

executive committee of
the directing council

PAN AMERICAN
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



working party of
the regional committee

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



40th Meeting
Washington, D. C.
April 1960

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29 April 1960

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The documents of the meeting are included in consecutive numerical order under the corresponding index tab, as listed in the Agenda (Document CE40/1, Rev. 1) appearing under tab No. 1. The List of Participants (Document CE40/0, Rev. 1) is included under tab No. 13.

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FINAL REPORT

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Bichat Rodrigues (Brazil), with Dr. Luis Patiño-Camargo (Colombia) serving as Vice-Chairman, the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pan American Health Organization was held at Washington, D.C., in the International Conference Suite of the Department of State of the United States, from 25 to 29 April 1960, 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:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dr. Bichat A. Rodrigues | BRAZIL |
| Dr. Luis Patiño-Camargo | COLOMBIA |
| Dr. Alberto Aguilar Rivas | EL SALVADOR |
| Dr. Carlos A. Javier | HONDURAS |
| Dr. Arturo Zelaya | |
| Dr. Miguel E. Bustamante | MEXICO |
| Dr. Arthur S. Osborne | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Dr. Arthur Clayton Curtis | |
| Mr. Charles W. Thomas | |
| Mr. Laurence R. Wyatt | |
| Dr. Daniel Orellana | VENEZUELA |

Member and Secretary ex officio
of the Committee:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Dr. Abraham Horwitz, Director | PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|

Observers:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dr. Raúl Vera Lamperein | CHILE |
| Dr. Rafael O. Pedraza Rodríguez | CUBA |
| Dr. Oscar Mateo de Acosta Fernández | |
| Mr. Jean Le Cannelier | FRANCE |
| Dr. Guillermo Sáenz de Tejada | GUATEMALA |
| Mr. Frans Joseph van Agt | KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS |

Organization of American States:

Mr. O. H. Salzman, Jr.
Mrs. Bernice Randall

Advisers to the Director of the
Pan American Sanitary Bureau:

Dr. Carlos Luis González, Assistant Director
Dr. Myron E. Wegman, Secretary General
Mr. Donald F. Simpson, Chief,
Division of Administration
Dr. Oswaldo J. da Silva, Chief,
Malaria Eradication

Chief, Secretariat Services:

Mr. Guillermo A. Suro

AGENDA

The agenda appearing in Document CE40/1, Rev. 1, was approved at the first plenary session, held 25 April 1960.

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, and was entrusted with the preparation of the Final Report.

TOPICS DISCUSSED AND RESOLUTIONS APPROVED

During the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the following topics were discussed:

1. Report on Buildings and Installations for Headquarters

In presenting Document CE40/5 on this topic at the first session, Dr. Horwitz (Director, PASB) pointed out that it consists of two parts: (1) a progress report on the future permanent headquarters building for the Organization; and (2) a report on current matters relating to headquarters accommodations. He recalled that at the XI Meeting of the Directing Council in September last, mention was made of the generous offer of the Government of the United States to donate a site for the construction of PAHO headquarters and that draft legislation relating to it had been presented. The legislation was successively approved by the Senate of the United States on 19 August 1959 and by the House of Representatives on 21 March 1960. The law authorizes the appropriation, chargeable to the Treasury, of such sums as may be necessary for the purchase of land located in the northwest section of the District of Columbia, known as square 59, bounded on the north and south by Virginia Avenue and E Street, and on the east and west by Twenty-second and

Twenty-third Streets, to be used as a site for the PAHO headquarters, subject to the condition that the site development plan be coordinated with the National Capital Planning Commission.

Dr. Horwitz said that this first step had been taken; the next step will be the appropriation of funds by Congress for the purchase of the site. The Executive Committee, therefore, should now study the pertinent measures related to the construction of the building. He pointed out that the most important and immediate steps were the methods to be employed in selecting architects, engineers, and contractors; estimating space requirements; determining facilities to be included; estimating costs; and determining financing methods. He stated that the executive offices of the Bureau should not be directly responsible for these negotiations but should collaborate permanently with the Executive Committee or, if so decided, with the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations, which has so efficiently carried out its functions. In referring to the financing of the building, he pointed out that it would be advisable to explore various possibilities, such as obtaining long-term loans from either banks or from private or governmental foundations, which could be supplemented by contributions from individuals, institutions, or governments, for both the construction as such and for the different installations required. Finally, Dr. Horwitz stated that Document CE40/5 contained a draft resolution which was now submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Dr. Osborne (United States) expressed his satisfaction over the fact that the first step had been taken toward obtaining the site for the

PAHO headquarters and added that steps were at present being taken to obtain legislation for the appropriation of funds toward the purchase of the site, which he hoped would be approved in the near future.

Dr. Bustamante (Mexico), Dr. Orellana (Venezuela), and Dr. Patiño-Camargo (Colombia) expressed their appreciation to the Government of the United States. Dr. Bustamante added that careful consideration should be given to the manner in which the Bureau's future activities were to be oriented, that is, what proportion of services are to be rendered by headquarters and by the zone offices in order to determine the needs for the new building, and an effort should be made to ensure that the construction will not be overly expensive. As for the powers that the Executive Committee can delegate to the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations, he pointed out that, in his opinion, they should be very limited. He also was in favor, as suggested in the document under discussion, of having the selection of the architect to design the building made through international competition. Finally, he stated that the Committee should discuss in detail paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution contained in Document CE40/5.

Dr. Orellana (Venezuela) also agreed that the delegation of functions to the Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations should be limited, but added that it was necessary to act quickly in the negotiations related to the construction of the building. For that reason he proposed that the Subcommittee be authorized to submit detailed proposals on the different

aspects of the construction to the Executive Committee meeting that will take place during the XII Meeting of the Directing Council, so that the Committee may study and submit them, in turn, to that meeting of the Council. Dr. Patiño-Camargo (Colombia) also agreed with the need to speed up the Subcommittee's negotiations as much as possible in connection with the construction of the building, and seconded the proposal of the representative of Venezuela.

Dr. Horwitz (Director, PASB) pointed out that at present the headquarters in Washington has some 230 staff members. He stressed the fact that public health is an essentially dynamic activity, that there are some facets that have not as yet been covered by PASB, and that new functions are coming into the picture, all of which should be taken into account, since the building should be planned to serve for a long period. He said that it is no exaggeration to estimate the need for space to house 350 technical and auxiliary staff members, which would require some 150,000 square feet (14,000 square meters) of space. On the basis of these estimates and current prices, it is estimated that the cost of construction would amount to some \$4,000,000. Of this sum, the Bureau has available approximately \$1,000,000, including the value of the sale of the two buildings located on New Hampshire Avenue, and the amount accumulated in the Building Reserve Fund. As for architectural plans, he pointed out that the same procedure should be followed as that adopted by WHO, that is, to request the collaboration of a small group of internationally known architects to establish a list of Pan American experts in the field of architecture who would be invited to participate on a competitive basis.

Naturally, the final approval of the architectural plan would be given by the Directing Council. Dr. Horwitz concluded by pointing out the need to advance the negotiations since, in view of the Bureau's present situation, it might be necessary to rent additional space to house new professional staff members required for its services.

Before concluding the discussion on this matter, the Chairman joined in the statements of appreciation to the Government of the United States for the donation of the site, evaluated at some \$875,000, which once again emphasizes the interest of that Government in the Organization.

The Committee then unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION I CE40.R1

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the Director's report on the present status of a site for a headquarters building, in which he reported the enactment of United States Public Law 86-395; and

Having reviewed the Director's proposal for implementing a building program which will avoid unnecessary delays,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its deep appreciation to the Government of the United States for the action it has taken with respect to the donation of a site for the construction of the headquarters building of the Pan American Health Organization.
2. To recommend that the Directing Council authorize the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to accept title to the land to be donated by the Government of the United States, on behalf of the Pan American Health Organization.
3. To authorize the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations to submit to the meeting of the Executive Committee to be held immediately prior to the XII Meeting of the Directing Council detailed proposals regarding: (1) methods of selecting architects, engineers, and contractors; (2) estimated space requirements; (3) facilities

to be included in the building; (4) estimated cost; and (5) methods of financing, as outlined in Document CE40/5. The proposals approved by the Executive Committee will be submitted to the Directing Council for consideration at its XII Meeting.

4. To request the Directing Council to delegate to the Executive Committee full powers to act on behalf of the Pan American Health Organization regarding the construction of the headquarters building and, at the same time, authorize the Executive Committee to redelegate these powers to the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations. The latter will keep the Executive Committee constantly informed on the development of its activities.

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB), presenting the second part of Document CE40/5, pointed out that on the night of 5 November 1959 a fire broke out on the second floor of the main headquarters building located at 1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. The fire was caused by a short circuit in an extension cord. Because the wall panels were made of very oily wood, they produced considerable smoke which damaged the paint on all the floors of the building. The Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations met on 8 December to discuss with and advise the Director regarding the necessary repairs. It was agreed that renovation of the building would be limited to the minimum necessary and that expensive paneled walls would be dispensed with in favor of less expensive, yet durable, construction. The insurance company paid \$64,544.55 as indemnity for damages suffered. Since the cost of painting, repair work, and equipment purchases totalled approximately \$22,050, there is still a balance of approximately \$42,495, which the Permanent Subcommittee suggests be deposited in the Building Reserve Fund.

The Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION II

CE40.R2

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the report of the Director on buildings and installations for headquarters, presented in Document CE40/5; and

Having considered the suggestions of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations that the balance remaining from the insurance settlement following the recent fire in the headquarters building be appropriated by the Directing Council to the Pan American Health Organization Building Reserve Fund,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the report of the Director on buildings and installations.

2. To recommend to the Directing Council that any balance remaining from the afore-mentioned insurance settlement be transferred to the Building Reserve Fund.

2. Emergency Revolving Fund

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) presented Document CE40/6 at the second session, pointing out that the amounts advanced by the Bureau from the Emergency Revolving Fund during calendar year 1959 had been reimbursed by the governments which had submitted emergency requests and therefore, at the end of February, the authorized total of the Fund was complete, in cash, in the bank account. He added that recently emergency supplies were purchased and shipped to the Ministry of Public Health of Mexico and to the Ministry of Public Health of Cuba, at an estimated value of \$2,190.00 and \$11,636.00, respectively, so that the balance available for new purchases was therefore reduced to \$36,174.00 as of now.

The Executive Committee unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION III

CE40.R3

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the report of the Director on the Emergency Revolving Fund (Document CE40/6), in which an account is given of the activities in connection with the Fund,

RESOLVES:

To take note of the report presented by the Director on the Emergency Revolving Fund.

3. Progress Report of the Subcommittee on Basic Documents of the Pan American Health Organization

Dr. González (Assistant Director, PASB) submitted Document CE40/10 at the second session and reported that, in compliance with the decision of the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference, the Executive Committee, at its 36th Meeting, resolved to designate the representatives of Brazil, Mexico, and the United States as members of a Subcommittee to study the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure of the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference in order to improve the clarity and the equivalence of meaning between the English and Spanish texts of these basic documents, and to the end that these texts will be more adequate for their own objectives. He stated that the Subcommittee was established in April 1959 and, through March 1960, had held fourteen meetings and at the time the report was being prepared was meeting almost daily. He stated that the Subcommittee had completed a detailed study of the texts of each article of the Constitution and of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, the Directing Council, and the Executive Committee; that a complete preliminary revised text had been distributed to each member of the Subcommittee; and that they would again meet during the first week of May 1960 to study it together. He indicated that arrangements will also be made for the translation of the basic documents into French and Portuguese in compliance with Resolution XXIX of the XI Meeting of the Directing Council, and it is expected that they will be able to present a report on their work at the next meeting of the Committee in order that it may be submitted to the Member Governments for consideration and presented subsequently to the Directing Council for approval.

Dr. Orellana (Venezuela) expressed the wish that the work be concluded as soon as possible in order to have the texts available in the four languages after approval of their definitive version. He therefore believed that the resolution that is approved, besides taking note of the work accomplished, should express thanks to the members of the Subcommittee for their efforts and cooperation, and invite them to complete their task at the earliest possible moment.

The representative of Honduras seconded this statement. Thereupon the Committee unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION IV

CE40.R4

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the report of the Subcommittee on Basic Documents, submitted by its chairman; and

Bearing in mind that the Subcommittee has held many meetings in order to study the text of the articles of the Constitution and of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, the Directing Council, and the Executive Committee with a view to improving their clarity and coherence and the equivalence of meaning between the English and Spanish texts,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the progress report of the Subcommittee on Basic Documents of the Pan American Health Organization (Document CE40/10, Annex I).

2. To thank the Subcommittee for the interest it has shown in its work and for the generous cooperation it is giving the Organization.

3. To express its hope to receive the preliminary revised text as soon as possible, in order that it may be submitted to the Member Governments for consideration before the Committee makes its recommendations to a future meeting of the Directing Council.

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

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) presented Document CE40/2 at the second session, pointing out that in accordance with Staff Rule 030 the Director was submitting for confirmation by the Executive Committee some amendments to the Staff Rules, based on similar changes recommended to and confirmed by the Executive Board of WHO at its Twenty-fifth Session. After referring in general terms to the modifications resulting from adaptations of an editorial nature, to the changes made for the purpose of bringing them in line with the practice of the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies of the United Nations, and to the introduction of a new plan of health insurance for the entire staff of the Organization and their immediate families, he presented the different modifications in detail: Article 210.3, in order to adapt it to the last revision of the Rules; Article 265, which, in addition to an editorial change, contains the insertion of a phrase that makes it agree with the policy enunciated by the United Nations Salary Review Committee and accepted by the other international organizations, whereby a staff member ceases to be entitled to the service benefit on completion of five years of continuous service; Article 270, for the purpose of adjusting it to the new wording of Article 265; Article 280.7, a new article consistent with the policy followed by the other international organizations; Article 450.2, an editorial change to insert reference to the P.6 Grade, whose establishment was confirmed by the Executive Committee at its 37th Meeting; Article 710, an amendment that defines the policy for the new Health Insurance Plan; Article 820.1, to authorize the normal education travel in all cases where

there is entitlement to the education grant; and Article 1120, to authorize the Director to appoint temporary staff in all categories.

The Executive Committee unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION V

CE40.R5

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the amendments to the Staff Rules of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, as set forth in Document CE40/2, Annex I, presented by the Director; and

Considering the provisions of Staff Rule 030,

RESOLVES:

To confirm the amendments to the Staff Rules of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau as presented by the Director in Document CE40/2, Annex I.

5. Report on Health Insurance for the Staff Members of the
Pan American Sanitary Bureau

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) reported at the second session on the measures taken to put into effect the new health insurance plan for the staff members of the Bureau and their immediate families, according to Resolution XIX of the XI Meeting of the Directing Council, which authorized the Director to establish the same health insurance benefits as those available to WHO staff members, if such insurance were desired by a majority of the staff. He stated that a referendum was conducted and the majority of the staff of the Bureau voted in favor of the plan. As a result, this plan went into effect on 1 January 1960, the same date as for the World Health Organization. He pointed out that, in accordance with the insurance plan regulations, a Surveillance Committee had been appointed, whose fundamental purpose is to ensure proper administration of the program and facilitate consultations on the part of the staff members with regard not only to strictly medical matters but also those related to the interpretation and application of the regulations and to claims they might wish to present to the Organization. He reported that the decision had been taken that, for at least a two-year trial period foreseen by WHO, all claims presented by staff members would be settled in Washington, where payments would also be made, thus centralizing the operations, a factor which is of particular importance during the initial years in order to obtain equity and uniformity in the application of the regulations in every case. He pointed out that at the end of the first quarter in the year, the total insurance fund amounted to \$22,120.00, contributed in equal parts by the Organization and the staff

members, and that reimbursements against the fund had been made in the amount of \$2,025.00, which leaves a balance of \$20,095.00. He stated that in view of this information, the first impression is favorable, although it cannot be foreseen if the contributions of the Organization and of staff members will cover medical expenses, which are somewhat higher in the Americas than in other regions.

Dr. Horwitz (Director, PASB) referred to a social function that the new plan will serve within the Organization, pointing out that the plan favors staff members in the lower income group since the contributions are made in proportion to the salary of each member.

Dr. Orellana (Venezuela), in agreeing with the statements made by the Director, added that centralization in Washington might be advisable only during the trial period, after which decentralization might be better.

The Executive Committee approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION VI

CE40.R6

The Executive Committee,

Having examined Document CE40/4 relating to the health insurance plan for the staff members of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau,

RESOLVES:

To take note of the report of the Director on the implementation of the health insurance plan for staff members and their dependents.

6. Register of Areas Where Malaria is Eradicated

Before the discussion of the above topic was opened at the second session, Dr. Patiño-Camargo (Colombia) occupied the Chair.

Dr. da Silva (Chief, Malaria Eradication Office, PASB) presented Document CE40/8 and explained that the Directing Council, at its XI Meeting, had approved Resolution XXXII which requested the Director "to study the possibility of establishing in the Pan American Sanitary Bureau a 'Register of Areas Where Malaria is Eradicated,' as well as the conditions that Member Governments should fulfill to request that a given area be included in the aforesaid Register, and that he report the results of his study to the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee." He pointed out that the criteria available for determining that malaria has been eradicated are those set forth by the WHO Expert Committee on Malaria. With the experience acquired, it seems advisable to review those criteria for the purpose of adapting them to the present status of the problem.

He pointed out that project AMRO-121, "Malaria Eradication Evaluation Team," was included in the proposed program and budget for 1958 for the purpose of conducting evaluation surveys to determine the effectiveness and efficiency with which the hemisphere-wide campaign is being carried out, as a basis for the certification that an individual national program has been successful in eradicating malaria. The activities were started in March 1958, when a Field Team was organized, composed of a chief epidemiologist, a parasitologist, and a sanitary inspector.

With the objective of establishing work methods applicable to all the countries, it was decided that the Team would visit certain limited areas where it was suspected that malaria transmission was apparently interrupted or was about to be interrupted, with the dual purpose of verifying whether the disease had been eradicated and, if that were the case, evaluating the possibility of discontinuing spraying. After consultation with the competent authorities, the Team began its work on the islands of Grenada, Carriacou, and Dominica; then it went on to British Honduras and Guatemala. The experience acquired in the work in the aforementioned areas led to the conclusion that it was not satisfactory that the Team continue to spend its time taking blood specimens directly, as it had in those areas, but that it would be more logical for it to study the surveillance system used by the national service, which, in general, is based on the search for cases among individuals with a history "of fever." The epidemiological characteristics of the disease support this conclusion. In effect, the detection of cases in afebrile individuals is very difficult, since it would imply the taking of blood specimens indiscriminately from the entire population at short intervals, inasmuch as it is not possible to foresee when the parasite will be present in the circulating blood.

After completion of the above-mentioned work, and with the new method established, in mid-1959 the Team went to Venezuela, whose health authorities had requested the Bureau to confirm the eradication of malaria in an extensive area of the country. As of 1 January 1959, that eradication area measured 400,414 Km.², with an estimated population of 3,294,142 in 443 municipalities, in which at least during the last three years no

indigenous cases of the disease had been identified. The Team remained in Venezuela for four months; the data collected are being analyzed with a view to presenting the report to the Government. In the course of its work, the Team found certain conditions of importance for establishing criteria for the eradication of malaria, such as the following: (a) one of the insecticides recommended for malaria eradication was being used by the country on a much more intensive scale to combat another disease transmitted by insects (Chagas' disease); (b) as a preventive measure, the country decided that its spraying service of the attack phase should be maintained, through application of residual insecticides against anophelines in municipalities where malaria had been eradicated but which were likely to have malaria cases coming from neighboring municipalities or countries that continued to be infected; (c) in view of the fact that migrant workers were entering the country from known malarious areas, in an appreciable number and in a manner which made it impossible to maintain control by the usual measures, it has been decided to continue the sprayings in those municipalities in the interior where such migration was more evident. These problems have not been analyzed in detail by the WHO Expert Committee on Malaria.

Dr. da Silva reported also that the III Meeting of the Bureau's Advisory Committee on Malaria Eradication was held from 14 to 16 March 1960, as convoked by the Director, to consider a number of matters, among them those relating to Resolution XXXII of the Directing Council. In this connection, the Advisory Committee studied the recommendations of the WHO Expert Committee and suggested that the Bureau make a request to the Director-General of WHO to the effect that the Expert Committee, at its next meeting (July 1960), reconsider its recommendations in the light of the new problems encountered.

The Advisory Committee also recommended that, when the registry of malaria eradication areas is established, the countries transmit periodically to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau information on what is occurring in those areas, particularly with reference to the discovery of cases, their epidemiological investigation, and the measures taken to prevent their spread, as well as the results of those measures.

In some countries the eradication of one anopheline species in certain areas has been announced, but it is not known whether there are others that are capable of maintaining transmission. Nor has this eradication been demonstrated, as was done in Brazil and in Egypt with the A. gambiae, for the available information merely reveals that for a relatively long period of time no adult specimens have been captured. If the eradication of the sole vector in a given area is really demonstrated, it appears logical that it would not be necessary to wait for the number of years recommended by the WHO Expert Committee.

Another problem that should be considered is that of re-infection of an area that previously had been declared one where malaria was eradicated. It is necessary to clarify what types of prerequisites must be complied with and what periods of time are required before such an area can again be considered an area where malaria is eradicated.

Dr. da Silva concluded by stating that the Director has reached the conclusion that it is useful and possible for the Bureau to establish a Register of Areas Where Malaria is Eradicated, but that it is still

necessary to clarify some important points, which it is expected will be done during the next meeting of the WHO Expert Committee. Therefore, the Director suggests that the Bureau continue to study the matter, in the light of the Expert Committee's recommendations and the experience acquired in the future work of the Evaluation Team, and hopes that the Bureau will be in a position to present concrete recommendations at the meeting of the Executive Committee in the spring of 1961.

Dr. Horwitz (Director, PASB), adding to the previous report, emphasized that the Bureau has no doubt whatever that malaria has been eradicated from extensive areas of Venezuela, Peru, and the coast of British Guiana, but pointed out that the criteria established by the WHO Expert Committee do not coincide in their entirety with the conditions under which the eradication program has been and is being carried out in the Americas. Although malaria will continue to be eradicated in other areas through the continuation of the campaign, there is still insufficient information to establish criteria applicable to the entire Continent and perhaps, in the long run, to the entire world. It is therefore necessary to have available more time to consult the experts and see how criteria established may be adjusted to conditions in this Hemisphere.

During the discussion, Dr. Bustamante (Mexico), Dr. Bichat Rodrigues (Brazil), Dr. Orellana (Venezuela), and Dr. Patiño-Camargo (Colombia) emphasized that the report constitutes proof of the importance of the collaboration of health workers in other fields to the malaria eradication campaign. For that reason, they suggested that, in addition to consultation with experts, the Bureau make an effort directly, or through its Evaluation Team, to determine the opinion not only of the directors of national malaria eradication programs, but of field workers, who can provide valuable information on these problems. They also agreed with the need that the Bureau have available more time to study this matter, in view of its technical complexity.

Dr. Orellana also stressed the advisability of carefully reviewing the criteria established by the WHO Expert Committee, so that they may be adapted to the experience acquired in the Americas.

The Chairman congratulated the Bureau on the report presented, and the Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION VII

CE40.R7

The Executive Committee,

Having examined in detail the document presented by the Director on the Register of Areas Where Malaria is Eradicated (Document CE40/8), in which the conclusion was reached that it is useful and possible to establish such a register, but that it is still necessary to clarify some important points,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the report presented by the Director and to recommend that he continue to study this matter in the light of the recommendations of the WHO Expert Committee and the experience

acquired by the malaria services within individual countries and through the work of the Evaluation Team.

2. To request the Director to inform the Executive Committee on the progress of the study and to present concrete recommendations at its meeting in the spring of 1961.

7. Preliminary Draft Agenda for the XII Meeting of the Directing Council,
XII Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization.

Dr. González (Assistant Director, PASB) presented Document CE40/11 on this topic at the second session. He stated that on 22 March 1960 the Director transmitted to the Member Governments of the Pan American Health Organization, together with the letter of convocation of the XII Meeting of the Directing Council, XII Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization, that will take place in Havana, Cuba, from 14 to 29 August 1960, the preliminary draft agenda of that meeting, and that in accordance with Article 10-B of the Constitution, the Director has the honor to submit the aforesaid draft agenda to the Executive Committee for approval.

He added that taking into consideration that Article 14-c of the Rules of Procedure of the Directing Council states that the agenda shall include "any subject proposed not later than 21 days prior to the meeting by Members, territories, or organizations entitled to propose subjects," and that the "Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau may waive this time limitation should such a waiver be justified by special considerations," the Director requested the Member Governments to propose any additional topics they believe should be considered by the Council, so that these might be included in the draft agenda approved by the Executive Committee.

Dr. Orellana (Venezuela) pointed out that, in view of the fact that style changes are being made in the basic documents, the term "agenda" contained in Article 10-B of the Constitution should be changed, for it really should read "draft agenda," since the draft is not an agenda until it is approved by the Directing Council.

The Committee, after considering each of the topics proposed, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION VIII

CE40.R8

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the preliminary draft agenda (Document CD12/1) prepared by the Director for the XII Meeting of the Directing Council, XII Meeting of the Regional Committee of WHO, which will take place in Havana, Cuba, from 14 to 29 August 1960; and

Considering that Article 10-B of the Constitution provides that "the agenda for the meeting of the Council shall be prepared in advance by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and approved by the Executive Committee," and that, pursuant to Article 14-c of the Rules of Procedure of the Council, Member Governments may propose topics up to 21 days prior to the meeting at which such topics are to be discussed,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the preliminary draft agenda prepared by the Director (Document CD12/1).

2. To authorize the Director to include in the aforesaid draft agenda such additional topics as may be proposed in due time by the Member Governments and organizations entitled to propose subjects.

8. Arrangements for the XII Meeting of the Directing Council,
XII Meeting of the Regional Committee of the WHO

Dr. González (Assistant Director, PASB), in presenting Document CE40/7 at the second session, recalled that the XI Meeting of the Directing Council, at its thirteenth plenary session, considered the formal invitation extended by the representative of the Government of Cuba to hold the XII Meeting of the Council in the City of Havana, the Government undertaking to fulfill the special commitments the meeting would occasion. Through Resolution XXVII, the Council expressed its appreciation to the Government of Cuba and accepted the invitation, requesting the Director of the Bureau "to prepare a report on the obligations of the Government of Cuba and of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, with respect to the financial arrangements as well as those relating to premises, equipment, services, and secretariat personnel, and present it to the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee for consideration."

Accordingly, stated Dr. González, the Director has the honor to inform the Executive Committee that the meeting will take place in the Habana Hilton Hotel, in the City of Havana, from 14 to 29 August 1960, the date and place fixed in mutual accord with the Government of Cuba. Pursuant to Article 7 of the Rules of Procedure of the Directing Council, the Director transmitted the letter of convocation on 22 March 1960 and forwarded the preliminary draft agenda to the Member Governments.

The Government has agreed to place at the disposal of the Bureau, free of charge, the premises, equipment, furnishings, and installations

requested for holding the sessions of the Directing Council and of the Executive Committee at the Habana Hilton Hotel, as well as for the offices of the secretariat. The Bureau will contract for and pay the costs for rental, transportation, and installation of the simultaneous interpretation and the sound-recording equipment required for the meeting, and will provide the office material and supplies necessary for the work of the secretariat. The Bureau will engage the temporary personnel necessary for the secretariat work of the meeting, will designate such members of its permanent staff as may be required, and will defray all costs of transportation, salaries, and per diem for the aforesaid personnel. The Government will facilitate the recruitment by the Bureau of such temporary secretariat personnel as are to be employed in Cuba.

In addition to the contributions mentioned previously, the Government will contribute the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars and twelve thousand five hundred Cuban pesos to cover the expenses derived from holding the meeting in Havana. The cash contribution of the Government represents approximately 50 per cent of the additional expense. As heretofore, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau will defray the costs of preparing and printing the Proceedings of the Directing Council meeting.

Dr. González pointed out that the obligations of the Government and of the Bureau mentioned previously were established in an Agreement signed by the Minister of Public Health of the Government of Cuba and

the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. In this Agreement, the Government agrees to recognize, in accordance with the legal provisions in effect in the country, the privileges and immunities necessary for the successful conduct of the meeting, covering the place where the meeting is held, the delegates who attend it, and the international secretariat staff who participate in it, in their official capacity. In addition, the Government agrees to facilitate the entry and departure, free of all types of national or local duties or fees, of the shipments of equipment, material, and supplies the Bureau sends for use at the meeting.

With reference to the Technical Discussions, Dr. González reported that the Director had informed the Member Governments of the Organization that Mr. Abraham Michaels, Chief, Sanitation Operations of the Department of Streets of the City of Philadelphia, and Mr. William A. Xanten, Superintendent of the Division of Sanitation of the District of Columbia, had accepted the invitation extended to them pursuant to the Rules for the Technical Discussions, to prepare the introductory papers on the topic "Technical, Administrative, Legal, and Financial Aspects of Garbage and Refuse Disposal," selected by the Directing Council at its XI Meeting for the Technical Discussions. In addition, the Director requested that the Member Governments transmit to the Bureau, for use by the consultants, all possible background information on programs undertaken in this field in their respective countries, and that they indicate specialists in this subject with whom the consultants could communicate with respect to material for their papers.

The Assistant Director also pointed out that in accordance with the procedure followed since the VII Meeting of the Directing Council, the preparations made for the XII Meeting were based on a method of work that provides for the discussion of all the topics in plenary sessions. At the same time, premises and services have been arranged for meetings of working parties, in the event that the Council should decide to refer any topic on the agenda to them for study.

Pursuant to Resolution XI of the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee, which decided to eliminate its meeting that was to be held immediately preceding the Directing Council meeting, the Director, in transmitting the convocation of the XII Meeting of the Directing Council, informed the Member Governments that the Executive Committee would hold a meeting following that of the Directing Council. However, the Committee may meet during the Directing Council meeting, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution XV of the 37th Executive Committee Meeting.

Dr. González concluded by saying that the Director wished to express his appreciation to the authorities of the Government of Cuba, especially to Dr. Serafín Ruiz de Zárate, Minister of Public Health, and his co-workers, for the excellent cooperation given and facilities provided with respect to the arrangements for the forthcoming meetings of the Organization's Governing Bodies.

Once the report had been presented, Dr. Pedraza (Observer, Cuba) stated that his Government wished to reiterate its desire to collaborate in every way possible in organizing the XII Meeting of the Directing Council,

and he expressed the satisfaction of the Government of Cuba and of the Minister of Public Health at the efficiency with which the Bureau has cooperated to date with these agencies in the arrangements for the meeting. He added that within a short period of time the Government will be in a position to inform the Bureau on the social programs related to the meeting and on the recruitment of personnel.

Several representatives expressed satisfaction at the progress of the arrangements being made by the Government of Cuba and the Bureau.

Dr. Bichat Rodrigues (Brazil) and Dr. Bustamante (Mexico) pointed out that the Executive Committee should meet during the XII Meeting of the Council, at least to hear the report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and Installations, in order to be able to inform the Directing Council on this matter. In addition, the Committee should meet immediately following the Council meeting. Thereupon, the Executive Committee unanimously approved the following resolution

RESOLUTION IX

CE40.R9

The Executive Committee,

Having studied the report presented by the Director (Document CE40/7) on the arrangements made, in agreement with the Government of Cuba, for holding the XII Meeting of the Directing Council, XII Meeting of the Regional Committee of WHO, and the Executive Committee meetings that will take place in Havana in August 1960,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the report presented by the Director on the forthcoming meetings of the Organization's Governing Bodies which are to take place in Havana in August 1960 (Document CE40/7).

2. To express its appreciation to the Government of Cuba, and especially to Dr. Serafín Ruiz de Zárate, Minister of Public Health, and his co-workers, for the cooperation given and the facilities provided in the preparations for these meetings, and for the measures planned to ensure their success.

3. To approve the measures taken and to recommend that the Director continue, in collaboration with the authorities of the Government of Cuba, the preparations for organizing these meetings.

9. Secondment of Staff from Member States

Upon submitting Document CE40/9 at the third session, Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) pointed out that in Circular Letter 33 dated 21 December 1959, addressed to all the Member Governments, the Director-General of the WHO brought to their attention the resolution adopted by the Twenty-third Session of the Executive Board regarding the principles which it would be desirable to embody in national legislation in order to facilitate the secondment of national personnel to the World Health Organization and their subsequent return to the national service. The Director-General invited comments on this resolution and indicated that he had in mind the desirability of ultimately establishing common conditions which may be applied easily and uniformly when considering the appointment of officials of national administrations to the staff of the World Health Organization for determinate periods. He added that comments have not as yet been received from a sufficient number of countries and, therefore, there still is no comprehensive WHO report on these points of view. Consequently, the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau believes that the PAHO should continue to wait, pending the adoption of a definitive resolution on this matter, in order that a basically similar position may be taken by the two organizations. Mr. Simpson concluded the presentation of the document by stating that it is hoped that when the governments adopt legislation providing for secondment of their nationals they will include provisions for secondment to both WHO and PAHO.

Dr. Bustamante (Mexico) pointed out that, because of the great progress being made at present in the field of public health, the trend to absorb personnel locally in the various countries is very pronounced and this makes the secondment of nationals to international organizations more difficult. Moreover, in some countries, among them Mexico, the working conditions of public health officers are so favorable that they find it more advantageous to remain working in their own countries than to take positions in international organizations. Consequently, it is inevitable that international health organizations will encounter difficulties in the contracting of personnel. The situation might be improved if, as a greater inducement, a means could be found for the payment to professionals, after their return home, of a salary bonus to be added to what they had received as international officers. Secondment would not have to be limited to officers in governmental service. It would be advisable to include also technicians from universities and other organizations who, because of their experience and ability, would be of great use to international public health organizations. Apparently there would be no great difficulty in arranging for the collaboration of the latter in international organizations for limited periods. However, when their services are requested for periods of over six months the situation is entirely different. The Director-General of WHO suggests measures that the Member Governments could adopt to alleviate the situation, but does not mention what the organizations could do in order to obtain the services of these officers. Consequently, it would be desirable to expand the draft resolution in Document CE40/9 to include the Executive Committee's points

of view and emphasize the interest that the countries of the Region of the Americas have in the solution of this problem.

Dr. Orellana (Venezuela) shared the concern of the Executive Committee regarding the difficulty that exists in contracting fully qualified personnel to work in these organizations, a difficulty that is also being experienced at the national level. Granted that the problem is one affecting not solely the PAHO and the WHO but all specialized international organizations as well, it should be analyzed at the level of all the United Nations organizations. If the salary scale is the same for all these organizations, the bonus which the representative of Mexico referred to should be applied equally to all of them. It should be kept in mind that international personnel, upon leaving their own countries, are required to change their customs and work in a different environment and, at times, in different languages. The principles proposed by the Director-General of WHO in his circular letter are, in reality, the only practical means to improve the situation of officers of the Member States when they accept appointments of an international nature. However, legislation covering only public health officers could not be considered and would have to form part of a general law of the country. In conclusion, he stated that another very effective means to alleviate this shortage of technical staff is the development of additional personnel training centers which, in the future, would aid in the substitution of those technical officers who leave to work in international organizations.

Dr. Patiño-Camargo (Colombia) pointed out that it is of great importance that the countries adopt legislation providing that officers engaging in international activities do not lose their rights in their home countries. He stated that in Colombia the Ministry of Public Health is already taking the necessary steps to the end that legislation be adopted which would include the points proposed by the World Health Organization.

Dr. Osborne (United States) said that this is a most important topic not only for the WHO and the PAHO but also for the other international agencies. It must be borne in mind that, in certain cases, a person does not become a real value to an international organization until a considerable period of time has passed. For example, he understood these other organizations did not favor contracts for the services of persons for periods of less than two years. Possibly the governments, on their part, would not wish their personnel to be absent from the country for more than two years. It is necessary, therefore, always to maintain a balance satisfactory to the governments and to the organizations. Up to date there have been no great difficulties in providing the services of personnel for work in the WHO and the PAHO for short periods, but difficulties have been experienced in regard to long-term appointments. The circular letter of the Director-General of WHO apparently contemplates officers of the Member Governments only, but it should be pointed out that in the United States there is a large number of public health workers who are outside the national government and the latter has no way of legislating for those people. For the reasons given, he would like to be apprised of

the principal problems facing the PAHO and the WHO, and to know if the supply of short-term consultants is adequate, the difficulties involved in obtaining qualified personnel, and how large a source of semi-permanent personnel would be required in order to take care of the needs of the international health organizations.

Dr. Horwitz (Director, PASB) expressed his satisfaction on the completeness of the discussion since this is the most difficult problem facing the PAHO at this time, as it was undoubtedly in the past and certainly will be, although more acute, in the future. The Organization devotes a large part of its time and effort to the search for technicians who can advise the governments on their programs. The adviser should be an individual who, in addition to his high moral standards, has had greater experience than the average technician. Hundreds of public health technicians are trained annually in the Region of the Americas as the result of the decisions of the governments that became a PAHO policy. Last year, for example, the PAHO was fortunate enough to be able to accept 505 applications for fellowships proposed by the governments. It has been pointed out, with good reason, that the Member Governments have not been able, on occasions, to release certain technicians having the required qualifications for serving on the international level. It is clear that the emoluments offered in the Region of the Americas are limited, a fact that makes this problem more difficult. The difference between the average salary that an experienced public health technician receives in his country and that which he would earn in an international organization is not only progressively smaller but, in some countries, has disappeared

completely. In no case does it compensate for the sacrifices resulting from international employment. To this must be added the feeling of insecurity that an officer experiences in contemplating what his situation will be when he returns to his country. It must be kept in mind that new groups of personnel are being trained who naturally will be given successively greater responsibilities, and the officer who does not participate in this movement could lose his post and, possibly, his professional future. The measures proposed by the WHO bring to the officer who joins the international health organizations the guaranty that he will have the same possibilities for advancement as he would have had he remained in his country. In essence, it establishes a principle that would be well to state very clearly and, in effect, means that accepting a position in a multi-governmental agency is as important and worth while as continuing to work in one's own country, without losing the resulting rights and legal benefits.

In regard to the possibility of creating a fund to compensate national officers who temporarily serve in an international capacity, he pointed out that possibly any move to establish a special system for the PAHO would mean a deviation from the United Nations Pension Plan, in which the PAHO is included by decision of its Governing Bodies. It would, therefore, be up to the governments themselves to issue instructions for reaching a solution to the problem. He then stated that the PAHO requires three kinds of officers: permanent staff; personnel employed for programs that are generally of indeterminate duration; and the short-term consultants, men of great experience who usually hold positions of high responsibility

in their own countries and who can provide, on a short-term basis, consultative services of excellent quality on specialized questions. The PAHO resorts more and more to the services of this last group, even though it is difficult to contract them, not because of lack of cooperation on the part of the governments or the technicians themselves, but because, as a general rule, these are persons who are completely dedicated to their own activities and because, also, the WHO requests their services for the various Regions. He expressed the opinion that the permanent structure of the Organization should be maintained at the minimum level, following the policy of decentralization of activities to those countries where PAHO work is and should continue to be carried on directly. However, it is essential to fill the positions of the permanent staff of the Bureau with the most competent personnel that the Hemisphere and the rest of the world can supply.

The Executive Committee unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION X

CE40.R10

The Executive Committee,

Having considered the report of the Director on the action taken by the World Health Organization on the matter of recruitment of professional personnel and the secondment of staff from national administrations for service with the World Health Organization;

Considering that the World Health Organization is awaiting comments pertaining to Resolution EB23.R25 from the Member Governments and is contemplating the establishment of common conditions pertaining to secondment of staff; and

Considering the need for more adequate salaries in international service and for better pension arrangements, particularly for the non-permanent staff, as well as the need for further development of recruitment sources through education and training programs, and for the greater use of non-governmental health personnel,

RESOLVES :

1. To request the Director to keep the Executive Committee informed on the future developments with respect to the secondment of personnel of national health administrations.

2. To request the Director to transmit to the World Health Organization the views expressed by the members of the Executive Committee at its 40th Meeting on the problems of recruitment of personnel for international health work, specifically with respect to the secondment of staff from national health services and other agencies to the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization.

10. Financial Report of the Director and Report of the
External Auditor for 1959

At the third session, Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) presented the Financial Report of the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Official Document No. 33, in which appear, separately, the financial statements of the PAHO, the INCAP, and the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS.

The combined expenditures of the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization in the Americas in 1959 totalled \$9,921,495, of which \$6,287,297 is that of the first of these organizations, \$2,753,727 of the second. There is, in addition, a sum of \$880,471 representing procurement services effected on behalf of governments, public institutions, etc.

Mr. Simpson compared this figure with those of 1958, during which year the total expenditures amounted to \$8,610,149, the WHO portion being \$2,810,850, and the procurement services, \$357,000.

The total amount in the category of quota contributions received in 1959 was \$3,420,196, of which \$2,848,857 was for contributions assessed for that year and \$571,339 for contributions relative to previous years. A total of 81.4 per cent of the assessments for the current year were collected, representing a slight improvement over 1958, when 78.25 per cent was received. The collection of quotas in arrears amounted to 66.1 per cent of the total pending, in comparison with 50.8 per cent in 1958.

The amount received in the category of other income totalled \$120,987 and, therefore, exceeded the estimate of \$100,000 anticipated from this source. One of the factors that contributed to this was an important increase in the interest paid on the investment of the funds of the Organization in securities of the Government of the United States, and another, increased earnings from the 3 per cent service charge on procurement services on behalf of Member Governments.

In the Report it is pointed out that the total amount of obligations incurred in 1959 was \$3,334,010, which is \$265,990 below the authorized budget. Bearing in mind the serious financial situation of the Organization, the Director considered it necessary to avoid any further reduction in the Working Capital Fund. Consequently, efforts were made to effect economies in all parts of the program, including taking advantage of delays which inevitably occur in filling vacant positions and in starting projects.

The increase in income combined with the reduction in the level of expenditures produced a surplus of \$207,173, which substantially replaced the \$250,979 advanced from the Working Capital Fund in 1958. In spite of this improvement, the balance in the Fund, which totals \$1,181,335, is less than half the amount, \$2,460,000, of the authorized level of the Working Capital Fund in relation to the 1960 budget.

Dr. Bustamante (Mexico) stated that the first impression one had on listening to the reading of the Report was that the efforts made by the Director to overcome the serious financial crisis that the previous report had revealed, had produced good results. He declared that he was very

happy to be made aware of this and he congratulated the Director on the task accomplished.

He then pointed out that the analytical study of the document reveals that very serious problems are still to be faced and these should be taken into account for the future. One of these is that, although \$3,420,196 was collected in contributions to the PAHO, only \$2,848,857 were for 1959 assessments. The remaining \$571,339 was for contributions assessed in previous years. From this it is evident that the payment of contributions for the current year was less than the total of expenses that had to be paid. The consequence of this is that it was necessary to cover the remaining expenditures from the Working Capital Fund, the total of which is still below the approved ceiling, a fact that, naturally, is a source of considerable concern because of the repercussions it could cause. On numerous occasions the Governing Bodies have addressed the governments emphasizing the importance of settling outstanding obligations and of paying their contributions as early as possible during the year they are due. It is clear that these appeals were heeded to some extent, but the payments have not reached a desirable level as yet and there are a number of countries which owe several years' contributions. Because of this it is timely to insist on this point, as was done previously. The other point that should be borne in mind is that, if the countries find it difficult to take care of the payment of the current contributions, nothing is to be gained by increasing the budget and assessing them larger contributions. For this reason it is necessary to be very cautious in considering any new increase in the budget.

Dr. Patiño-Camargo (Colombia) and Dr. Aguilar (El Salvador) suggested that it would be advisable to address a new appeal to the governments, requesting them to pay the contributions that have been assessed. Dr. Aguilar congratulated the Director on the progress achieved, but pointed out that the situation still cannot be considered satisfactory.

Dr. Orellana (Venezuela) recalled that the Financial Report revealed last year a much more critical situation, and, as a result, the Directing Council informed the governments of the need to pay their outstanding contributions. The request was effective, since a slight improvement was experienced, but this year the situation is such that it is advisable to prepare another. He agreed with the representative of Mexico in that budgets beyond the reach of the governments are being approved. He recognized that the budget of a dynamic organization cannot be stabilized indefinitely, but pointed out that the facts do not warrant the use of budgetary totals which in reality have no more than a nominal value.

Report of the External Auditor

Mr. Simpson (Chief, Division of Administration, PASB) presented the Report of the External Auditor (second part of Official Document No.33) at the fourth session, pointing out that it follows the same format as in prior years. He stated that in 1958 the External Auditor visited various installations of the Organization in Central and South America, which resulted in a number of recommendations that were followed up in 1959. He called attention, for example, to the crediting of interest earned in funds of the Provident Fund of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America

and Panama, and as a result of the Auditor's suggestions the Council of the Institute voted that these funds should cease accruing to the miscellaneous income of the Institute and rather should be credited to the Fund itself. The Auditor then went on to say that the Report, in discussing the budgetary expenditures during 1959, presents an encouraging picture, with a steady trend of increasing the proportion of expenditures relating to field and other programs and a corresponding reduction of the portion for headquarters, as compared with the expenditure budget for the years 1957 and 1958. He called attention to the fact that there has been a marked shift of the amount of monies devoted to the three different parts of the budget of the Organization, with a heavier investment in Part III of the 1959 budget--Field and Other Programs--as compared to 1957 and 1958. With reference to the chapter on budgetary income, he stated that the table related to it appears to give a very favorable impression concerning the revenues received in 1959, since they reached 98.37 per cent of the approved budget. However, he stressed the fact that 15.87 per cent are related to arrears of contributions and that therefore only 82.50 per cent represents the current contributions and other income; collections of current year quota contributions in 1959 represented only 81.4 per cent of the total assessment, which is the second lowest from 1950 to date. The lowest (78.25 per cent) was registered in 1958. He mentioned the statement of the External Auditor that such contributions are far too low for any international organization. He called attention to the figure of \$944,532, which represents the total unpaid balance of contributions as of 31 December 1959, but that \$370,201 of these arrears had been collected as of the end

of March 1960. Taking into account the trend in the last three years, he agreed with the Report that the situation is far from satisfactory. Referring to the purchases made on behalf of governments and public institutions, he stated that these purchases had increased from \$357,609 in 1958 to \$880,471 in 1959, which has represented an increase of \$14,570 in the income from the 3 per cent procurement service charges in 1959, which is why the miscellaneous income has exceeded the estimated \$100,000. He analyzed the cash surplus in 1959, which is the difference between the budgetary income in cash and the obligations incurred and which amounted to \$207,173. This cash surplus was transferred to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with Resolution VII of the X Meeting of the Directing Council. The Auditor pointed out that the budgetary income reached 98.37 per cent and the expenditures 92.61 per cent of the approved budget, and that in order to stabilize the financial position of the Organization the Director had wisely decided to cut down some of the activities which had been planned under the regular budget. In referring to the Working Capital Fund, Mr. Simpson stated that the External Auditor had expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the XI Meeting of the Directing Council had approved Resolution VII relating to the assignment of a portion of the budget for gradually increasing the Working Capital Fund until the authorized level is reached and for maintaining the Fund at that level. He then discussed some changes in the assets and liabilities with respect to the Organization and referred briefly to the fire that occurred at headquarters, on which a report had already been presented. In listing the losses that occurred during the year in the inventory, he reported that the X-ray viewer, which

had disappeared, had been recovered. He concluded by making certain comments on items in the Report concerning the Pan American Zoonoses Center and an ex-gratia payment.

Dr. Aguilar (El Salvador) stated that, in order to give greater weight to the portion of the resolution to be adopted related to quota payments, it would be advisable to include in it the phrase of the External Auditor concerning the present delays in quota payments.

Dr. Horwitz (Director, PASB) said that a clear statement should be made of the efforts made by the Bureau to improve the collection of quota contributions, in compliance with the resolutions approved by the Executive Committee and by the XI Meeting of the Directing Council. He expressed his appreciation for the collaboration rendered by governments in this connection, despite their financial difficulties, and for the support given by their representatives. He pointed out that, notwithstanding the good results in the collection of quota contributions, it had been only possible to collect an amount that did not quite meet the budget approved for 1959. This fact shows that there is still a long way to go with reference to collecting the necessary money to carry out the program approved for a given year and, at the same time, to maintain a Working Capital Fund that will guarantee the operation of the Bureau, particularly during the first half of each year. He stated that the Working Capital Fund should reach a level equivalent to 60 per cent of the budget for the fiscal year. Therefore, for 1960, and in relation to a budget of \$4,000,000, the Fund should amount to \$2,400,000. Despite the good results of the efforts made last year, on 1 January 1960 the Fund amounted to no more than \$1,100,000,

which was not even half of the sum established by the Financial Regulations. He then stressed the good judgment shown by the Governing Bodies in fixing the level of the Working Capital Fund at 60 per cent of the regular budget since, owing to the special nature of the fiscal systems of the Member Countries, the greater portion of the quotas are received beginning with the second semester of each year. This can be seen by the fact that up to 21 April 1960 the Bureau had collected only \$800 of a total of \$4,000,000, or a proportion of 2 per 10,000. Considering the fact that the monthly expenses of the Bureau fluctuate at present between \$275,000 and \$300,000, the sum collected by the end of April should have been some \$1,000,000 instead of \$800. He stated that, reflecting the favorable trend mentioned in the Report of the External Auditor, 40.53 per cent of quotas in arrears had been collected up to 21 April, totalling \$382,790. This means that in June of this year there will not be a repetition of the serious situation of June last, when it became necessary to obtain telegraphic authorization from the members of the Executive Committee to permit the Bureau to negotiate a loan so that it could pay the salary of its staff. There is every indication that this summer the Bureau will have the resources to continue its operations. He commented on the extremely favorable attitude of the Member Governments toward the Organization, and added that if they have not been able to meet their quota payments more promptly, it is due simply to the fact that their general financial situation has not allowed them to do so. He concluded by saying that there is, and always has been, the best of intentions to comply with the Bureau's requests in this connection and, for this, he expressed to the governments,

through their representatives, the greatest recognition on the part of the Organization.

The Executive Committee unanimously approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION XI

CE40.R11

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the Financial Report of the Director for the fiscal year 1959 and the Report of the External Auditor on the audit of the accounts of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for 1959 (Official Document No. 33);

Considering the continued financial problems of the Pan American Health Organization, resulting from the substantial amount of uncollected quotas;

Considering that the External Auditor has reaffirmed his previous comment to the effect that "it is obvious that the present situation, involving delayed collections of contributions, cannot continue without putting the Organization in such a financial position as to seriously hamper the fulfillment of its aims"; and

Bearing in mind the views expressed during the course of the present meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the Financial Report of the Director and the Report of the External Auditor for the fiscal year 1959, and to transmit them to the XII Meeting of the Directing Council.

2. To urge the Member Governments whose quota contributions are in arrears to pay them at the earliest possible date.

3. To request the Director to bring to the attention of the Member Governments the need for the prompt payment of their quotas, and to take whatever additional action he may deem advisable to this effect, reporting to the XII Meeting of the Directing Council the results of his efforts in this connection.

11. Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Health Organization for 1961

The Committee studied this topic at the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth sessions. The Director, on presenting Document CE40/3, made a general report in which he pointed out that, in accordance with the instructions of the Governing Bodies, after personal consultation with the governments, he reached the conclusion that they deemed the projects included in the preliminary draft budget to be indispensable and that they are inclined to favor and support a reasonable increase in the Organization's budget. He also stated that in view of the fact that there had been an appreciable number of requests amounting to more than \$2,000,000, which cannot be complied with despite the increase proposed, he considered it advisable to submit a proposed program and budget at the same level as that foreseen in the preliminary draft.

The Committee studied in detail the proposed budget, item by item, requested clarification on various points, and made comments on others. It also studied the new organizational structure of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. It gave special attention to projects and allotments in connection with radiological health activities, mental health, and campaigns for the eradication of Aedes aegypti, smallpox, and the treponematoses. Medical education problems also were given careful study. Important points of view were expressed relative to the need for strengthening the international public health organizations, in order to enable them to continue collaborating effectively with the governments in solving the varied health problems at the national and international levels.

The Committee studied the situation with respect to funds of the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the problems encountered in the Americas in relation to them. It also studied the matters related to salaries of international and locally recruited staff, and to the decentralization of the Bureau's activities.

As a result of its deliberations, and pursuant to Article 12-C of the Constitution and item 3.6, Article III, of the Financial Regulations, the Executive Committee prepared and approved a detailed report containing its comments and recommendations on the proposed program and budget prepared by the Director, to be submitted to the Directing Council for consideration. This report (Document CE40/12, Rev. 1) is attached as Annex I.

The Committee then unanimously approved the following resolutions on matters related to the proposed program and budget:

RESOLUTION XII

CE40.R12

The Executive Committee,

Taking into account the decrease in the funds of the United Nations Technical Assistance Program requested by governments and allocated to public health, which amounts to approximately \$200,000 from 1958 to 1960; and

Considering that Resolution IX of the XI Meeting of the Directing Council requested "the Director to approach the Member Governments for the purpose of having them, at the level of their National Technical Assistance Boards, expand the public health programs,"

RESOLVES:

To recommend that the Director call to the attention of the Member Governments the reduction in funds of the United Nations Technical Assistance Program for public health activities which has taken place in the past few years, and invite them to give these activities the priority they merit when planning their national Technical Assistance requests.

RESOLUTION XIII

CE40.R13

The Executive Committee,

Having examined the question of the decentralization of the Bureau's activities and, particularly, the present distribution of the zones and the personnel assigned to them; and

Bearing in mind that, in addition to the financial aspects of decentralization, it is necessary to have an accurate idea of the effectiveness of decentralization and of the advantages it represents to the Member Governments,

RESOLVES:

To request the Director to prepare a study on the financial and technical aspects of the present system of decentralization and submit it to the Executive Committee at its next meeting for consideration and appropriate action.

RESOLUTION XIV

CE40.R14

The Executive Committee,

Having studied in detail the provisional draft of the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Health Organization for 1961 contained in Official Document No. 28, with the modifications thereto appearing in Document CE40/3, both prepared by the Director; and

Considering the terms of Article 12-C of the Constitution and paragraphs 3.5 and 3.6 of Article III of the Financial Regulations,

RESOLVES:

1. To submit to the XII Meeting of the Directing Council the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Health Organization for 1961, prepared by the Director (Official Document No. 28 and Document CE40/3), together with the report, Annex I (Document CE40/12, Rev. 1), containing the observations and recommendations made by this Committee.

2. To recommend that the Directing Council establish the budget level for 1961 at \$4,800,000.

12. Invitation to the First Mexican Congress of Public Health

Dr. Bustamante (Mexico), on behalf of the Minister of Public Health and Welfare of Mexico, Dr. José Alvarez Amézquita, stated that he was honored to invite the members of the Executive Committee and the staff of the Bureau to participate in the First Mexican Congress of Public Health, which will take place from 4 to 9 December 1960. He explained that this Congress is part of the commemoration, this year, of the 150th Anniversary of Mexico's Independence and the 50th Anniversary of the Mexican Revolution. In addition to the Congress, this commemoration will be emphasized, in the field of public health, by the publication of a history of public health in Mexico and by an exhibit showing the historial development and present status of public health in the country. Finally, he pointed out that in the past 50 years public health has made great strides in Mexico, not only because it was given the status of a constitutional institution, but because considerable attention has been devoted to it, as demonstrated by the fact that mortality has decreased from 34 per 1,000 in 1910 to slightly over 10 per 1,000 in 1959.

All the members of the Committee expressed their appreciation to the Government of Mexico for its invitation and emphasized the importance of the public health work being carried out in Mexico.

13. Date of the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee

It was pointed out at the eighth plenary session that the Executive Committee should study, at its next meeting, certain items to be submitted to the Directing Council for consideration.

Dr. Bustamante (Mexico) and Dr. Orellana (Venezuela) proposed that, in view of this fact, and as an exception, the 41st Meeting of the Committee be held immediately prior to the XII Meeting of the Directing Council. This proposal was supported by the other members of the Committee, and the following resolution was unanimously approved:

RESOLUTION XV

CE40.R15

The Executive Committee,

Considering the need for the Committee to examine a number of topics that require careful study, for submittal to the Directing Council for consideration,

RESOLVES:

To hold, in exception to the established practice, the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee immediately prior to the XII Meeting of the Directing Council, and to authorize the Director, after appropriate negotiation with the government of Cuba, to convoke that meeting from 12 to 13 August 1960, in the City of Havana.

14. Closure of the Meeting

On the conclusion of the discussions of the Executive Committee, Dr. Patiño-Camargo (Colombia) expressed his satisfaction with the thorough task carried out by the Committee and the detailed study of the budget made by all the representatives. He proposed that the Committee express its appreciation to the Department of State of the United States for the facilities made available for the meeting; to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the United States for the courtesies extended; to the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the able manner in which he led the discussions; and to the Director of the Bureau, officers, and staff of the secretariat services for their assistance during the deliberations.

The representatives of El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, and Venezuela supported the statements of Dr. Patiño-Camargo and seconded his proposal to extend the votes of thanks. The representative of the United States supported those statements relative to the Chairman, the Director, and the officers and staff of the Bureau.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman, after expressing his appreciation to the representatives for their kind remarks, declared the meeting closed.

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 in Washington, D.C., United States of America, this twenty-ninth day of April 1960. 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.

Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Representative of Brazil

Director of the Pan American
Sanitary Bureau,
Secretary *ex officio* of the
Executive Committee

A N N E X I

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE DIRECTING COUNCIL ON THE
PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION FOR 1961
(Document CE40/12, Rev. 1)