

NINTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

BUENOS AIRES

NOVEMBER 12-22, 1934

INDEXED

FINAL ACT
[Translation]

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU
Washington, D. C.

THE NINTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 12 to 22, 1934

FINAL ACT

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference was inaugurated in Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina, November 12, 1934, in a formal session at which His Excellency, the President of the Republic, General Agustín P. Justo, assisted by Honorable Leopoldo Melo and Honorable Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Relations and Public Worship, respectively, presided. In accordance with precedent the Honorable Carlos Saavedra Lamas occupied the chair and delivered an address which was made a part of the general proceedings of the Conference. Other speakers were Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo, Minister of Public Health of the Republic of Uruguay; Dr. Solón Núñez, Minister of Public Health of the Republic of Costa Rica; Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, President of the Organizing Committee of the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference; Dr. Raúl Cibils Aguirre, President of the Second Pan American Conference of Eugenics and Homiculture; Dr. Sotero del Río, delegate of the Republic of Chile in representation of the delegates of the American Republics present at the Conference; Dr. M.T. Morgan, representative of the International Office of Public Hygiene of Paris, and the Honorary Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, all of whose speeches were incorporated in the general proceedings.

The first plenary session of the Conference took place on November 13, 1934, Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, Provisional President of the Conference, occupying the chair.

In accordance with the first order of business the Conference proceeded to the election of a President, Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, being chosen by acclamation. Dr. Aráoz Alfaro had been previously designated as provisional president of the Conference by the Eighth Pan Ameri-

Sanitary Conference at Lima, Peru.

Lots were cast to determine the numerical order of the various delegations, the results being as follows:

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

Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, Dr. Orlando Roças, Dr. Alberto Zwanck, and Dr.

Alfredo Sordelli were elected secretaries.

The Conference named the following committees:

Committee on Resolutions: Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán of Peru, Dr. Francisco de P. Miranda of Mexico, Dr. Solón Núñez of Costa Rica, Dr. Orlando Roças of Brazil, and Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd of the United States of America.

Committee on the Pan American Sanitary Code and the International Convention for Aerial Navigation: Dr. Orlando Roças, delegate from Brazil, Dr. Justo F. González, delegate from Uruguay, Dr. Manuel Battaglia, delegate from Argentina, Dr. Carlos Diez del Ciervo, delegate from Venezuela, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, delegate from the United States, Dr. Solón Núñez, delegate from Costa Rica, Dr. Cayetano Masi, delegate from Paraguay, Dr. Andrés Gubetich, delegate from Paraguay, Dr. José Villegas Muñoz, delegate from Salvador, Dr. Manuel F. Rodríguez, delegate from Honduras, Dr. Horacio Rubio, delegate from Haiti, Dr. Domingo F. Ramos, delegate from Cuba, Dr. Rubén Darío, delegate from Nicaragua, Dr. Juan J. Samaniego, delegate from Ecuador, Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, delegate from Peru, Dr. Pablo P. Ocamou, delegate from Panama, Dr. Víctor Grossi, delegate from Chile, Dr. Waldemar Coutts, delegate from Chile, Dr. Manuel Arroyo, delegate from Guatemala, Dr. Francisco Vázquez Pérez, delegate from Mexico, Dr. Max Henríquez Urefía, delegate from the Dominican Republic, Dr. Jorge Bejerano, delegate from Colombia, Dr. Casto Rojas, delegate from Bolivia, Dr. John D. Long, representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr. M. T. Morgan, invited as a representative of the International Office of Public Hygiene of Paris, and Dr. Frank Boudreau, invited as a representative of the Health Section of the League of Nations.

Committee on Tropical Diseases: Dr. Miguel Sussini of Argentina, Dr. Carlos Diez del Ciervo of Venezuela, Dr. Solón Núñez of Costa Rica, Dr. Andrés Gubetich of Paraguay, Dr. Domingo F. Ramos of Cuba, Dr. Carlos Monge of Peru, Dr. Pablo B. Ocamou of Panama, Dr. Manuel Arroyo of Guatemala, Dr. Lucio García of Colombia, and Dr. Rubén Darío of Nicaragua.

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Committee on Yellow Fever: Dr. Sérvulo Lima of Brazil, Dr. Rafael Schiaffino of Paraguay, Dr. Raúl Vaccarezza of Argentina, Dr. Kendall Emerson of the United States, Dr. Cayetano Masi of Paraguay, Dr. Jorge Bejarano of Colombia, Dr. Eugenio Suárez of Chile, Dr. Fred L. Soper, invited as a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Committee on Venereal Diseases: Dr. J. Gomensoro of Uruguay, Dr. Pedro Balifa of Argentina, Dr. Horacio Rubio of Haití, Dr. Domingo F. Ramos of Cuba, Dr. Waldemar Coutts of Chile, Dr. Francisco de P. Miranda of Mexico, and Dr. Osvaldo Loudet of the Dominican Republic.

Committee on Plague: Dr. Justo F. González of Uruguay, Dr. Miguel Sussini of Argentina, Dr. Juan M. Obarrio of Argentina, Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd of the United States, Dr. Andrés Gubetich of Paraguay, Dr. J.J. Samaniego of Ecuador, Dr. Cayetano Masi of Paraguay, Dr. Luis Vargas Prada of Peru, Dr. Eugenio Suárez of Chile, and Dr. John D. Long, representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

In accordance with a report submitted by the Secretary General of the Conference, Dr. Alberto Zwanck, credentials were approved and delegates seated as follows:

Argentina: Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, Dr. Miguel Sussini, Dr. Juan M. Obarrio, Dr. Bernardo Houssay, Dr. Pedro Balifa, Dr. Alberto Zwanck, Dr. Raúl Vaccarezza, Dr. Alfredo Sordelli, Dr. Manuel I. Battaglia.

Bolivia: Dr. Casto Rojas.

Brazil: Dr. Sérvulo Lima and Dr. Orlando Roças.

Chile: Dr. Sotero del Río, Dr. Eugenio Suárez, Dr. Víctor Grossi, and Dr. Waldemar Coutts.

Colombia: Dr. Jorge Bejarano and Dr. Lucio García.

Costa Rica: Dr. Solón Núñez.

Cuba: Dr. Domingo Ramos.

Dominican Republic: Dr. Max Henríquez Ureña and Dr. Osvaldo Loudet.

Ecuador: Dr. Juan José Samaniego.

El Salvador: Dr. Villegas Muñoz.

Guatemala: Dr. Manuel Arroyo.

Haiti: Dr. Horacio Rubio.

Honduras: Dr. Manuel F. Rodríguez.

Mexico: Dr. Francisco de P. Miranda and Dr. Francisco Vázquez Pérez.

Nicaragua: Dr. Rubén Darío.

Panama: Dr. Pablo B. Oscanou.

Paraguay: Dr. Cayetano Masi and Dr. Andrés Gubetich.

Peru: Dr. Carlos Monge, Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán and Dr. Luis Vargas Prada.

United States: Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, and Dr. Kendall Emerson.

Uruguay: Dr. Justo F. González, Dr. Javier Gomensoro, and Dr. Rafael Schiaffino.

Venezuela: Dr. Carlos Diez del Ciervo.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference discussed and approved motions, resolutions, and conventions as follows:

CSP9.R1 EN PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, after having studied in detail the observations presented by various delegations regarding certain articles of the Pan American Sanitary Code which have caused reservations or given rise to difficulties of administration, adopts the following bases of interpretation:

The notification of cases of the diseases referred to in Article IV of the Pan American Sanitary Code should be considered as an obligation applying only to the first case or cases appearing in a country which has previously been regarded as free from these diseases.

In view of special conditions attendant upon international aerial navigation the master or other person in command or in charge of an aircraft shall be considered as having complied with Article XVI of the Pan American Sanitary Code when he has entered in his journey-log-book the essential sanitary information outlined in the standard Bill of Health contained in the appendix of the Pan American Sanitary Code.

The terms of Article XLIX of the Pan American Sanitary Code should not be considered as precluding the use of efficient methods of deratization other than fumigation nor the possibility that a vessel may actually be free from rats; it will therefore be understood that among the similar documents referred to in Article XXVIII of the Pan American Sanitary Code may be included certificates of deratization and of exemption from deratization or fumigation, which may be issued in accordance with international forms.

CSP9.R2 EN AERIAL NAVIGATION

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, after having studied the text of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, signed at The Hague on April 12, 1953, its fundamental principles and doctrines and its provisions, recommends that American Governments adhere to and ratify this convention.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, with the object of perfecting international standards relating to the sanitary supervision of aerial navigation in America, which is still in the stage of development, recommends to the respective authorities that they follow closely any occurrences of sanitary significance in relation to aerial transportation, reporting such to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the information of all countries in America.

CSP9.R3 EN SANITARY CONVENTION OF PARIS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the Governments of the countries here represented the ratification of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, of 1926.

CSP9.R4 EN DEMOGRAPHY

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, recognizing the deficiencies still inevitable in most American countries with regard to many matters relating to demography, and taking into consideration the sanitary importance of this subject:

Reiterates its adherence to the standards already set forth by international conferences with regard to the classification of causes of death, which should be legalized and put into effect by those countries which have not yet taken such action;

Declares, that the demographic services of the census and the recording of vital statistics, both in urban and rural districts, should be organized within the limits of the resources of each nation, as soon as possible, and in such manner that the data collected may be of the greatest possible use by departments of health; and

Recommends, that medical practitioners be enjoined to give this subject, to the fullest extent possible, their closest attention, in order that in the certificates of death which they issue the diagnosis appearing therein may be precise and may conform to the rules and regulations prescribed both as to immediate and contributing causes. It should be borne in mind that the knowledge and use of local synonyms for various diseases, giving the corresponding names in the Bertillon system, would be of very great value in submitting these reports.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, having in mind the importance of adopting uniform bases for continental demographic reports, in order that such reports may be comparable, and to obtain from them the statistical data required by the Sanitary Administrations of the American peoples, resolves to recommend to the American Governments the following plan for the Unification of Continental demographic services, namely:

1. That a census be taken of the population every ten years, as nearly simultaneously as possible, in all countries, in order that the data obtained may constitute common bases of comparison.

2. That within the first three months of each year the Demographic Offices of each American republic should send to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau at Washington data corresponding to the previous year, for which purpose the Sanitary Bureau will provide special standard forms indicating the data which may be of common interest to all American nations.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the various governments that they give preferential attention to the provisions of Section III of Chapter II of the Pan American Sanitary Code as being one of the most effective measures for the control of contagious diseases.

(Note: This section of the Pan American Sanitary Code provides for the reporting of contagious diseases and other vital statistics.)

CSP9.R5 EN PUBLIC HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, taking into account the difficulties encountered in attempting to fix estimates for public health expenditures on a per capita basis, limits its action, for the time being, to recommending that progressively increasing amounts be allotted for such work in all countries.

CSP9.R6 EN COORDINATION OF RELIEF AGENCIES

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference takes the liberty of recommending to the Governments of the American republics the expediency of placing public and private relief, charities and public health, under the general supervision of a single authority; this being a measure which permits guardianship by the State with a view to improvement in the public health by the creation of units of relief and of preventive health administration.

CSP9.R7 EN AERIAL MEDICAL SERVICE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference submits the following recommendations:

(1) That in those American republics where such services do not already exist, there be established, as soon as possible, "Aviation Relief Services," (for the prompt relief of persons in places not easily accessible by other means of transportation).

(2) That such services be established principally with the collaboration of the Red Cross, but also with the aid of social welfare organizations, relief societies, aero clubs, navigation companies, and other private or social agencies.

(3) That these aviation relief units in different countries maintain close cooperation among themselves in order that they may, when necessary, mutually render the required assistance in carrying out their humanitarian aims.

CSP9.R8 EN TYPHUS AND ALLIED FEVERS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, after considering the intricate problems connected with typhus fever and similar affections, resolves:

(1) To recommend the continuance of present research carried on in various countries, which has made it possible to appreciate the newer aspects of this problem, and which should lead to a fuller knowledge of the epi-

demology and prophylaxis of this group of diseases.

(2) To recommend that similar studies be undertaken in those countries where they have not yet been inaugurated, in order to determine the possible existence of such diseases, their vectors and the existence of natural reservoirs of the viruses which cause them. For this purpose Departments of Health will call the attention of medical practitioners to the possible existence of such infections in order that they may be identified and studied.

(3) To authorize a vote of thanks to investigators in the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chile, and other countries for their recent valuable discoveries in this group of communicable diseases.

CSP9.R9 EN GRADED PROMOTIONS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, after hearing and discussing the various resolutions submitted for its consideration on the subject of public health administration, believes that, in order to develop such services and to guarantee the fulfillment of international sanitary treaties, it is indispensable:

(1) That public health administration should be entrusted to professional experts who are familiar with the technique of modern hygiene, and who are suitably trained in such work.

(2) That public health officials be selected by competitive examinations; that their positions be made permanent; that they be promoted by merit and that they be paid salaries in accordance with the conditions prevailing in each country.

(3) That unless already existing there be created in each State, with due regard to local conditions, a system of graded promotions in public health work, and that selection of personnel be made from among those who make public health work their profession.

(4) That this Public Health Service should constitute not only a basic principle of organization for a corps of hygienists within the medical profession, but also a technical guarantee through which may be established an international confidence in matters pertaining to the public health; and that the foregoing essential principles be recommended to the various Governments to guide the sanitary policy of America in future legislation.

CSP9.R10 EN COORDINATION OF SANITARY ACTIVITIES

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the respective countries where the solution of sanitary problems is entrusted to authorities differing in character, that they endeavor to bring about the coordination of all sanitary activities under a common technical guidance; including thereunder the activities of private institutions.

CSP9.R11 EN "PAN AMERICAN" SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, convinced of the importance of further developing the work of existing Scientific Institutes and Laboratories in assuring sanitary progress in the American countries, and also of the importance of their technical cooperation, indorses the resolution submitted by the Delegate of Cuba, as follows:

Whereas, there exist in different American countries institutions dedicated to the prosecution of studies in the realm of Tropical and Preventive Medicine which are rendering efficient public service;

Whereas, the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, realizing its importance, would see with pleasure the vinculation of the various Scientific Institutes existing in the Americas engaged in research and teaching in connection with Preventive and Tropical Medicine, whose more solid and efficient cooperation could and should be obtained by grouping them as Pan American Institutions; and

In order that the eighth question of the agenda of this Conference (Tropical Diseases; Creation of the Carlos J. Finlay Institute of Tropical Medicine--referred by the Seventh International Conference of American States) may be solved, the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference

Resolves, to authorize the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to fix the standards and establish the conditions under which such bodies as desire to do so may be registered in that office as Pan American Institutions of Scientific Research, of Sanitary Instruction, or Institutes for the Standardization of Products for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Application. .

CSP9.R12 EN YELLOW FEVER

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, after studying the work on yellow fever presented to the Conference by Dr. Fred L. Soper, representing the Rockefeller Foundation, recommends to the Governments of this Continent the following program of study and prophylaxis:

- (1) The systematic study of the protective power of the serum of inhabitants in tropical regions in all countries of this continent, in order to determine the geographic distribution of yellow fever in recent years.
- (2) Systematic anatomic-pathologic investigations (collection of material through viscerotomy and examination of liver specimens from persons dead of a febrile disease of less than ten days duration) in all former endemic areas and in those regions in which the protective power of the serum of the inhabitants indicates the presence or previous existence of fever.
- (3) The creation of permanent anti-larval services which will guarantee a minimum aedes stegomyia index, of one of zero, in all river, maritime, or air ports and cities in all tropical areas on this continent.
- (4) The creation of the same services in all infected localities and in the regions adjacent thereto.

(5) The adoption of regulations which facilitate and guarantee the efficacy of anti-larval campaigns and the examination of liver tissues by the process of viscerotomy. The adoption of regulations similar to those of Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay is recommended.

(6) The sending of information quarterly to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau concerning the development of anti-larval campaigns and giving the aedes (stegomyia) indices of places in which surveys are being made.

(7) The application of supplementary measures in rural regions in which the usual anti-larval measures are impracticable or ineffective; (as in dealing with unknown vectors).

(8) The immunization against yellow fever of susceptible persons passing through or coming from endemic regions and of rural populations where yellow fever exists and where the combating of vectors is difficult or impossible.

(9) The creation of special laboratories for the study of yellow fever. Those countries which do not have special laboratories or institutions should arrange with neighboring countries or with private institutions, international in character, for the carrying out of the desired investigations.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, after considering the authoritative report of Dr. Soper on the newer knowledge of yellow fever, resolves to extend to him not only a vote of thanks but a special vote of applause.

CSP9.R13 EN FLOODSUCKING INSECTS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to those countries that have not already done so that they begin investigations in their respective territories regarding the geographic distribution of bloodsucking vectors of disease.

CSP9.R14 EN MALARIA

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference considers it of very great importance that the Health Departments of the Nations of this Continent should stress the study of malaria, particularly with regard to the most effective and economic means of reducing its ravages by creating or maintaining centers of experimentation and research in connection with this disease.

The Conference also recommends that the results of such studies be published and distributed to other Departments of Health, either directly or through the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. It also recommends as a special topic for study the identification and biologic characters of malaria-bearing anopheles in order that selective control measures may be applied against each species.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends the carrying out of special studies to determine the prophylactic value of quinine and other drugs in the control of malaria.

CSP9.R15 EN HOOKWORM DISEASE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference expresses to the Rockefeller Foundation its gratitude for the way in which it has contributed in infested countries to the campaign against "tropical anemia," a widespread and fearsome disease.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the Governments of those countries in which anchylostomiasis is prevalent that they permit of no interruption in their efforts to combat this disease, giving special attention of the prevention of soil pollution.

CSP9.R16 EN RURAL HEALTH UNITS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the Governments the establishment of health centers or units as offering the most effective means of improving sanitary and social conditions in rural populations.

CSP9.R17 EN LEPROSY

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, considering that measures for the combating of leprosy should be developed in accordance with uniform, practical and effective methods devised by sanitary authorities who are especially qualified for this work and without any outside interference, and considering that this disease constitutes a danger not only to the countries in which it originates, but to other countries as well, recommends to sanitary authorities whose duty it is to carry out such measures:

- (1) That control measures be organized under a central administrative agency to which should be subordinated private agencies as well.
- (2) That once such centralization of authority has been achieved, international cooperation be sought.
- (3) That the isolation of persons who are suffering from leprosy be done in adequate institutions or in their homes, dispensary treatment being provided for those in whom leprosy bacilli cannot be demonstrated. There is no danger in locating leprosariums near cities.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the Governments as a prophylactic measure the inclusion in their laws, if not already existing, of legislation prohibiting marriage between lepers and non-lepers.

CSP9.R18 EN PLAGUE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference authorizes a vote of applause to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and, in particular, to its Traveling Representative, Dr. John D. Long, in charge of anti-plague work, the results of which have been beneficial to the health of the peoples of America.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference urges the governments of

America to continue and to strengthen their campaigns against plague, with the object of eventually eradicating this disease.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, after studying the reports submitted by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the International Office of Public Health of Paris concerning the possibility of the transmission of plague by fleas harbored in jute and jute bags, and, in view of the potential importance of this possibility, takes note of the opinions of these international bodies, affirming that a thorough investigation is necessary regarding the time that infected fleas may live hidden in merchandise, this study to take into account the origin and nature of the cargo, the attraction it offers for rats, the duration of the voyage, the temperature and degree of humidity of the hold, and of every other factor that might influence the problem, before submitting a definite conclusion.

The Conference suggests that the best way to solve this problem would be the carrying out of a joint investigation by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the International Office of Public Health of Paris.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, after hearing the reports on plague submitted by the Delegations of Peru and Ecuador, expresses its satisfaction with the results obtained, which, besides indicating the meritorious efforts of the Governments of both countries, demonstrate the advantages of Pan American cooperation within the policies established by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau at Washington.

CSP9.R19 EN VOTE OF APPLAUSE TO CHILE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, taking into account the fact that, due to the efforts of the Sanitary Authorities, no new foci of typhus fever have appeared in other countries, in spite of aerial communication with Chile where typhus exists, authorizes a vote of thanks to said authorities.

CSP9.R20 EN BRUCELLOSIS (UNDULANT FEVER)

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference extends a vote of gratitude to Pan American investigators who have contributed to the study and elucidation of brucellosis as it occurs in human beings and in animals, and recommends:

- (a) The intensification of the studies of brucellosis, especially such studies as relate to autochthonous cases.
- (b) The diffusion of information relating to methods and technique which will facilitate the diagnosis of both human and animal types of this disease.
- (c) That the reporting of brucella infection in both man and animals be made obligatory. (Including infectious abortion in cattle)
- (d) That undulant fever be recognized as an occupational disease in industrial legislation.
- (e) That information with regard to how brucellosis is propagated

and of its danger to the health of man, and to the economic value of cattle and other domestic animals, be thoroughly disseminated to the public.

(f) That the brucella strains present in both wild and domestic animals be identified in order to prevent transmission.

(g) That the study of the prophylaxis of brucellosis in animals be encouraged and made a basis for preventive measures against this disease in general.

(h) That cooperative uniform plans for combating brucellosis be adopted by Federal, State, and municipal authorities in order to eradicate this infection in domestic animals, particularly in cattle.

(i) That the sale of vaccines containing living germs be prohibited except under Government supervision; the same provision to apply to the use of such vaccines as prophylactics in zones that are free from this disease or where little infection exists.

(j) That measures be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease by milk and milk products from infected animals.

(k) That efforts be made to protect those employed in handling infected animals or their carcasses by vaccinating such employees against this disease.

(l) That undulant fever be included in the topics to be discussed by the next Pan American Sanitary Conference.

CSP9.R21 EN UNIVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, upon considering the communication presented by the Delegation of Brazil, in which a single vaccination against smallpox is recommended, agrees to submit this recommendation to the Sanitary Authorities of the countries of America for further study.

CSP9.R22 EN SNAKE-BITE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that, in those countries in which poisonous snakes constitute a menace, protective legislation be enacted providing for the furnishing of anti-sera for the benefit of workmen in infested regions.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to all American nations the study of the geographic distribution and of the biology of snakes, spiders and scorpions and of the pharmacology and immunology of their poisons, with the object of organizing a prophylactic campaign and of preparing corresponding anti-sera.

The results accomplished should be reported to the Tenth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

CSP9.R23 EN LIFE IN HIGH ALTITUDES

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, considering the importance of a knowledge of the conditions of human life as affected by residence in elevated regions and considering the facts already obtained with respect to the disturbances from which persons in such regions suffer, judges it to be of very great importance that those countries in which there are populated high regions should establish special institutions for studying the multiple complex physiological and pathological problems developed in such areas as a valuable aid in formulating rules for healthful living in such places.

It is regarded as of the utmost importance for the development of the population of such elevated regions that the results of the duties herein mentioned should be communicated to all American countries through the agency of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

CSP9.R24 EN REPORTING PREGNANCY

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends as one means of protection of mother and child, the expediency of procuring by persuasive measures the early reporting of pregnancy to the maternal welfare sections of departments of health.

CSP9.R25 EN INFANT MORTALITY

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the American Governments that they intensify their campaigns against infant mortality, especially in rural districts which should have child health centers in which are provided free medical services, including the services of mid-wives and visiting nurses.

CSP9.R26 EN URUGUAYAN CHILDREN'S WELFARE CODE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference authorizes a vote of applause to the Government of Uruguay for having sanctioned a children's code.

CSP9.R27 EN PRE-SCHOOL CARE OF CHILDREN

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, considering the importance of the physical and mental health of the pre-school child, recommends to American nations the coordination of organized relief and education for the child from two to six years old, and the expediency of forming parents' organizations by means of which modern scientific knowledge may be applied in the development of such children.

CSP9.R28 EN SCHOOL HYGIENE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that school hygiene be coordinated with other welfare services in such manner that these may be a continuation of infant and pre-school child welfare, all of which services should be affiliated with relief, a plan which will facilitate treatment by specialists and the correction of defects, thus rendering social service work complete, and at the same time economical.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that school medical services in the American Nations be based on education in disease prevention, periodical examinations, prophylactic treatment, and general education in hygiene, the object being to obtain for all children of school age early, continuous, and adequate medical service.

CSP9.R29 EN BCG

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference receives with approbation the policy enunciated by the delegate of the United States, Dr. Kendall Emerson, relative to vaccination with BCG which says:

"In spite of the very encouraging results reported from its use in American countries, the use of Calmette's vaccine should, for the time being, be restricted to those cases in which for special reasons the vaccine promises the only, or at least the greatest, probability of giving protection."

In view of the limited experience with BCG vaccine in most American countries, the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference resolves to await further studies and refers the subject to the next Pan American Sanitary Conference.

CSP9.R30 EN CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to those American Governments that have not already done so that they entrust the organization of the campaign against tuberculosis to a central directing agency, technically competent, autonomous and provided with sufficient funds to guide, conduct, and direct efficiently a campaign against this disease, coordinating the activities of national, local, and private institutions.

CSP9.R31 EN CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, having in mind the importance of combating venereal diseases, resolves:

- (1) To recommend to sanitary authorities the intensification of campaigns of popular education with regard to venereal diseases, endeavoring to change the concept which causes them to be regarded as secret maladies and to create a social consciousness that will place them in the same category as other communicable diseases.
- (2) To recommend that all general clinics for the prevention of disease maintain services for venereal diseases, and that the treatment of such diseases be carried out in all clinics of whatever nature.
- (3) To recommend to sanitary authorities the enactment of laws for the prevention of venereal diseases, reserving obligatory notification for such persons as abandon treatment without authorization, and providing for the protection of both wet-nurse and child in cases where this relation is maintained.
- (4) To recommend the lowering in cost of antisyphilitic remedies by every means possible; also their gratuitous distribution.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends the establishment of prophylactic centers and clinics as a part of the campaign against venereal disease.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the different countries the study of lymphogranuloma inguinale.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that documents issued in connection with the supervision of prostitution be not offensive in character.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the countries affiliated with the Pan American Union, which have not yet taken such action, that they ratify the Convention of Brussels of 1924 relative to the treatment of sailors affected with venereal diseases.

CSP9.R32 EN NARCOTICS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that the results produced in America by the enforcement of the several international agreements regarding narcotics be followed with the greatest care.

CSP9.R33 EN FOODS AND DRUGS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference authorizes the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to undertake partial and progressive studies of standards for food and drugs in conformity with a resolution of the Seventh International Conference of American States, and to appoint, if it regards it as expedient to do so, a commission of experts to make these studies, a report to be submitted to the next Pan American Sanitary Conference.

CSP9.R34 EN PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends the passage of laws which require the previous (governmental) approval, the registration, and the supervision of ^{the} manufacture, distribution, and advertisement of proprietary remedies, patented medicines, biologic products, etc.

CSP9.R35 EN PHARMACOPOEIAS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference agrees that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau should establish relationships among the National Committees in charge of the preparation of American National Pharmacopoeias in order that they may collaborate in this work, combine and distribute their prospective works and the reports of their revising committees with the object of gradually bringing about the unification of these pharmacopoeias.

CSP9.R36 EN CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to the Governments, as a basis for combating alcoholism, constant educational work in schools, the substitution for alcoholic beverages known to be pernicious of others of better

quality, and the diffusion of centers and clubs of physical education and culture.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference declares:

That it is the duty of Public Authorities to impede the use of alcoholic beverages in the alimentation of children.

CSP9.R37 EN ALIMENTATION

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, having in mind the importance of the problems of nutrition, resolves:

(1) To recommend to the Departments of Health of American countries that they create Institutions or Divisions charged with the duty of determining the composition and nutritive value of the foods produced in each country, of making statistical studies of nutrition in diverse social groups, and of studying the obtaining, processing, and distribution of foods with the object of establishing desirable hygienic standards of alimentation.

(2) To recommend also the greatest possible diffusion of information regarding these standards by campaigns of popular education beginning in primary or grammar schools.

(3) To enjoin the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to continue to lend its aid in disseminating information relative to the problems of nutrition by means of its organs of publicity.

CSP9.R38 EN MILK

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference indorses the proposal of the Delegation of Argentina relating to safe milk supplies for cities and towns, declaring that substantial progress has already been made in this direction, and that the work should be generalized following the standards established in accordance with the principles of hygiene which have been incorporated into the laws of nearly all the countries of this Continent, and which are set forth in the model milk ordinance distributed by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

(1) Ordinances should be sanctioned which make obligatory the pasteurization of milk by all municipalities that are able to do so, thus recognizing the principle that pasteurization is the most effective of the methods now known for securing a milk supply free from all danger to the public health.

(2) Municipal ordinances should at the same time encourage the production and use of certified milk.

(3) Effort should be made to improve the hygienic conditions of dairy farms or stables in their installations, equipment, milking, and other operating methods, and in the prophylaxis of bovine diseases, by appropriate legislation, both municipal and State or Provincial, with a Federal law which would make effective the aid of the National Government in attaining these objectives by means of official banks.

(4) Both State and Federal Governments should foster the production of safe milk in places where there is none, or where there is not enough for

urban requirements in provinces (states) and territories, or, if this is not practicable, should facilitate the transportation of milk from areas of greater production.

(5) In all of these measures, National State, and municipal governments should act jointly.

(6) Medical and social organizations should study the milk supply of their respective localities and cooperate with Sanitary Authorities in everything pertaining to its betterment, in behalf of the health and nutrition of all the people.

CSP9.R39 EN PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends to all the countries of this continent that sanitary organizations should send to the press and suggest the publication, under the supervision of health departments, of information tending to the development of what may be called a sanitary or public health conscience.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends that the principles of hygiene should be taught in all schools and other institutions of learning, including industrial, as a dominant factor in the improvement of the public health.

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference resolves:

That in future conferences there be furnished to those countries desiring them facilities for the exhibition of charts, books, and other material illustrative of their subjects.

CSP9.R40 EN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference recommends as a topic for the next conference a study of labor and sanitary conditions therein throughout America.

CSP9.R41 EN COMMENDATION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference authorizes a vote of applause to Scientific Research Institutions in all American countries for their beneficent work in bacteriology and hygiene.

CSP9.R42 EN SOUTH AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference approves of the efforts which are being made to form a South American Public Health Association.

VOTE OF APPLAUSE TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference expresses to all American Governments its approbation of their action in contributing to the success of its work by sending delegates to participate in its deliberations and resolves to send them a message to this effect.

CSP9.R44 EN CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

The Conference, in its session of November 22, 1934, approved the Constitution and Statutes of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, previously approved and authorized by the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in its administrative session, May 27 to June 8, 1929, with the addition only to Section 2 of Article 2 of a provision raising to nine the titular members and making the provisional president of the next Pan American Sanitary Conference an ex-officio member.

CSP9.R45 EN TENTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

The Conference chose by acclamation the City of Bogotá, Colombia, as the place for the meeting of the Tenth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

The Conference elected by acclamation Dr. Jorge Bejarano, Delegate of the Republic of Colombia, Provisional President of the Tenth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

DIRECTING COUNCIL

The Conference proceeded to the election of members of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the following being chosen by acclamation:

Honorary Director: Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro

Director: Dr. Hugh S. Cumming

Vice director: Dr. Carlos E. Paz Soldán

Alternate: Dr. Carlos Monge

Secretary: Dr. Justo F. González

Alternate: Dr. Rafael Schiaffino

Member: Dr. Solón Núñez

Alternate: Dr. Rubén Uraña

Member: Dr. Francisco de P. Miranda

Alternate: Dr. Miguel Bustamante

Member: Dr. Carlos Diez del Ciervo

Alternate: Dr. Jesús Rafael Risquez

Member: Dr. Waldemar Coutts

Alternate: Dr. Víctor Grossi

VOTES OF APPLAUSE

The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference authorized a warm vote of thanks and applause:

1. To the Government and People of Argentina for their most excellent hospitality.

2. To the Organizing Committee of the Conference for its indefatigable labors to make the Conference a success.

3. To the Chairmanship of the Conference which contributed in great measure to the success attained, mentioning especially the untiring and proficient labor of its President, Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro.

4. To the Pan American Sanitary Bureau of Washington and especially to its Director, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming and his assistant, Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, for their work in behalf of hygiene and sanitation on this continent.

5. To the especially invited representatives of the Health Section of the League of Nations, the International Office of Public Hygiene of Paris, the Rockefeller Foundation, and very especially to Dr. John D. Long of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

6. To the Concejo Deliberante of Buenos Aires for its magnanimous hospitality.

7. To the Press of Argentina for the dissemination of news relating to the deliberations of the Conference.

8. To Aerial and Maritime companies for special rates granted to delegates to the Conference.

CLOSING SESSION

The closing session of the Conference took place on the afternoon of November 22, 1934, under the presidency of His Excellency, Hon. Leopoldo Melo, Minister of the Interior of Argentina. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, President of the Conference; His Excellency, Hon. Leopoldo Melo, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Jorge Bejarano, President of the Organizing Committee of the Tenth Pan American Sanitary Conference, who spoke in the name of the Delegates to the present Conference, and Dr. Sólón Núñez, Minister of Health and Delegate of Costa Rica.

EXECUTED AND SIGNED in the City of Buenos Aires, on the twenty-second day of November, 1934, and an authentic copy given to each Delegation, another to be forwarded through diplomatic channels, to the Minister for Foreign Relations of the Republic of Argentina, and to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to be sent to the countries interested.

Brazil: Doctors Sérvulo Lima y Orlando Roças; Uruguay: Doctors Justo P. González, Javier Comensoro, and Rafael Schiaffino; Argentina: Doctors Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, Miguel Sussini, Juan M. Obarrio, Bernardo Houssay, Pedro Baliña, Alberto Zwanck, Raúl Vaccaroza, Alfredo Sordelli, and Manuel I. Battaglia; Venezuela: Dr. Carlos Diez del Ciervo; United States: Doctors Hugh S. Cumming, Bolivar J. Lloyd, and Kendall Emerson; Costa Rica: Dr. Solón Núñez; Paraguay: Doctors Cayetano Masi and Andrés Gubetich; Salvador: Dr. José Villegas Muñoz; Honduras: Dr. Manuel F. Rodríguez; Haiti: Dr. Horacio Rubio; Cuba: Dr. Domingo Ramos; Nicaragua: Dr. Rubén Darío; Ecuador: Dr. Juan José Samanigo; Peru: Doctors Carlos Monge, Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, and Luis Vargas Prada; Panama: Dr.

Pablo B. Oscamot Chile: Doctors Sotero del Río, Eugenio Suárez, Víctor Grossi, and Waldemar Coutts; Guatemala: Dr. Manuel Arroyo; Mexico; Doctors Francisco de P. Miranda, and Francisco Vázquez Pérez; Dominican Republic: Doctors Max Henriquez Ureña and Osvaldo Loudet; Colombia; Doctors Jorge Bejarano and Lucio A. García; Bolivia: Dr. Casto Rojas.