



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



11th PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 6 - 18 September 1942

XI Pan American Sanitary Conference

RESOLUTIONS

CSP11.R1 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Considering that the continuation and extension of hostilities throughout the world have brought and will continue to bring emphasis to the problems of public health;

Considering that the threat of extension of hostilities in the Western Hemisphere requires intensified preparations for defense in the field of public health; and

Considering that the principle of equal sacrifice for the joint defense of the American continent in matters of public health is recognized,

Resolves:

To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics:

1. That they continue to consult among themselves, in the light of changing conditions, with regard to the additional available means of putting into effect Recommendation XXX of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics;
2. That they undertake measures seeking to conserve and develop their resources of medical and other supplies necessary for the preservation of public health and continental security and to promote the interchange of such supplies to meet the continental health needs;

3. That they now undertake individually a survey of the geographic distribution of communicable diseases of wartime importance, in accordance with a program suggested by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau;

4. That it [be] urged upon the respective Governments that they collect current health and epidemiological data and furnish such data promptly to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in accordance with plans suggested by [the Bureau] for prompt dissemination among the American Republics;

5. That they undertake also to make an inventory of available stocks of supplies essential to the maintenance of health in order to assure their equitable domestic utilization, and to make all surpluses available for continental defense;

6. That they also undertake to make a survey of their medical and sanitary requirements to determine the absolutely essential needs that must be met from external sources to maintain public health and sanitation;

7. That a confidential report covering the results of the foregoing surveys be prepared and, within the limits imposed by military exigencies, be submitted to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and to interested countries;

8. That the efficient cooperation of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau be utilized fully in all matters pertaining to health and sanitation defense problems, [requesting the Bureau] specifically to appoint a committee of experts that will be available to consult with each country in order to assist in organizing the surveys of disease, or the surveys and inventories of needs for supplies essential to the maintenance of health or of other problems relating to health and sanitation in continental defense, and that when this committee visits any country, the directing health authority become an ex-officio member thereof while the committee is in that country;

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

10. That, since increased air transportation, civil and military, often on unpredictable schedules, gravely threatens to spread diseases through insect vectors and human carriers, the respective Governments be urged to adopt extraordinary and precise methods of preventing spread, utilizing the fullest cooperation between civil and military health authorities to this end. The Pan

American Sanitary Bureau should function as an information and consulting agency on matters of this kind.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 3-4

CSP11.R2 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Resolves:

1. To suggest the advisability of full cooperation between the military and civil health services.
2. To suggest to the military health services of the various countries:
 - a) That nuclei of public health physicians [be formed] within these services;
 - b) That the public health physicians whose services may, in the judgment of their respective governments, be spared by the civilian population, be, in the case of mobilization, used as sanitarians; and
 - c) That specialized courses on hygiene and public health be included in the emergency courses on military medicine, and that a part of the physicians called to active service register in these courses.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 4

CSP11.R3 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Recommends:

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

2. The stimulation, also in strategic locations, of the production of Paris-green, to be used in the eradication of mosquitos.
3. The development in well-chosen regions of Latin America of the production of cement to be used in engineering projects for the prevention of malaria and in other public health works.
4. The making of a census of specialists in sanitary engineering and the creation of intensive courses in this field, so that the demands for such expert personnel be properly met.
5. The establishment of mutual aid headquarters in contiguous states and countries for the inventory of existing stocks of materials for sanitary works, so these [may] be expeditiously exchanged in case of an emergency.
6. The adoption of measures with a view to protecting the water supplies, as well as to [guaranteeing] the machinery and materials needed for sanitation projects.
7. The encouragement of research work with a view to discovering substitutes for materials used in sanitation projects that may become scarce.
8. The thorough examination and bringing under control of all hazards relative to the irrigation of vegetable products with contaminated water.
9. The adoption of adequate technical measures to protect important sanitation facilities from destructive agents.
10. The creation of a permanent committee of sanitary engineers, which from the very start will take over the defining of even the smallest requirements relative to sanitary engineering in case of emergency.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 4

CSP11.R4 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Recommends:

to the Governments of the American Republics:

1. That the production of foodstuffs be planned in accordance with the basic nutritional needs of the population, to be determined by surveys, and that special attention be given this problem in single-crop regions.
2. That adequate transportation facilities be established or promoted in order that the foodstuffs be properly distributed (if necessary this work to be done by the Government itself) so that each individual may obtain adequate food to insure his health.
3. That special attention be given to educating the people, most specifically the younger generation, in regard to the importance of proper nutrition.
4. That close collaboration be established among the various government departments interested in the diverse phases of the nutrition problem so that a national nutrition policy program [may] be established in each country.
5. That nutrition research be based especially on the following:
 - a) Surveys of the relationship between the soil composition and the grade of mineral salts content of the food plants;
 - b) Surveys of the supplementary relations of vegetable proteins from various sources; and
 - c) Surveys in different population groups of the effects of plain and monotonous dietaries.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 5

CSP11.R5 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Considering milk to be a food of prime necessity,

Advises:

That a study be made of the simplest and most appropriate processes in each zone in each country so as to obtain safe milk of good quality, and that the protection

of the milk be guaranteed by supervised pasteurization or by boiling same in the homes.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 5

CSP11.R6 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Recommends:

That, among the subjects to be discussed by the Fifth Conference of National Health Directors, a study of housing in all its aspects be made, for [which task] the Pan American Sanitary Bureau will designate a committee of experts that will prepare the necessary material and will suggest to the Governments that have not appointed national committees on the matter to do so when feasible.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 5

CSP11.R7 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Resolves:

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

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

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

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 5

CSP11.R8 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

[Considering] that the construction and use of the Pan American Highway may create important sanitary hazards,

Recommends:

That the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, upon request of those countries concerned, furnish technical aid in regard to the aforementioned problems.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 5

CSP11.R9 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Recommends:

1. [That], in each of the American Republics, as part of their health services, a technically adequate organization for the collection, compilation, and analysis of biodemographic data and other data related to public health [be created and maintained].

2. That, insofar as possible, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau cooperate with the republics that solicit help in the organization of biodemographic units or in [the perfection of] their methods.
3. That the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, in collaboration with the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the statisticians of the various countries, cooperate in establishing uniform methods and procedures, with a view to improving the statistical organizations and obtaining, to a greater degree, uniformity and comparability of biodemographic and public health data.
4. That the recommendations of the Fourth Pan American Conference of Directors of Public Health for improving the collection of statistical data relating to the incidence of cancer and cardiovascular diseases be adopted.
5. That the systematic practice of autopsies in cases of death without medical assistance be intensified.
6. That, in the schools of medicine, exercises in the proper certification of death be made obligatory in the courses on hygiene and legal medicine.
7. That a committee be established in the office of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the purpose of making uniform the standards of biostatistics and coordinating efforts in the solution of biostatistics problems of common interest to the countries of America.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 6

CSP11.R10 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Aware that malaria is the disease that causes most harm to the greater number of nations of the Continent,

Recommends:

that the National Health Departments of the American Republics accept the recommendations of the Malaria Committee of the Pan American Sanitary

Bureau and consider it their consulting organization for the purpose of carrying out survey and control programs in malaria.

The Conference also CONGRATULATES the Government of Brazil, its public health experts, and the Rockefeller Foundation for the eradication of *Anopheles gambiae*. This achievement, besides furnishing evidence of the progress of public health in Brazil [constitutes a renewed affirmation of] what may be expected from inter-American cooperation, and deserves, for this reason, the gratitude of all countries of the Continent.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 6

CSP11.R11 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Considering the results obtained in Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia in regard to the eradication of *Aedes aegypti*,

Resolves:

to extend its congratulations for this sanitary achievement, which is a guarantee against the spread of yellow fever, and at the same time,

Requests:

the Governments of the countries in which this vector is found to organize eradication projects based on the plans adopted in Brazil.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 6

CSP11.R12 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Acknowledges:

with pleasure the continued efforts that the American Republics, in cooperation with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, have made [toward] eradicating bubonic plague from their territories, and

Advices:

those Republics in which this disease has not as yet been eradicated to continue their antiplague campaigns, making use of the latest preventive measures.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 7

CSP11.R13 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Recommends:

1. [That] the Pan American Sanitary Bureau [create] a committee to make studies of typhus fever and other rickettsial diseases in order:

- a) To determine the different varieties of typhus virus existing in each country, with a view to obtaining better means of vaccination;
- b) To study the reservoirs and vectors of the virus existing in each country; and
- c) To submit all reports of its work to future conferences.

2. That the health authorities of the regions in which typhus fever is found and which have an Indian population try to obtain the cooperation of the natives by placing in charge of health measures selected representatives of the natives themselves, as this should prove to be the most direct and efficient way of reaching permanent results.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 7

CSP11.R14 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Recommends:

To all the Governments of the Continent:

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

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 7

CSP11.R15 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Recommends:

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

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 7

CSP11.R16 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Recommends:

The adoption of the Manoel de Abreu diagnosis method (microfilm) in combating tuberculosis.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 7

CSP11.R17 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

Recommends:

To the Pan American Sanitary Bureau that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Bogota Conference, it organize the Second Pan American Leprosy Conference, to be held in 1945, in Brazil, a country whose notable progress in this [field] constitutes an example for the whole Continent.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 7

CSP11.R18 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

[Considering] the complexity and importance of diarrheas and enteritides as the causes of a great number of deaths, especially among children,

Recommends:

That the health administrations of the American Republics stimulate clinical, microbiologic, and epidemiological studies of these conditions, paying special attention to salmonella infections; [that] for these studies specialized laboratories already established, or others that may be organized, be used, especially the Montevideo Laboratory of Hygiene; [and] that this subject be included in the program of the XII Pan American Sanitary Conference.

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 7-8

CSP11.R19 The XI Pan American Sanitary Conference,

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

Sept. 1942 Pub. 198, 9

Note:

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