules of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau as presented by the Director in Document CE34/4.

10. Preliminary Draft Agenda for the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) presented Document CE34/11 at the fourth session, recalling that Article 7-D of the PASO Constitution provides that the agenda for the meeting of the Pan American Sanitary Conference shall be prepared by the Director and submitted to the Executive Committee for approval. In compliance with this provision, the Director had prepared a preliminary draft agenda for the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference and transmitted it to the Member Governments with the request that they propose any additional topics that they believed should be considered by the Conference. The preliminary draft appears in Document CSPL5/1, Rev. 1, annexed to Document CE34/11.

The draft was examined topic by topic. Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) proposed that the topic listed as number 3, Election of the Committee on Credentials, be listed as number 2, since only after review of the credentials of the representatives could the latter discuss and adopt the Rules of Procedure of the Conference. The topic listed as number 2, Adoption of Rules of Procedure of the Pan American Sanitary Conference, would then become topic number 3.

It was so agreed.

With respect to topic 14, Report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations, Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) stated that this Subcommittee need not report to the Conference. Instead, it should report to the Executive Committee and the latter, in the report of its Chairman,



should inform the Conference of the work of the Subcommittee. Item 14 of the preliminary draft agenda should therefore be deleted.

It was so agreed.

During the discussion of topics 21 and 22, Status of Aedes aegypti Eradication in the Americas and Report on the Status of Malaria Eradication in the Americas, respectively, Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) explained that the A. aegypti eradication campaign has been under way for 10 years, and inasmuch as a considerable number of countries have succeeded in eradicating this vector, the Bureau has made an exceptional effort this year to complete the necessary investigations, in collaboration with the health authorities of the interested countries, so as to make it possible to announce to the Conference the eradication of aegypti in those countries. Moreover, the malaria eradication program is of such paramount importance, and the effort being devoted to it by the nations of the Americas is so great, that the inclusion of this topic is vital. In addition to the reports on these two topics presented by each country, the Bureau will submit a summary of all the country reports so as to give an over-all picture of the status of both problems in the Americas.

Dr. Doria Medina (Bolivia) pointed out that smallpox eradication is also a very important topic, for in some countries, among them Bolivia, it has not yet been possible to carry out the campaign, for various reasons, and this fact might endanger health in the neighboring countries.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) stated that, although the countries of North and Central America and the Caribbean, and Panama, have not reported

a single case of smallpox since 1954, seven countries of South America reported a certain number of cases in 1957. He added that at the next World Health Assembly, to be held within a few days in Minneapolis, the Government of the USSR will present a proposal that a campaign for the eradication of smallpox be undertaken on a world-wide scale. This fact highlights even further the importance of the topic at the present time.

Dr. Doria Medina (Bolivia) then proposed that the agenda of the Conference include a topic on the status of the eradication of smallpox in the Americas.

It was so agreed.

Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) stated that, to assist the Conference in reaching a decision on topic 30, Place and Date of the XVI Pan American Sanitary Conference, it would be advisable for the Director to send a communication to the governments calling their attention to this topic. This would be the best way to ascertain which countries will offer to serve as host to the XVI Conference, and with this information the XV Conference could better study the problem and reach its decision. He proposed that the Director be requested to send such a communication to the governments.

It was so agreed.

Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua) suggested that it might be advisable to bring the interesting experience of INCAP to the attention of the Conference.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) stated that INCAP, because of its organization and operation and the results obtained through its investigations, has provided an example of what countries can accomplish by working together and with the PASB. The progress made in the field of nutrition in the Americas indicates the ever-increasing interest that the nutrition problem can be expected to arouse in the Hemisphere. He said that the status of INCAP is exceptional, for although it is an agency of the governments of Central America and Panama, founded on the initiative of PASB, the latter is responsible for the administration of the Institute.

Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua) proposed that, in view of the importance of INCAP's work and the valuable example of international collaboration it has set, the following topic be added to the preliminary draft agenda of the Conference: Report on the Organization and Work of INCAP.

It was so agreed.

The Executive Committee then unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION X

CE34 R10

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the preliminary draft agenda (Document CSP15/1, Rev. 1) prepared by the Director for the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference, X Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization, to be held at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from 21 September to 6 October 1958; and

Considering that Article 7-D of the Constitution provides that "the agenda for the meeting of the Conference shall be prepared by the Director and approved in advance by the Executive Committee,"

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the draft agenda of the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference, X Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization (Document CSPl5/1, Rev. 2).

2. To authorize the Director to add to this draft agenda any new topics proposed by the Member Governments and by organizations entitled to propose topics, and to report them to the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee for appropriate action.

11. Arrangements for the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference

This topic was studied at the fourth and fifth plenary sessions. Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) presented Document CE34/13, in which the Director mentions the dates proposed for the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference and the 35th and 36th Meetings of the Executive Committee; reports on the result of negotiations carried out with the Executive Chairman and the Secretary of the Organizing Committee, whereby the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has agreed, through its Department of State, to assume certain responsibilities in connection with the holding of the Conference at San Juan, and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, on its part, has also assumed certain obligations; describes the method of work of the Conference; and announces that Dr. James L. Goddard, Chief of the Accident Prevention Program, United States Public Health Service, has prepared the introductory statement on the topic "The Prevention of Accidents in Childhood" for the Technical Discussions to be held during the Conference. Moreover, the document says that, in view of the strategic importance of Aedes aegypti eradication in the Americas, the Director has invited the governments of the countries where eradication has been completed to present an official declaration to that effect to the Conference. In addition, the Director will present a document based on the periodic reports of the countries covering the status of eradication, a topic that he believes should be considered in plenary session of the Conference. In view of the importance of the presentation of the reports of the Member States on public health conditions and progress, the Director, in the document,

submits to the Executive Committee for consideration the following proposed procedure for discussion of the reports at the Conference: the document summarizing the four-year reports of the Member Governments will be presented in plenary sessions; delegations of governments that wish to supplement the information on their respective countries may take the floor immediately after presentation of the topic; and on completion of the delegations' oral reports, specific points and public health problems that are considered to warrant special study will be selected for examination by Committee I (Technical Matters). The Bureau will prepare, for consideration by the Conference, a document containing a general summary of the individual country reports on the status of malaria eradication, without prejudice to each delegation's making an oral statement to emphasize salient points in the eradication program in its country. Document CE34/13 contains as Annex I Rules for Technical Discussions at the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference.

When the dates for the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee were considered, Dr. Díaz Coller (México) proposed that the meeting be limited to two days instead of four (16-19 September) as set forth in the document under discussion. He pointed out that the members of the Committee have difficulty in being away from their countries for long periods and therefore it would be advisable to shorten as much as possible the Executive Committee meeting, in view of the fact that the Conference is to be held immediately thereafter.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) recalled that this meeting of the Committee will have to study in detail the proposed program and budget of the World Health Organization for the Region of the Americas for 1960, as well as the preliminary draft program and budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for the same year. Therefore, the duration of the meeting will depend on the time required to consider this topic.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) pointed out that the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference empowered the Executive Committee to take various measures related to the organization of future Conferences, such as, for example, the preparation of its inaugural session. He therefore did not deem it advisable to reduce the number of days set for the 35th Meeting.

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) reported that, in effect, in Resolution XXXI of the XIV Conference the Executive Committee was authorized to take, with respect to the preparation of future meetings of the Directing Council and of the Pan American Sanitary Conference, any measures necessary to facilitate the conduct and to expedite the work thereof.

Dr. Díaz Coller (México) reiterated his proposal that the duration of the 35th Meeting of the Committee be reduced to two days. This motion was seconded by Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua). The motion was put to a vote and was rejected by a vote of 4 to 3.

The Chairman then proposed that the dates 17-19 September be set for the meeting and this motion was carried by a vote of 4 to 3.

The Committee then proceeded to study the draft Rules for Technical Discussions at the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference. Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) explained that the text presented followed, in essence, that prepared for the Technical Discussions held during the Directing Council, as approved by the Council at its VIII Meeting, but with the necessary adaptations for the Conference.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) expressed the opinion that the draft Rules were very well thought out and proposed that a text be prepared for the Technical Discussions held in the Directing Council and during future meetings of the Conference, for presentation to the next Conference. Moreover, he also proposed that the Technical Discussion topic be considered, not by Committee I (Technical Matters), but in plenary session of the Conference. The latter should not merely take note of the report on the Discussions; it should make specific recommendations bearing on the conclusions reached therein.

Dr. Díaz Coller (México) seconded the proposals of the Representative of Cuba, which were unanimously approved. To this end, and without prejudice to the rest of the necessary changes, it was agreed that Article 21 of the draft Rules should read as follows: "The Conference or the Council may adopt recommendations on the topic of the Technical Discussions, following the same procedures as those applied to the other recommendations of the meeting."

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) explained that the draft Rules for Technical Discussions would be included as topic 15 on the



agenda of the Conference. He also stated that the Director will present to the Conference documents on the topics "Status of Smallpox Eradication in the Americas" and "Organization and Work of INCAP," proposed by the Representatives of Bolivia and Nicaragua, respectively, at the previous session.

The following resolution was unanimously approved:

RESOLUTION XI

CE34.R11

The Executive Committee,

Having studied the report of the Director on the preparations for the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference (Document CE34/13 and Annex I),

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the arrangements made for organizing the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference and related meetings of the Executive Committee, to be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from 17 September to 6 October 1958, and to express its appreciation to the Government of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Organizing Committee for the cooperation given in the preparations for these meetings.

2. To recommend that the Director make the necessary preparations for the presentation and study of the following topics at the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference, following the procedure set forth in Document CE34/13:

- (a) Technical Discussions on "The Prevention of Accidents in Childhood."
- (b) Status of Aedes aegypti Eradication in the Americas.
- (c) Reports of the Member States on Public Health Conditions and Progress Achieved during the Period between the XIV and XV Conferences.
- (d) Malaria Eradication in the Americas.

3. To transmit to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference for consideration the proposed Rules for Technical Discussions (Document CE34/13, Annex I, Rev. 1).

12. Amendment of Budget Format and Presentation

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) explained at the fifth plenary session that in Resolution II of the 25th Meeting of the Committee, the Director was requested to continue to study means of improving the presentation of the budget estimates. In Document CE34/3 on this topic, he proposed to introduce a modification in the display of some of the object-of-expenditure items as listed in all project activities in Part III of the budget document. The grouping of the several allowance and statutory-travel items and the resulting segregation of "Duty Travel" would permit a better review of projects by the governing bodies and result in some reduction in the size and cost of the budget document. These changes would necessitate a revision in the columnar headings, but they do not affect the fundamental principles involved in the presentation of the budget as recommended by the governing bodies.

The Chairman, Dr. Hurtado (Cuba), and Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) requested clarification on certain points, to which Mr. Simpson replied. He pointed out that the item on duty travel is an important item for the study of projects, hence the proposed modification. The grouping of allowances and statutory travel is reasonable because both are fixed costs which more or less automatically derive from the budgeting of a post. The Bureau, however, could provide the analytical details needed on the various items when the budget documents are under study.

The following resolution was unanimously approved by the  
Committee:

## RESOLUTION XII

CE34 R12

The Executive Committee,

Having considered the proposal of the Director to modify the display of some of the object-of-expenditure items listed in all project activities in Part III of the budget document, and to revise the first two columnar headings in the "Summary of Programs by Major Expense" tables; and

Considering further that the proposed modifications do not affect the basic principles of the form of presentation as recommended in the past by the governing bodies,

## RESOLVES:

1. To approve the modifications recommended by the Director in the form of presentation of the budget document.
2. To make these modifications effective with the presentation of the 1960 budget of the Organization.

13. Name of the Organization and Titles of its Senior Officers

A. Use of the Word "Health" instead of "Sanitary" in the Name of the Organization

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) introduced this topic at the fifth plenary session and pointed out that the word "sanitary" in the history of the Pan American Sanitary Organization dates from 1902, a time when the principal functions of international health related to international sanitary regulations. Today, the Organization's objective covers the broad concept of health stated in Article 1 of the Constitution: "to promote and coordinate efforts of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to combat disease, lengthen life, and promote the physical and mental health of the people."

To avoid confusion in this matter and to promote a better understanding of the Organization's work, it was proposed that the Executive Committee consider the advisability of recommending that the word "health" replace "sanitary" in the name of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. This change would in no way affect the historic name of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, as set forth in the Pan American Sanitary Code of 1924, a treaty ratified by all the American republics.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) inquired whether there was any procedure established for amending the Constitution, since in the WHO any proposed amendments to the Constitution must meet various requirements, among them, notification thereof to the Member Governments six months prior to their discussion.

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) said that Article 25 of the PASO Constitution leaves the determination of rules for amendments to the Conference or the Directing Council. The only existing precedent on this matter is Resolution XXXIX of the XIV Conference which provided that the approval of the proposed amendments to the Constitution studied at that Conference would require the affirmative vote of a two-thirds majority. Dr. Wegman added that, in a letter sent early in April, the Director informed the Member Governments that these proposed amendments would come up for discussion at this meeting of the Executive Committee and at the Conference.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) recalled that at the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference his country's delegation had proposed a change of title not only for the Organization but for the Bureau as well. For that reason he approved the proposal presented.

After a brief discussion, during which Dr. Estrella Ruiz (Peru) and Dr. Doria Medina (Bolivia) proposed a minor editorial change in the resolution on this topic proposed in Document CE34/7, unanimous approval was given to the following resolution:

RESOLUTION XIII

CE34 R13

The Executive Committee,

Bearing in mind that the word "sanitary" in the name of the Pan American Sanitary Organization does not express fully or accurately the character of the Organization or its functions in the broad field of health, as established in Article 1 of the Constitution;

Considering that the substitution of the word "health" for "sanitary" in the name of the Organization, in the four official languages (in English, Pan American Health Organization, in French, Organisation panaméricaine de la Santé; in Portuguese, Organização Pan-Americana da Saúde; and in Spanish, Organización Panamericana de la Salud), would correct this situation and, by promoting a better understanding of the Organization's activities, would gain greater support on the part of the general public; and

Considering the provisions of Article 25 of the Constitution,

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference that it consider the following amendment to the Constitution of the Organization:

Replace the name "Pan American Sanitary Organization" by "Pan American Health Organization" in Article 1, 2-A, 3, 19-B, and 21-A.

B. Titles of Senior Officers of the Organization

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) explained part B of CE34/7 on this topic.

The Constitution of the Organization provides for both a Director and a Secretary General of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. This is confusing, since in other international organizations such as the Organization of American States and the United Nations, the Secretary General exercises functions equivalent to those of the Director in the Bureau, both as chief administrative officer and as legal representative of the respective organization.

To avoid this confusion, it was proposed that the Executive Committee consider presenting to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference possible changes in the titles of the senior officers. The following alternatives are possible:

1. That the title Secretary General be used to designate the chief technical and administrative officer of the Organization and the legal representative thereof, in which case the officers designated as Assistant Director and Secretary General would have the titles of Deputy Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General, respectively; or

2. That the title Secretary General be eliminated, in which case the title Director would be used to designate the chief technical and administrative officer of the Organization and the legal representative thereof, and the officers designated under the Constitution as Assistant Director and Secretary General would have the titles of Deputy Director and Assistant Director, respectively.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) explained that the order of presentation of the two alternatives did not represent any preference on the part of the Bureau, although, in his opinion, the title Director is better adapted to the functions and structure of the Organization than is that of Secretary General.

After a brief discussion, the Committee decided to study only the second alternative contained in the document.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) proposed first that the title of the chief technical and administrative officer be Director General instead of Director, the better to describe the importance of the position. Moreover, he believed that under a new structure of the Bureau it would suffice to have only the Director and one Assistant Director,

inasmuch as the Director assumes the functions of Secretary at the meetings of the Organization's governing bodies. In Dr. Hurtado's opinion, the structure and functions of the Bureau's high offices, rather than a change in titles, should be studied in the light of the experience obtained and present requirements. A new division should be created to organize the meetings and seminars, which are becoming increasingly important. This would allow for a greater understanding between the Bureau and the governing bodies.

The proposal of the Representative of Cuba on the change of title of the Director was rejected by a vote of 4 to 3.

The Committee then studied the titles of the other two senior officers and decided that the use of Deputy Director and Assistant Director would lead to confusion insofar as distinguishing their functions was concerned.

After full discussion, Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) proposed that the members of the Committee think the matter over and exchange views privately on this and other questions presented by the Representative of Cuba, so that the most appropriate decision might be taken at the seventh plenary session.

It was so agreed.

When, at the seventh session, discussion of this point was resumed, the Chairman reported that at an informal meeting of the Committee members it had been agreed that the titles of the two senior officers next in rank



to the Director should be Deputy Director and Assistant Director, respectively (in Spanish, "Subdirector" and "Subdirector Adjunto").

After a brief discussion, in which a slight change was made in the preamble to the proposed resolution given in Document CE34/7, the Committee unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION XIV

CE34 R14

The Executive Committee,

Considering that the present titles of the senior officers of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau are ambiguous and do not reflect accurately the functions and activities of those officers;

Considering the advisability of adopting generally-accepted titles that will be self-descriptive insofar as the responsibilities of the particular post are concerned; and

Considering the provisions of Article 25 of the Constitution,

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference that it consider the following amendments to the Constitution of the Organization:

- a. Revise the text of Article 4-E to read: "The Conference shall elect the Director of the Pan American Health Organization by a two-thirds vote of the countries represented and with the right to vote. The Director shall be the chief technical and administrative officer of the Organization and the legal representative thereof. In case of resignation, incapacity, or death of the Director between meetings of the Conference, the Directing Council shall elect a Director who shall act ad interim."
- b. Revise the text of Article 18-A to read: "The Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall be headed by the Director designated in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph E. In the event of the resignation, incapacity, or death of the Director, the Deputy Director shall assume his duties until the next meeting of the Council."

- c. Eliminate the words "of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau" (or "of the Bureau") after the title "Director" in Articles 4-B, 8-B, 8-C, 9-D, 10-B, 10-C, 12-A, 12-C, 14-A, 18-C, 20, and 24-A.
- d. Revise the first sentence of Article 18-B to read: "There shall be a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director appointed by the Director with the approval of the Executive Committee."
- e. Add the following sentence at the beginning of Article 17:  
"The Pan American Sanitary Bureau is the General Secretariat of the Pan American Health Organization."

14. Amendments Relating to the Executive Committee to be Introduced in the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) explained at the sixth session that, pursuant to Article 10(c) of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee, the Director included on the agenda a topic presented by the Government of Cuba on amendments relating to the Executive Committee to be introduced in the Constitution of the PASO. Document CE34/8 contains a communication dated 10 April 1958 forwarded by Dr. Félix Hurtado, Ambassador for International Public Health Affairs of Cuba, to the Director of the Bureau and containing the amendments referred to. The communication makes reference to the fact that at the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference the Government of Cuba presented certain draft amendments which were rejected by the Conference. The Government of Cuba, however, is reiterating its previous stand on the matter, calling for an increase in the membership of the Executive Committee from seven to nine. To prevent the members' being isolated from the internal operations of the Bureau, it would be advisable for each one to undertake permanent residence in Washington, attached to the Bureau, during 4 of the 36 months of his term of office. This four-month stay would afford the Executive Committee member an excellent means of gaining a first-hand knowledge of the activities of the Bureau. The cost of this stay would not be high, and in any case would be compensated by the advantages to be gained therefrom. If these amendments are approved, it is proposed that the amounts necessary to put them into effect be included in the PASO budget. The Government of Cuba proposes that the Executive Committee recommend these amendments to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference.

Moreover, the Government of Cuba proposes that the Executive Committee recommend that the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference declare dissolved all the committees, subcommittees, and special commissions that are now in operation, after expressing appreciation for their services to the Organization, leaving the Executive Committee free to reorganize or definitely dispense with them, as it sees fit, but in any case firmly establishing the fact that the Executive Committee has authority over all of them.

After the document was read, Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) referred specifically to the last paragraph of page 3 which states: "How many staff members are there in both the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the World Health Organization with even larger allowances whose real usefulness it has, on more than one occasion, been difficult to explain precisely?" As Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and as Regional Director of the World Health Organization, Dr. Soper stated that he objected to the implications contained in that paragraph.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) stated that there should be a closer contact between the Executive Committee and the Bureau and that an increase in the membership of the Executive Committee would allow more countries to be represented. However, he disagreed with the proposal that the members of the Executive Committee reside in turn in Washington, since the representatives are officers of their governments and cannot be absent from their regular duties for so long a time. He suggested, as an alternate solution, that the Committee meet quarterly;

this would enable the representatives to become better acquainted with the activities of the Bureau. Dr. Estrella Ruiz (Peru) indicated that the proposal of the Government of Cuba interprets the wish of the Executive Committee to have a better understanding of the Bureau's operation, but he agreed with the Representative of Mexico that the governments would not permit their officials to be away from their duties for four months. He suggested that the objective sought by the Cuban proposal might be attained by arranging for the members of the Executive Committee to be in Washington for ten or twelve days prior to the meeting in order to give them a closer insight into the work of the Bureau, in accordance with a previously prepared schedule. This plan would not entail more than \$2,100 annually. He was in agreement with the last part of the proposal presented by the Government of Cuba on the review of committees, subcommittees, and special commissions.

Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela) reported that the proposal of the Representative of Cuba had been discussed by his Government and that it opposed an increase in the membership of the Committee and the residence of its members in Washington. It might be advisable, however, to study the possibilities of increasing the number of Committee meetings to four a year, arranging for the members to remain longer in Washington, and holding the meetings at the PASB headquarters.

Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua) reported that some governments are studying the advisability of assigning public health attachés to their embassies in Washington.

Dr. Doria Medina (Bolivia) was opposed to the proposal under discussion and pointed out that to recommend any new expense would seem to be a contradiction when reductions in the budget are under consideration. However, he agreed with the proposed amendment on committees, subcommittees, and special commissions.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) said that it was his own personal opinion that was reflected in the paragraph mentioned by Dr. Soper, and that it refers, not to persons, but to posts. He contended that an increase in the membership of the Executive Committee would satisfy a long-felt want, like that expressed in the proposal to increase the membership of the WHO Executive Board. This would afford a greater opportunity for Member States to participate in the Organization's administration. Moreover, he was of the opinion that there could be no discussion of the largest contributing Member Government's right to participate in the administration of the Organization and stated that he would not object to having the United States a permanent member of the Executive Committee; this could be made possible by increasing the membership of the Committee. He recalled the development of the Organization and emphasized Dr. Soper's work in behalf of continent-wide public health. Dr. Hurtado insisted on the advisability of strengthening the relationship between the Executive Committee and the Bureau. Among other things, it would be desirable for the representatives to be able to attend, for example, the meetings of the Director with the Zone Representatives or with the Division Chiefs of the Bureau, not to criticize the activities but to improve their own knowledge. He added that the profit the countries would gain in this respect by allowing

the representatives to reside in turn in Washington would be so great that the governments would unquestionably grant the necessary leaves of absence for the purpose.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) explained that the meeting of the Committee cannot be held at the headquarters building because there is no appropriate place for that purpose, and he trusted that the new building, which it is hoped will be constructed in a few years, will have the adequate facilities for all the meetings of the Organization.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee take note of the proposal made by the Government of Cuba and express its appreciation for the interest shown thereby in the effectiveness of the Executive Committee's work. Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela) seconded this motion.

The Committee approved the following resolution by a vote of 6 to 0, with one abstention:

RESOLUTION XV

CE34 R15

The Executive Committee,

Having studied carefully the topic presented by the Government of Cuba, entitled "Amendments Relating to the Executive Committee to be Introduced in the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization,"

RESOLVES:

To take note of the suggestions contained in Document CE34/8 and to thank the Government of Cuba for the interest it has shown, through this proposal, in the effectiveness of the Committee's work.

15. Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1959

A. General Discussion

The Committee studied the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1959 at its second plenary session. Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) presented Document CE34/9 and explained that it contains the changes proposed by the Director to the provisional draft program and budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1959 (Official Document No. 21). He called attention to the fact that the provisional draft had been studied by a working party appointed by the Directing Council at its X Meeting. The working party believed that the provisional draft should be subject to consultation with the health authorities of Member Governments, and these consultations resulted in substantially greater requirements for 1959 than were anticipated when Official Document No. 21 was prepared.

At the time the provisional draft was prepared, the proposals for field programs totaled \$3,784,190, from three sources of funds: PASO regular, WHO regular, and TA/WHO. The consultations with Member Governments since then have resulted in requests totaling \$5,096,090, which is \$1,311,900 more than the potential funds. The increase in requests reflects the determination of Member Governments to move boldly forward in improving the health of their peoples, as well as their confidence in the Bureau's ability to provide the assistance requested.



The same interest was shown by the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives, which made it clear that the financial support for the expansion of the public health program in the Americas must come from the governments, through the budgetary processes of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

In view of the foregoing, the Director believed it incumbent on him to propose for the PASO budget for 1959 the same level as he did in Official Document No. 21, \$4,000,000. In this light, he believed he would be remiss if he suggested anything less than the previously proposed increase. Even so, the excess of proposals over the estimate of available funds from all sources required an average reduction of 25.7 per cent, affecting both size and number of projects, and the strictest application of priorities in order to come within the proposed ceiling. Furthermore, careful analysis of all possible headquarters reductions was made, so that the maximum amount of the increase could go into field projects. In the revision presented herewith, administrative expense was cut still further; 96.6 per cent of the increase is now suggested for field programs. The proposed program for 1959, taking into account the PASB, WHO, and TA/WHO funds, represents an expansion of 15.7 per cent over the 1958 level. Document CE34/9 contains a series of schedules giving the detailed changes item by item. It is necessary to continue certain projects whose completion had been anticipated in 1958, in the amount of \$114,856. For the most urgent new projects \$225,848 is needed. In order to accommodate these requirements,

the remainder of the program had to be reduced, especially by cuts in interzone projects and also by postponement or reduction in the elements of others.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) pointed out that the expansion proposed by the Director, though representing 15.7 per cent of all funds, was, in reality, 33 per cent of the PASO regular, which was the increase under consideration. This therefore meant a proportional increase in quotas from Member Governments. He emphasized also that while no organization can avoid increasing its budget, at least to the degree that the purchasing power of money decreases, it is not wise to propose large increases. In his opinion, the increase in the PASO budget from some \$200,000 to the present \$3,000,000 that the Director has achieved should be a source of pride to him. However, the Organization has developed to such a point that it would be advisable to limit annual increases to more modest amounts.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) recalled that the working party on the budget at the X Meeting of the Directing Council suggested the desirability of proposing reductions in the budgets.

He pointed out that no doubt many of the representatives on the Committee have received instructions from their governments not to vote in favor of an increase or, at the most, to vote for an increase of 5 of 10 percent over the 1958 budget.

Dr. Principe (Venezuela) called attention to the fact that his country found itself faced with a debt of more than five billion bolivars when the régime that had until recently been power was replaced. For that reason, he had instructions not to vote for large increases in the budget, although Venezuela always had been, and is, willing to collaborate fully with the Organization.

Dr. Doria Medina (Bolivia) stated that he also had similar instructions and added that if approval were given to an increase that would mean some countries would be in arrears with their quotas, such an increase would be fictitious. He also informed the Committee that the budget of Bolivia cannot, by law, be increased while the present Plan for Monetary Stabilization is in force.

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) stated that, although reference had been made to proposing reductions in the 1959 budget during the discussions of the budget working party, its report stated only that, as a general proposal, it was felt advisable to suggest to the Directing Council that if it should be necessary to reduce the budget total, it would be advisable to consider the whole of the activities to be developed, and not certain of them in particular. He pointed out that the provisional draft of the proposed budget presented by the Director was prepared on the basis of requests for programs by the governments, the total of which exceeds by \$1,311,000 the funds that are foreseeable by the Director. He said, in conclusion, that

the percentage of increase, that is, 15.7 per cent, was calculated on the basis of the budget as a whole, independently of the source of the funds.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) reminded the Committee that for several years, at his suggestion, the provisional draft of the proposed budget has been presented a year in advance, so that the governing bodies might study it and make their comments. With respect to the budgetary increases, he said that for years the PASO budget remained practically stationary, for when the WHO budget amounted to \$5,000,000, the PASO budget ceiling was \$1,700,000. During that same period, the OAS budget amounted to \$2,000,000. At the present time, the budgets being prepared by these organizations for 1959 are \$14,300,000 for the WHO, and \$5,800,000 for the OAS. The considerable increase of the latter is due to the fact that it includes programs that were recommended by the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives. This Committee, while asserting the importance of public health programs, recommended that funds for these programs come through the budgetary processes of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. The only flexible funds in the PASO budget are those of its own regular budget, and these are the only ones in the determination of whose total the Pan American Sanitary Organization plays a direct part. The Technical Assistance funds are really more at the disposal of the governments than of the technical organizations. The budget under discussion was prepared after considering the interests and requests of all the Member Governments.

The Chairman asked the Committee whether, before proceeding to reduce the ceiling figure of the budget, it thought it advisable to examine it project by project, inasmuch as the budget documents presented by the Director and the report of the working party established at the X Meeting of the Directing Council provided an adequate solid basis for such an examination. Moreover, he added, the procedure that he was suggesting to the Committee would enable it to study the various ceilings in relation to the 1959 budget.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) repeated his previous statements and moved that the Committee recommend to the Director that he prepare another draft of the proposed budget within a certain ceiling, to be studied by the Committee at a subsequent session. Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) and Dr. Doria Medina (Bolivia) seconded the motion, and the latter suggested that the authorized increase be 10 per cent over the 1958 budget.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) said that in private conversations during the X Meeting of the Directing Council several representatives had suggested to him the amounts of \$3,500,000, \$3,600,000, and \$3,800,000 as possible ceilings for the 1959 budget. He stressed the fact that a budget without an increase or with only an insignificant increase is, in fact, a budget that leads to a reduction in activities, for the normal increases in costs must always be taken into account. He believed that it would be advisable for the Committee to review the proposed programs and indicate those that it believed should be reduced, so that the Director would know what criterion the Committee

felt should be followed in preparing the new proposed budget. The basis for the preparation of the present proposed budget was the programs requested by the governments, after consultation between the government representatives and the zone representatives of the Bureau, and after a meeting of the latter with the technical staff at headquarters.

The Chairman called for a vote on the Cuban Representative's motion that the Director be requested to prepare a new proposed program and budget of PASO for 1959, reducing the ceiling to the level to be indicated by the Executive Committee, and to present that proposed budget at a subsequent session of the present meeting of the Committee.

It was so agreed, unanimously.

The Chairman then put to a vote the proposal of the Representative of Bolivia that the Director be requested to prepare a new PASO proposed program and budget for 1959, within the limit of a 10 per cent increase over the PASO budget for 1958.

It was so agreed, by a vote of 3 to 1, with 2 abstentions.

B. Preliminary Study on the Reduction in the Budget

At the beginning of the third plenary session, Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) reported that, as a result of the decision adopted by the Committee at its previous session, on the budget ceiling, the senior officers of the Bureau had made a preliminary revision for

the purpose of adjusting it to the ceiling proposed, which revision he was going to explain so that the Committee might make any comments thereon they thought pertinent. He pointed out that, through very sharp cuts, reductions had been made in the provisions under Parts I and II, lowering the amounts below those for 1958, so that the total of the increase indicated by the Executive Committee would be assigned to Part III (Field and Other Programs). In this connection, he listed the projects that would be eliminated or reduced, and he pointed out that this meant an almost total elimination of fellowships on public health administration.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) wished to congratulate the Bureau for the speed with which the revision in the budget had been made, but expressed the opinion that the fellowships should be eliminated only as a last resort, since the governing bodies of the Organization had always given them a high priority.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) made it clear that the criterion followed in making the revision was to continue projects already started or those on which agreements had been signed or were about to be signed with the governments. However, with a ceiling of \$3,300,000, it would be impossible to comply with all the requests received and, if fellowships were to be left in the budget, it would be necessary to eliminate more projects.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) insisted that the Committee recommend to the Director that in the revision the fellowships be kept and that some of them be eliminated only as a last resort.

It was so agreed.

C. Revision of the Budget Estimates in Document CE34/9

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) presented Document CE34/9, Rev. 1, at the sixth plenary session, held under the chairmanship of Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua). Dr. Wegman explained that the document had been prepared pursuant to the instructions given the Director at the second session, to reduce the budget ceiling to \$3,300,000. As a first step, the Director had carefully reviewed the increases originally proposed in Parts I and II of the budget. By rigid reduction to minimum requirements, the totals in these parts were curtailed to figures even below the 1958 level. As a result, there is available for Part III, Field and Other Programs, the entire increment allowed by the Executive Committee. In the revised program are included 50 projects of a continuing nature and 11 new projects selected as being of the highest priority. In conformity with the Executive Committee's instructions, the largest possible sum has been given to fellowships. It is evident that a good many fellowships had to be deleted in order to cut the budget presented in Document CE34/9 by \$700,000, but the sum still in the budget for fellowships is in proportion to the reduced amounts for other program activities, in which it was necessary to eliminate 59 projects. The document presents, under five separate columns, the estimates given in Official Document No. 21, those in Document CE34/9, the revised estimate in Document CE34/9, Rev. 1, the increase or decrease from CE34/9, and the explanation of the changes made.

Mr. Olivero (Guatemala) stated that it was incumbent on the Executive Committee not to "approve" but rather to "prepare" the budget.



For its study on the budget, it could find sufficient basis in Official Document No. 21, the report of the working party appointed by the X Meeting of the Directing Council, and Document CE34/9. With these documents, the best procedure, as he had explained at the beginning of the discussion on the budget, would have been to examine the projects in the light of the countries' requirements. He pointed out that the Executive Committee's responsibility is not limited to the seven countries represented on this body; it extends to all Member Countries of the Organization. Therefore, before a ceiling figure was set, it would have been preferable to know in detail what national interests might have been overlooked. With respect to this point, it should be borne in mind that for 1959 no significant increase is planned in the WHO budget and a small decrease is expected in that of TA/WHO. This fact would suggest that the Executive Committee should consider the advisability of accepting an increase in the PASO budget in order to compensate for the lack of increases in other sources of funds. It is the Conference, however, that will definitely decide the amounts to be set.

Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua) pointed out that, at a recent meeting of Central American ministers of public health, requests for additional programs had been made to PASB and if the PASO budget were reduced it would be impossible to meet those requests.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) stated that Document CE34/9, Rev. 1, complied with the instructions given the Director of PASB to reduce the budget ceiling to \$3,300,000. Document CE34/9, presented at the second session,

had proposed an increase of 33 per cent over the 1958 budget, a percentage that was not in conformity with the criterion expressed by the budget working party of the X Meeting of the Directing Council. That working party considered the figure of \$4,000,000 to be too high and suggested a reduction of some \$900,000, although no statement to that effect is contained in the working party's report. He recalled that at the third session of the present meeting it had been indicated that, in the revision of the budget, all possible cuts in fellowships should be avoided and that any reductions in those items would be acceptable only if they were absolutely necessary.

Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) reported that in the budget working party of the X Meeting of the Directing Council mention had been made of the need for reducing the amount of the provisional draft budget for 1959, but he said he did not recall any mention of the figure of \$900,000, although some representatives had suggested ceilings of \$3,600,000 and \$3,800,000. He stated that the working party's report contained no specific instructions to reduce the budget by a given amount, but rather indicated that if it were necessary to reduce the budget total it would be advisable to consider the whole of the activities to be developed, and not certain of them in particular. He assured the Committee that the Bureau had not for a moment lost sight of the contents of the working party's report or the suggested reduction, but that the changes in the health situation in the Americas and the requests received from the governments had led to the conviction that a budget of \$4,000,000 should be presented. In fact, that budget did not cover all the requests

of the governments; if it had, it would have amounted to more than \$5,000,000. In the present revision, every effort had been made to reduce fellowships as little as possible. In certain cases, however, a cut in some fellowships afforded the only solution to a very difficult problem.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) pointed out that the report of the budget working party of the X Meeting of the Directing Council (Document CD10/61, Rev. 1) had been drawn up by the rapporteur of that group and that the secretariat had taken no part in the preparation of the document. He then read certain paragraphs of the report in which it was stated, with reference to the \$1,000,000 increase over the 1958 budget, that "if it should be necessary to reduce the budget total," the program budget should be taken as a whole, "reducing items where deemed necessary," for which purpose it would be "essential to consult with the national authorities." At that meeting of the Directing Council the Representative of Venezuela, Dr. Orellana, expressed his concern over the proposed increase but at the same time his opinion, as recorded in Document CD10/67, was: "It is logical for the growth of institutions to be vitally linked to the availability of budgetary funds. Therefore, when the magnitude of the needs that are presented to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in the form of requests from the various countries is considered and the importance of the projects is taken into account, any increase in the Organization's budgets would be considered justified. Nevertheless, even though the representatives of the Member Countries on the Directing Council want to increase the activities of the Pan American Sanitary Organization to the

utmost, they must reconcile their position as health experts with the financial possibilities of their respective countries." At the same meeting of the Directing Council, the Representative of the United States, Dr. Osborne, stated the belief that "the 34th Meeting of the Executive Committee and the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference should be presented with a draft that would provide for an increase of smaller proportions than the \$1,000,000 over 1958. The Directing Council, by a vote of 18 to 0, with 1 abstention, resolved: "To take note of the provisional draft of the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1959, and to transmit it to the Executive Committee, making special reference to the content of the report of the working party which examined that document." Thus, no specific reduction was indicated.

Dr. Soper went on to say that he had never felt the proposed increase to be out of proportion. Natural growth is something that begins slowly and eventually reaches an accelerated rate. In this way, the budget of PASO, rose from \$1,700,000 in 1949 to \$2,400,000 in 1954, but in recent years the countries have learned to derive much greater advantage from collaboration with international organizations. This can be seen, for example, from the series of recommendations adopted by the Third Meeting of Ministers of Public Health of Central America and Panama, which suggested measures for jointly solving common problems, and in each case requested the PASB to make studies or collaborate in carrying out such measures, something that can never be done without incurring some expense. He stressed the fact that in the proposed budget of \$4,000,000, provision was made for a certain number of fellowships, but that it was impossible to retain all of these in a budget reduced to \$3,300,000.

The Chairman announced that a copy of the working party report under discussion would be distributed to the members of the Committee.

Dr. Díaz Collier (Mexico) said that, as he recalled, the working party had categorically refused to accept the figure of \$4,000,000 for the provisional draft budget for 1959. He had proposed a figure of \$3,600,000 and other representatives had suggested \$3,800,000 and \$3,200,000. The Directing Council had approved the working party's recommendations, yet a proposed budget of \$4,000,000 was presented to the present meeting. He declared that the Director was within his rights in attempting to obtain the largest possible budget to carry out the greatest number of projects. He said that, although the estimates contained in Document CE34/9, Rev. 1, represent an increase of 10 per cent over the 1958 budget, he thought that there should be an additional 8 per cent increase, which is equivalent to the annual decrease in purchasing power. He proposed that discussion on this topic be continued at the seventh session, so as to allow time for study of the documents referred to by the Director.

Mr. Olivero (Guatemala) was in favor of continuing the discussion without postponement.

Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela) and Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) thought that it would be preferable to continue the discussion at the seventh session.

It was so agreed.

When discussion on this topic was resumed at the seventh session, Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) stated that when the report of the budget working party was studied at the X Meeting of the Directing Council, the rapporteur had pointed out that the working party believed the reduction in the budget should be made proportionately, to accord with the stage of development of the programs. Dr. Díaz Coller was of the opinion that the Director had presented the reductions requested by the Executive Committee, but that in the four months between now and the Conference in Puerto Rico it would be advisable to re-examine the new program in the sense of achieving a better balance among projects. He also repeated the suggestion that the Director have additional draft budgets prepared with an increase of approximately 8 per cent over the ceiling set, to compensate for the decrease in purchasing power, in case any delegation were to propose such an increase at the Conference. For the moment, the Committee should approve the reductions given in the document under discussion.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) and Dr. Estrella Ruiz (Peru) seconded the motion that Document CE34/9, Rev. 1, be approved. The latter, however, expressed concern over the fact that all the programs for Peru had been eliminated and requested that this point be kept in mind if any revision were made.

The Chairman suggested that a study be made of the various reductions. This would enable the Committee to appraise the effects of these reductions on the programs in the different countries, and to decide whether it would be necessary for the Director to take to the Conference an increased budget, as a possible alternative.

Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua) believed that, as the Executive Committee represents all the Member Governments, it should study carefully the problem of reductions as a whole. He pointed out that the Committee ought to prepare the most satisfactory budget possible, without a ceiling, within reasonable limits. The Central American countries and Panama have requested program increases from the PASB. He had been given to understand, moreover, that the United States would be willing to accept a budget increase. He was opposed to any reduction in fellowships, saying in this connection that the Ministry of Health and the National Health Department were being reorganized and that 26 technical posts were provided for in the reorganization. These posts could be filled only if there were fellowships available for the training of the necessary personnel.

Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela) pointed out that the Conference will be the one to set the definitive budget and therefore the countries will be able to present their points of view on this matter there. He thought it even within the realm of possibility that the Conference would approve a budget of \$4,000,000.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) mentioned certain aspects that should be taken into account in studying the budget. He recalled that the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives had recommended, at its meeting in January and April 1957, that public health activities in the Americas be intensified, but in estimating the cost of carrying out the recommendations, only a small amount was included, for the services of a consultant on health aspects of nuclear energy. The Organization of

American States is now broadening its fellowship program, in compliance with the Committee's recommendations, but without coordinating the awards through the respective ministries. He pointed out that several days ago, the Secretary General of the OAS held a series of meetings with the directors of the inter-American specialized organizations, but that he had not suggested there any financing of the PASB program with OAS funds.

As for the discussion on the budget, Dr. Soper pointed out that he had complied with the Committee's instructions to prepare a \$3,300,000 budget but he had never understood that this was the ceiling for the budget to be presented to the Conference. It was now up to the Committee to study it in detail and request any necessary clarification. He went on to say that the most difficult aspect of an international organization is financing. He recalled that the Bureau's income in 1947 was \$115,000 and that the Director had been authorized to seek voluntary contributions from the different governments. He then enumerated those received since then from the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, and Venezuela. Dr. Soper added that he was not convinced by the argument that PASO activities should be reduced because international organizations represented such an expense to the countries. There are no activities that so vitally affect the future of the Americas as those carried out in the field of health. He concluded by stating that the Bureau had to follow the instructions of the Executive Committee and would do so, but as Director he could not assume responsibility for any reductions unless they had first been confirmed by the Committee.



The Chairman, speaking as representative of Guatemala, requested information on the effects the reductions would have on certain services and projects, and raised several concrete points. Dr. Wegman (Secretary General, PASB) replied that the two posts eliminated from the Conference Services had been provided in order to improve the services rendered at meetings and seminars; the two posts eliminated from the headquarters Communicable Diseases Branch were those of a tuberculosis consultant and a new statistician. As for fellowships, the total reduction by eliminating those included in the projects, in public health administration, and in AMRO-35, amounted to approximately \$286,000. The reduction in public health administration fellowships alone represented about \$130,000. He also pointed out that the reduction effected in the Haiti-19 project (Medical Education) meant that it would not be implemented for another year. The project Brazil-34 (Seminar on Diarrheal Diseases) had been prepared because of the success of the previous seminars held in Chile and Mexico and because of the valuable work done and experience obtained in this field by the Brazilian Government and the Public Health Service in the Amazon Valley. Moreover, the reduction in the AMRO-108 project (Sanitation of Travel Centers) would mean that consultant services could be provided to a lesser degree by the Bureau's sanitary engineers. As for AMRO-165 (Nutrition Advisory Services, Interzone), the reduction includes the elimination of a post of nutrition educator and these services could be made available to only one zone. Finally, the reduction in the item for special publications would make it impossible to expand this service in 1959 as the governing bodies had requested at previous meetings.

Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua) pointed out that a Nutrition School, attached to INCAP, is to be created this year in Guatemala. Since many fellows are to be sent to the School from his and other countries in the Americas, it would be very regrettable if there were a reduction in the amounts set aside for nutrition advisory services, which are such an important activity just now.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) stated that when fruitful work is being done in a specific international field, it becomes necessary to increase expenses to strengthen and expand that work. He pointed out that the nutrition problem in the Americas is mentioned in the report of the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives, which does not, however, specify the organization that should assume this responsibility. In this respect, UNICEF has initiated a program for the improvement of children's diets, together with a nutrition education program to be carried out in the schools in collaboration with the ministries of education. The Bureau believes, as does INCAP, that this educational program should be directed by the nutrition sections of the ministers of health. Moreover, the Bureau should not be in the position of having to reduce the expanded program of activities in this field just when a nutrition school is being created in Central America. Dr. Soper referred also to the increase in the Bureau's activities during the last few years in different countries. He cited the case of Argentina, where there is increasing interest in obtaining greater collaboration from the Bureau, and that of Paraguay, where the public health budget has been increased fivefold within a few years, which presupposes a greater demand for Bureau's services. For

these reasons, he added, the PASO budget should be increased, not by any hard-and-fast percentage, but by the amount that will make it possible to collaborate with countries.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) pointed out that the same difficulties always arise in the matter of the budget. The Director presents a proposed budget based on technical considerations, but the Committee must take into account the financial capacity of the governments. That is why the Committee proposed a reduction that, while not a ceiling, serves as such for the technical activities. To prevent these difficulties, it might be advisable to adopt the system followed by the WHO in this respect, whereby the Director-General presents his proposed budget and the Executive Board, in turn, prepares its proposed budget, and the Assembly makes the final decision. Dr. Hurtado then proposed that Document CE34/9, Rev. 1, be approved and the recommendation be made that the Conference study the possibility of increasing the budget contained therein, in a proportion that would compensate for any decrease in purchasing power, as had been suggested by several representatives. He thought, too, the Committee should recommend that the Conference consider the advisability of providing authorization so that in the future the Director would present a proposed program and budget and the Executive Committee would submit its own as well. The necessary amendments for the purpose would of course be made in the PASO Constitution and the PASB Financial Regulations.

At the eighth session, the Chairman said that at the previous session he had proposed discussing Document CE34/9, Rev. 1, not only to

learn why projects were or were not included and what changes were made in the preliminary draft budget, but to establish a criterion on what was best for the Organization. From the replies to his queries, he had come to realize that it was necessary for the Committee to present to the Conference a budget with a higher ceiling than that given in Document CE34/9, Rev. 1. Although, after this had been prepared, the Committee showed a willingness to add a sufficient amount to compensate for a decrease in purchasing power, it would be better for this increase to be made to meet the needs of projects and fellowships that had to be eliminated. He estimated that a \$3,600,000 budget would give at least a margin for considering these needs.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) expressed the opinion that the Chairman's suggestion would be tantamount to revising the ceiling agreed upon for the preliminary draft budget and said that if the Committee was not in agreement with the deletions suggested by the Director, they could substitute others. They could not, however, raise the ceiling of the proposed budget unless the Committee were to reverse its previous decision. He believed that it might be advisable to discuss the proposal made at the previous session by the Representative of Mexico, and the two proposals he had made himself.

The Chairman pointed out that there were two fundamental problems up for discussion: the question of financing the budget, and in order to settle that problem the budget ceiling would have to be reduced to a minimum; and the country requirements, which would demand an increase in

that ceiling. When he proposed the figure of \$3,600,000 as a budget ceiling, he was seeking a balance between the two extremes while taking those two factors into account. The Chairman therefore proposed that the Committee recommend to the Conference a budget of \$3,600,000, since the Conference, acting under its constitutional powers, would have the opportunity to reduce it if it saw fit to do so.

Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela) suggested that another point be added to the proposal made by the Representatives of Mexico and Cuba, whereby Official Document No. 21 would be forwarded to the Conference for its information, so that it might have background material on the discussion.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) saw no objection to accepting the additional recommendation. Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) was of the opinion that if Official Document No. 21 were transmitted to the Conference, it would nullify the decision of the Executive Committee. The recommendation of a proposed budget of \$3,300,000 and transmittal of Official Document No. 21 would mean giving the Conference a choice, and the Executive Committee's function is to "recommend." He stated, however, that while he would not oppose the transmittal of the document, he would not vote in favor of this point. Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela) insisted that the Conference had the right to know the background material on which the discussions on the proposed budget had been based, and that transmitting the documents to the Conference would not mean giving a choice, but would supply information. Dr. Sánchez Vigil (Nicaragua) agreed that the Committee should transmit to the Conference the documents on which the discussions had been based.

Dr. Doria Medina (Bolivia) seconded the motion of the Representative of Mexico recommending to the Conference an increase in the budget to compensate for the decrease in the purchasing power of money.

The Chairman put to a vote the motion that the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1959 (Document CE34/9, Rev. 1) in the amount of \$3,300,000, be presented to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference.

It was so agreed by a vote of 5 to 2.

The Chairman then put to a vote the proposal that the Executive Committee recommend to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference that it study the possibility of increasing the budget in a proportion that would compensate for the decrease in the purchasing power of money.

It was so agreed, unanimously.

The proposal that Official Document No. 21 be presented to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference, for information purposes, was put to a vote.

It was so agreed by a vote of 6 to 0, with 1 abstention.

The following resolution, based on the three motions carried, was then approved:

RESOLUTION XVI

CE34 R16

The Executive Committee,

Having studied the provisional draft of the proposed program and budget for 1959 contained in Official Document No. 21 and Document CE34/9, prepared by the Director;

Having examined in detail the modifications to the preliminary draft of the proposed program and budget included in Document CE34/9, Rev. 1, prepared by the Director in compliance with the instructions of the Executive Committee; and

Considering the provisions of Article 12-C of the Constitution,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Director that he submit to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1959 (Document CE34/9, Rev. 1), in the amount of \$3,300,000 as prepared by the Executive Committee in collaboration with the Director.

2. To recommend that the Conference study the possibility of increasing the budget in a proportion that will compensate for the decrease in the purchasing power of money.

3. To present Official Document No. 21 to the Conference for information purposes.

Dr. Soper (Director, PASB) explained that Official Document No. 21 was presented to the Directing Council in 1957 and that the Council instructed him to consult the governments through the zone representatives on this subject. After these consultations and as a result thereof, Document CE34/9 was presented to this meeting of the Committee. Document CE34/9, Rev. 1, is a revision of that document which the Committee has agreed to recommend to the Conference as the proposed budget. Therefore, it would appear that Document CE34/9 should accompany Official Document No. 21 when it is transmitted to the Conference.

Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) stated that the matter had just been voted upon and that that decision would have to stand. Dr. Díaz Coller (Mexico) agreed with the Representative of Cuba.

16. Proposed Amendment to Article 12-C of the Constitution

At the eighth session, Dr. Hurtado (Cuba) stated that under the present arrangement, it is the function of the Executive Committee to prepare the proposed budget, with the cooperation of the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. It is obvious, however, that the Director should also be empowered to present the proposed program and budget that he believes to be most appropriate in each instance. The Representative of Cuba therefore proposed that an amendment to Article 12-C of the Constitution be recommended to the Conference. The amendment would grant to the Director the same rights that Article 55 of the WHO Constitution gives to the Director-General of the WHO.

Dr. Estrella Ruiz (Peru) agreed with the Representative of Cuba, and the Committee unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION XVII

CE34 R17

The Executive Committee,

Considering that Article 12-C of the Constitution provides that one of the functions of the Executive Committee shall be to prepare a proposed program and budget with the cooperation of the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; and

Considering that the procedure set forth in Article 12-C limits the function of the Director, who should have authority to present the proposed program and budget that he deems most appropriate in each instance, as is the method outlined in Article 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization,



RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference that it amend Article 12-C of the Constitution to read as follows:

Article 12-C. To consider and submit to the Conference or to the Council the proposed program and budget prepared by the Director, with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

2. To make the corresponding change in the Financial Regulations of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, if the foregoing recommendation is approved.

17. Adjournment of the Meeting

In bringing the deliberations of the Executive Committee to a close, Dr. Príncipe (Venezuela) stated that he felt it his duty to pay tribute once again to the outstanding work of Dr. Fred L. Soper as Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. His accomplishments in the field of health has won for him affection, respect, and admiration. Dr. Príncipe then extended, on behalf of his Government, a cordial greeting to all the American countries and expressed hopes for continental solidarity and for the improvement of health conditions in the Hemisphere.

Dr. Doria Medina (Bolivia) proposed that a tribute be paid to the nation of Cuba, in the person of its Representative on the Committee, on the occasion of the anniversary of its independence.

The Chairman expressed appreciation, on behalf of the members of the Committee and on his own behalf, for the greetings extended to the American countries and reiterated the tribute of the Representative of Bolivia, formally conveying it to the Representative of Cuba in the name of the Committee. He also thanked the members of the Committee for the assistance they had given him in conducting the discussions. He made special reference to the work of the Secretariat, particularly the interpretation and reports services, and proposed that the Executive Committee express its appreciation to the Department of State of the United States for the facilities made available for this meeting, and to the Director and officers of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for their assistance to the Committee during its deliberations.

It was so agreed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Chairman of the Committee and the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Secretary ex officio, sign the present Final Report in the English and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

DONE at Washington, D.C., United States of America, this twentieth day of May 1958. The Secretary shall deposit the original texts in the archives of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and shall send copies thereof to the Member Governments.

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Chairman of the Executive Committee  
Representative of Guatemala

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Secretary ex officio of the  
Executive Committee