

SUMMARY RECORD OF MEETINGS OF THE TECHNICAL PREPARATORY
COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Held in Paris from 18 March 1946 to 5 April 1946

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Summary Record of the First Meeting
Held on Monday, 18 March, 1946, at 4:00 p.m.--
Palais d'Orsay, Paris

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Members Present

Dr. Gregorio HERMANN	Dr. Melville MACKENZIE
Dr. Josef CANKIK	Surgeon General Thomas PARRAN
Dr. X. LECLAINCHE	Dr. James DOULL
Dr. G. B. CHISHOLM	Dr. René SAND
Dr. Karl EVANG	Dr. de Paula SOUZA
Dr. Martin KACPRZAK	Dr. Andrija STAMPAR
Sir Wilson JAMESON	Dr. Szeming SZE

Representatives Present in a Consultative Capacity

Office International d'Hygiène Publique--Dr. Robert PIERRET
Pan American Sanitary Bureau--Dr. Aristides MOLL
Health Organization of the League of Nations--Dr. Yves
BIRAUD
U.N.R.R.A.--Dr. Andrew TOPPING
Dr. Neville GOODMAN

Opening of the Session

The Secretary, Mr. Calderwood, informed the Committee that Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, President of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, had hoped to be in Paris to open the session. Owing, however, to his many duties, he was unable to be present and had telegraphed to that effect. The Secretary then read the text of the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 15 February, 1946 (E/9; Rev. 1, 12 February, 1946) setting up the Technical Preparatory Committee, the supplementary decisions taken in this connection by that Council, on 18 February, and a list of the members of the Committee. He stated that thanks were due the French Government for its hospitable reception and for the facilities placed at the disposal of those attending the meetings.

Election of Chairman

The Secretary stated that the agenda for the opening meeting had been prepared by the Secretariat, and that in

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the absence of any expression to the contrary he would assume that it was approved by the Committee. With regard to the first item of business on the agenda, the election of the Chairman, he invited the opinions of Members with regard to the procedure to be followed, suggesting that in the circumstances they might wish to proceed without a secret ballot. On Dr. Sze's proposal, the Committee decided to adopt this suggestion.

Dr. Parran proposed for Chairman Dr. Cavaillon, Secretary-General of Public Health at the French Ministry of Public Health and Population.

Dr. Cavaillon stated that he appreciated the honor done him but felt obliged to decline, owing to pressure of work. He then proposed Dr. René Sand, Technical Adviser at the Ministry of Health in Brussels.

This proposal having been seconded by Dr. Stampar, Dr. René Sand was unanimously elected Chairman of the Technical Preparatory Committee.

The new Chairman thanked the Committee for the honor done him. He expressed regret at the withdrawal of Dr. Cavaillon, thanked the French Government for its hospitality, and expressed to the Secretariat his appreciation for its excellent work in the preparation of the Conference. After welcoming the representatives of the four great International Health Organizations, Dr. Pierret, Dr. Moll, Dr. Biraud, and Drs. Topping and Goodman, he suggested that Dr. Jacques Parisot also be invited to attend the meetings, in view of his long and valued association with the League of Nations Health Organization as Chairman of the Health Committee. This proposal was adopted unanimously.

Election of Vice-Chairman

Dr. Souza proposed for Vice-Chairman Dr. Martinez-Baez, former Director of the Mexican Health Service.

This proposal was supported by Dr. Bermann and by Dr. Cavaillon, who also suggested that a second Vice-Chairman should be appointed in the person of Dr. Stampar. This latter proposal was seconded by Dr. Cancik.

As Dr. Stampar stated that he was unable to accept the appointment, however, the proposal of Dr. Souza was adopted,

and

and Dr. Martinez-Baez, unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the Technical Preparatory Committee.

Rules of Procedure

After a discussion on the participation of substitutes and technical advisers in the work of the Committee, the Rules of Procedure were unanimously adopted.

Miscellaneous

Dr. Sze read a telegram received from Dr. King, Director-General of the National Health Public Administration in China, expressing his regret at his inability to attend the meetings, asking Dr. Sze to replace him, and offering the Committee his best wishes for the success of its work.

With regard to the program of work for the Committee, several Members expressed the hope that the proceedings would be as brief as possible and the work concluded within two or three weeks. The Chairman stated that everything possible would be done to give effect to this wish, but that experience alone would show how much time would be required.

The meeting rose at 5:30 p.m.

Summary Record of the Second Meeting

Held on Tuesday, 19 March, 1946, at 10:30 a.m. - Palais
d'Orsay, Paris.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND.

The CHAIRMAN welcomed two members of the Committee: Major C. Mani and Dr. Aly Tewfik Shousha Pasha. He requested any Members who were prepared to broadcast in French for a few minutes to enter their names on a list which would be circulated. Although the work of the Committee would be of a technical nature, the public might well be informed of its aims.

Dr. CAVAILLON added that if any Members wished to broadcast in their own languages, the French Ministry of Information would arrange for them to do so on foreign programmes. He requested such Members to hand in their names immediately.

Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda (Document E/H/PC/2) was unanimously adopted.

General Discussion

The CHAIRMAN proposed that since the majority of the Members had undoubtedly come with well considered ideas concerning the future constitution of an international health organization, each Member of the Committee have an opportunity to state his views for the general benefit of the Committee. A general discussion ensued.

Sir Wilson JAMESON said that for a long time much thought in Britain had been given to conditions in the post-war world, both in the international field and with regard to internal matters. A document on international health organization had been prepared for use in the United Kingdom by the various authorities concerned; he thought, however, that it might be of some value to the Committee and it would be circulated to Members.

He desired to draw the attention of his colleagues to a number of important points:-

(1)

(1) In order to be fully effective the new international health organization should work in the closest co-operation with national health services.

(2) Its work should be of the highest standard, and the conditions of service should be such as to attract distinguished men.

(3) There should be a single world health organization. The Economic and Social Council had given a lead in this respect.

(4) The Organization should be a specialized agency, but while retaining a proper degree of autonomy, it should maintain close and constant relations with the United Nations.

(5) It should also establish and maintain close contact with the organizations operating in related fields, particularly the F.A.O., the I.L.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

(6) The component parts of the Organization should be

(a) A governing body of technically qualified representatives of the national health services, assisted by alternates and advisers.

(b) A strong executive committee, which in the early years of the Organization, at least, should meet fairly often, to provide for the execution of the decisions taken by the governing body.

(c) A Director-General and Secretariat.

(7) The Organization should make periodical and if necessary special reports to the Economic and Social Council.

(8) It was important that the Organization should make full use of the experience of and should obtain the support of non-official organizations and individuals. This might be done in the following ways:-

(a) Through membership of expert commissions and committees, by which a large part of the work of the Organization should be done.

(b) Through advisers accompanying the delegates.

(c)

(c) Through consultation with non-official organizations.

(d) In those countries which favored such machinery, through advisory groups formed for the purpose.

(9) There should be a strong headquarters organization. As to regional organization, it was clear that regional machinery for the epidemiological intelligence service would be required at the outset, responsible, of course, to a central section. It might be wisest for the headquarters organization to keep other functions in its own hands, at least until the central machinery was well established.

(10) With regard to finance, the Organization should prepare its own estimates of expenses to be incurred. These would then be included with the estimate for U.N., and U.N. would thus also collect the contributions. The estimate would have two main parts: administrative and routine expenses, and operating expenses. The operating expenses should include a working fund to cover exceptional and unforeseen expenses.

Dr. PARRAN stated that while he was, of course, present in his personal capacity and not as a representative of the United States Government, he would like to mention the views of that Government on the Health Organization, as being of possible interest to the Committee. The United States Government had viewed with great satisfaction the proposals made at the San Francisco Conference by the Delegates for Brazil and China, and fully endorsed the Declaration adopted by that Conference. The United States Government strongly favored the early establishment of a single international health organization by intergovernmental agreement, an organization which should be a specialized agency within the meaning of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. He noted that the United States Senate had recently approved a resolution calling for the early establishment of such an organization, and that the Department of State had taken a similar position in recent exchanges of views with several other Governments. It was clear, therefore, that both the executive and legislative branches of the United States Government would

support

support the policy of the resolution of the Economic and Social Council calling for the early establishment of a single international health organization.

He expressed his agreement with the main outlines of Sir Wilson Jameson's draft. He also had prepared for circulation a tentative working paper as a possible basis for discussion. He would not repeat here the various points covered in that document, but felt that there were two items of such importance that they should be called to the attention of the Committee immediately:

(1) The Preparatory Committee should recommend that the June Conference take definitive action to establish the health organization. The Governments should be requested to invest their delegates with pleni-potentiary powers, so that they could be prepared to sign the constitution of the organization if necessary, and submit it to the Governments for acceptance as soon as possible. It was imperative that the June Conference be empowered to take this action.

(2) The material for the Conference should not be prepared in great detail, but should be merely a framework of the type submitted to the San Francisco Conference by the Conference at Dumbarton Oaks. In June there would be an opportunity for representatives of all fifty-one nations to exchange their views, and to agree upon all matters both of principle and detail regarding the charter of the international health organization.

Dr. CAVAILLON agreed in principle with the various considerations put forward by his colleagues. He could foresee no difficulty which might arise on the main ideas proposed, but thought that it would be necessary to go into some details.

As to the aims to be achieved, the world organization would have to deal with health in a general, not a restrictive, sense. It should consider not only epidemiological questions, the establishment of international standards, etc., but also other matters not yet dealt with on an international plane, such as the practice of medicine, hospitalization, the protection of maternity and infancy and other important fields, like those of the social diseases, hygiene and health education, and medical training and research.

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The Organization should be the only international body to deal with these subjects; and in order to achieve its aims, the Conference should be truly world-wide. It should comprise representatives of all the Members of the United Nations; and furthermore, since epidemics disregarded frontiers, it should envisage arrangements to be made with non-Member States. While Delegations to the Conference should be widely representative, they should include the directors-general of the government health services, without the participation of which no useful international health discussions could take place.

The General Conference should not meet every year in the same locality but should move from capital to capital, since an international organization should make its work known as widely as possible and thus facilitate necessary reforms. The Executive Board, which should consist of a small number of members, including the directors-general of health services, should meet frequently, for upon it would fall the main responsibilities of the Organization. As for the Secretariat, it should consist of a strong central organization and of regional offices.

Finally, with regard to the scope of the preparatory work for the June Conference, the Preparatory Committee should not confine itself to preparing a mere framework but should provide the Conference with documentation and definite texts. The French Ministry of Public Health had likewise prepared preliminary drafts, which would later be submitted to the appropriate sub-committee.

Dr. Szeming SZE agreed that there should be a single international health organization and summarized the opinion of his own country in particular, and of the Far Eastern countries in general.

He favored a middle course. The Committee should not be too ambitious at first, but should aim at creating an international - not a supranational - organization.

Any plan of a regional organization, at least in the Far East, should be flexible.

The Organization should have a universal character. He agreed that there should be the inclusion of States not Members of the United Nations, and also deeply regretted the absence from the Committee of anyone from the Soviet Union. Every effort must be made to remain in contact with that country, which occupied such an important place not only in Europe but in the Far East.

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The new Organization should be a specialized agency, should keep its freedom and autonomy and have direct means of communication with the national health administrations.

The work of unofficial organizations was very important. The Rockefeller Foundation had done valuable work in China as elsewhere, had generously co-operated with the Health Organization of the League of Nations and was an example of an organization which deserved special attention.

Concerning the time-table of the Conference, it was desirable to have a definitive conference in June and to establish the new Organization as quickly as possible; nevertheless, if, for unforeseen legal or political reasons, an intermediate solution had to be accepted, the formation of an interim commission with as wide powers as possible might be contemplated.

Dr. KACPRZAK considered that the medical profession should be given a broad popular basis. In Poland before the war there had been 13,000 doctors; there were now only 6 to 7,000; and the first objective must be to provide the population with the immediate medical assistance required in regard to infectious diseases, accidents and maternity and child welfare. Another problem of primary importance was that of demography, which the medical profession might claim to be within its sphere. The term "hygiene" hitherto employed was too narrow, and the word "health" should be used, for this word covered all the problems which had to be considered.

There should be only one international health organization. He believed that the governing body should consist of experts, who were permanent, not of Directors of Health or Ministers who were likely to change.

The meeting rose at 12:30 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Third Meeting

Held on Tuesday, 19 March, 1946, at 2.30 p.m. -Palais
d'Orsay, Paris;

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND;

General Discussion - continued

Dr. EVANG drew attention to the fact that Delegates were not representing their Governments but were speaking with full liberty as private individuals. He thought that the discussion in the general Committee should be brief so that the Committee might get on with its task of preparing proposals for the single organization which had been already approved in principle by the Economic and Social Council.

After giving a summary of the historical background of recent attempts to establish an international health organization, he pointed out that present conditions of life, especially in certain countries, necessitated the setting up of the Organization as soon as possible in the interests of public health. The establishment of an interim committee would not be a satisfactory substitution.

There should be a fundamental change in the conception of the new Organization: it should be a single specialized agency with a high degree of independence; it should cooperate with other agencies; but it should avoid possible overlapping of activities by making certain adjustments perhaps through the creation of joint committees. In the governing body, it would be preferable to have a broader representation than that of only representatives of national health services, in order that the danger of bureaucracy might be avoided. The Secretariat should be composed of leading experts, and there should be a strong director and executive committee. Furthermore, he agreed with the idea of establishing in each country health councils dealing with the same problems.

Finally, the scope of the Organization should be as broad as possible, in order to develop the spirit of initiative. Although the Committee should not, in effect, try to establish a more than international body, still the Organization itself would constitute a method of

approach

approach to extremely important problems. The goal could not be placed too high.

Dr. SOUZA agreed with the remarks of Sir Wilson JAMESON and suggested adopting the plan drawn up by Dr. PARRAN as a basis for study. The Delegates had been convened primarily as experts to perform an enduring work in the interests of international life. They must prevent the establishment of unrelated international bodies and plan for a single permanent organization, which should note the progress in the past but provide for the future. Its scope should be enlarged, since its task would be a greater one than that which had ever faced a health organization before. It should lay down the general lines on which to work and also establish relations with the other organizations in the United Nations.

Dr. STAMPAR, as a member of the Economic and Social Council and being acquainted with the feeling of that body, stated that as the Council had decided upon a single international health organization this question was not open for discussion. He also was in favour of the enlargement of scope; the creation of regional offices, which would strengthen, rather than weaken, the Organization; and the idea that the Organization should be a specialized agency.

In regard to the independence of the new Organization however, he emphasized the importance of the new international law. By the Charter already adopted, the Organization would be irrevocably bound to collaborate closely with the Economic and Social Council.

In his opinion, the Conference should meet in June and the Organization be established immediately. In order to obtain this result, as an alternative to having the resulting convention approved by the individual governments, he suggested that it be submitted directly as a resolution to the General Assembly, in which the Delegates would have full power to ratify it on behalf of their Governments. This process would be the more expedient one.

Dr. SHOUSA Pasha was in agreement with most of the opinions expressed by his colleagues. He drew attention to the distinction between "Health" and "Political" internationalism. There should be one organization, but one of wide scope; with regional organizations as its "advance posts": The co-operation of other related organizations, especially the F.A.O. and the Rockefeller Foundation, would be most helpful.

Dr.

Dr. BERMANN suggested that the remarks of Sir Wilson Jameson should be taken as a basis for discussion. It seemed to him that the only point on which there was divergency of opinion was whether the new Organization should be constituted along classical lines or whether it should be of a new style, with an extension of powers and responsibilities. The world was in a period of medical reform, and the Organization should face new needs and even anticipate events.

He called attention to the necessity of attacking psychiatric and psychological problems. Those problems were recognized by all as being of the greatest importance and therefore should be taken into account by the new organization. No better occasion for the success of an international health organization could be envisaged; for the war had shown to everyone the important rôle played by science.

Major MANI stated that India welcomed the idea of forming one unified body of health control, with the merging or adoption of existing agencies. The manner of this amalgamation need not perhaps be discussed by the Committee.

He agreed in general with the views expressed but did not believe that the governing body should be composed of experts, who were excellent as advisers but without authority, whereas directors were accustomed to take the responsibilities of negotiation. Regional offices would be desirable for answering local needs, and they should be of a flexible character.

Concerning the scope of the Organization, he believed that it should be extended, but thought that on the whole, rather than fall short of realizing ideals set too high, the Committee would do well to start modestly.

The meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting
Held on Wednesday, 20 March, 1946, at 10 a.m. - Palais
d'Orsay, Paris.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Welcome

The CHAIRMAN welcomed Dr. Kopanaris, whose arrival had been delayed by travelling difficulties.

General Discussion (continued)

Dr. KOPANARIS wished to express to the Economic and Social Council his appreciation of the honour of being invited to take part in the work of the Committee. All countries were aware of the need for an international health organization capable of really effective action, especially in exercising health supervision, in laying down rules of health progress to be brought to the attention of States, and in assuring responsibility for the health of the various populations. The success of such an organization depended upon world co-operation, the need for which was felt even more at the present time than before the war.

Greece was one of the countries which had suffered most from the war and enemy occupation, and public health there had been severely affected. Thanks, however, to the generous and effective assistance given first by military liaison and then by UNRRA, the health situation was improving. The memory of the beneficial action exercised by the League of Nations in Greece and of the good results achieved by co-operation with the Office International d'Hygiène Publique was of good augury for the future of the new Organization.

Dr. CHISHOLM agreed in the main with the suggestions made by Sir Wilson Jameson. A young country like Canada, however, would find it difficult to accept some of the other ideas expressed, for instance, the opinion that the aims of the Organization should be limited in scope. Biological welfare, like that of the atomic bomb, had

become

become a fearful menace, and unless doctors realized their responsibilities and acted immediately, the whole race risked total extinction. Such action could obviously not stop at international frontiers.

The world was sick, and the ills from which it was suffering were mainly due to the perversion of man, his inability to live at peace with himself. The microbe was no longer the main enemy; science was sufficiently advanced to be able to cope with it admirably, if it were not for such barriers as superstition, ignorance, religious intolerance, misery and poverty. It was in man himself that the cause of present evils should be sought. These psychological evils must be understood in order that a remedy might be prescribed.

The scope of the task before the Committee, therefore, knew no bounds, and for that reason he associated himself with the "visionaries". What was taking place in these meetings would be of great historical importance if all would aim at universal and world-wide achievement. To do this, they might find it necessary to bite off more than they could chew, but the alternative was complete chaos. They should do their utmost to bring all the peoples of the world together in the service of physical, social and emotional health.

Dr. CANCIK emphasized the fact that his country, Czechoslovakia, had suffered greatly from enemy occupation and was still short of medical practitioners. The faculties and schools providing medical training had opened their doors immediately after the liberation of the country, and it was beginning to recover, thanks to the substantial aid provided by the United Nations through UNRRA, the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Organization for the Relief of Czechoslovakia.

The health work of the Organization should not be limited by frontiers. Within the framework of the executive centre, arrangements would have to be made for regional offices which would cover the whole world and for the assistance of unofficial associations or groups dealing with hygiene and social medicine. In this way, all the inhabitants of his country, whatever their means, would have access to the necessary medical attention and advice.

At this point, the CHAIRMAN invited the Delegates of the four health organizations represented to make any

remarks

remarks which they might wish to add to the general discussion.

UNRRA

Dr. TOPPING, after giving a resumé of the achievements of UNRRA and thanking the preceding speakers for their praise of its work, mentioned several points on which he believed action should be taken:-

(a) The question of the administration of the International Sanitary Conventions of 1944, which would expire on 15 July 1946. UNRRA had acted in full and friendly liaison first at Washington with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and then in London with Dr. Pierret and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique. Which organization would take over the functions of UNRRA in the coming months? Whatever the arrangement, the staff of UNRRA would be at the disposal of the United Nations.

(b) Medical relief to displaced persons in Germany and Austria. Most of the deported persons had now been or would soon be returned to their countries. The Poles were beginning to go back at the rate of 12,000 a day. There were still in Central Europe, however, 400,000 displaced persons who were unwilling and could not be forced to go back to their countries. In Germany and Austria, UNRRA controlled a system of medical services which could be continued as long as might be necessary, but the staff was rapidly decreasing, and prompt action should be taken to retain those qualified to carry on this work.

(c) Medical care and assistance in countries where there were representatives of UNRRA. These countries, under enemy occupation for six years, had reacted in different ways when offered assistance; but the advice which UNRRA had given when requested had been at least as valuable as the supplies.

(d) Scholarships established by UNRRA for young Czech, Yugoslav and Greek doctors enabling them to spend six months in England or in the United States. This kind of work carried on by UNRRA

might

might be reorganized by the Rockefeller Foundation or unofficial bodies.

As to the extent of UNRRA's relief work, it had imported seven million tons of goods into Europe, and since 1 January 1946, had spent £800,000 daily on supplies.

Office International d'Hygiène Publique

Dr. Robert PIERRET informed the Committee that Dr. Hugh Cumming, Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, being unable to attend the early meetings of the Technical Preparatory Committee, Dr. Morgan would represent the Office on this Committee. Dr. Morgan was expected to arrive shortly, and would then be able to report on the general position of the "Office".

Pan American Sanitary Bureau

Dr. MOLL regretted the absence of Dr. Cumming, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, who had been temporarily detained in the United States and was therefore unable to speak himself on behalf of the Bureau.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau was the oldest of all international health organizations, having been founded in 1902. For over twenty years, it had concentrated mainly on quarantine measures, but in 1924 its scope had been widened by the application of the new Pan American Sanitary Code, which was the first treaty to be ratified by all the Americas. The Bureau received contributions from private associations, and the aggregate budget represented three or four times the total quotas paid by States.

At the head of the Organization there was a governing body of ten members, three appointed in a personal capacity and seven representing Governments, with additional permanent honorary members.

The Bureau organized specialized conferences dealing with hygiene, sanitary education, sanitary engineers, treatment of leprosy, etc; it had established various regional offices which kept in constant contact with the Bureau and sent in periodical reports; it had a correspondent in each country for epidemiological intelligence; it had published some fifty pamphlets on various subjects; and it maintained an information service by correspondence. Finally, it had actively collaborated with UNRRA and with the Office International and, to a lesser extent, with the League of Nations.

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The Bureau might, of course, act as a regional office of the new Organization in the same way as it had co-operated with other health organizations. It would be for the Governments maintaining it to decide whether it would become such an office.

League of Nations Health Organization

Dr. BIRAUD considered that such international health organizations as that of the League were destined not to die but to be amalgamated, for their spirit and traditions would outlive any defect of their administrative forms. The elements which experience had shown to be of most value should be retained.

The ideas expressed by the members of the Committee on the main outlines of the international health organization of the future corresponded with those which he had derived from personal experience. The proposed Conference, consisting of a nucleus of representatives of health administrations assisted by advisers, would be similar to the Permanent Committee of the "Office". Its duties with regard to the application of conventions would coincide with the rights and functions of the "Office"; the Executive Board, with smaller numbers and administrative functions, would correspond to the League Health Committee; and the technical committees and sub-committees, to the meetings of experts of the League of Nations Health Organization which had done such valuable work in the sphere of medical science.

He drew attention to the Far Eastern Bureau, established at Singapore by the League of Nations in 1925, which provided an example of a regional agency with simple yet close relations with the central organization; and with regard to the points made by Sir Wilson Jameson, he submitted a few supplementary suggestions:

- (a) To assure liaison between the Conference and the Executive Committee, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference might become the ex-officio Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.
- (b) Since a universal and non-political character was indispensable to the new Organization, no State should be prevented from joining it.
- (c) The Organization should have the character

of

of a specialised agency within the meaning of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations; it should retain its autonomy while maintaining close liaison with UNO; and should have the use of all facilities at the disposal of the United Nations.

(d) It might be desirable to prepare for the General Conference a draft constitution with parts which could be interchanged according to prevailing opinion; such constitutions had already been established by FAO and UNESCO.

In conclusion, he recalled the valuable work done in the sphere of international public health by Dr. Rajchman, who had directed the work of the League of Nations from 1921 to 1939, by Professor Madsen who had presided over the Health Committee from 1921 to 1936, and by Professor Parisot, who had succeeded the latter from 1936 to 1940.

The meeting rose at 12:30 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting
Held on Wednesday, 20 March, 1946, at 2:30 p.m. - Palais
d'Orsay, Paris

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Invitation to Representatives of International
Organizations.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee would welcome the presence of the representatives of the four organizations in a consultative capacity at any meeting which they wished to attend.

Method of Work

Sir Wilson Jameson, with regard to the best means of carrying out the task of the Committee, said that the main aim should be to prepare a text containing principles and well-considered general views rather than, as certain delegates had suggested, a fully detailed agreement put forward for the future conference to accept or reject. The solution he favoured would in no way preclude a detailed and thorough examination of all the questions involved; such a study would give the members a thorough groundwork of information and thus enable them to supply useful advice to the June Conference.

He considered that the speeches made at the previous meetings had dealt adequately with Items 1, 2 and 3 on the agenda, and that the Committee should go on to Item 4. In regard to this item, he was in favour of drawing up a text containing general views and guiding principles.

He thought that it would be advisable to set up sub-committees among which could be divided the various questions covered by the terms of reference of the Committee. In view of the small number of Members of the Committee, there should be no difficulty in keeping all informed of what was done in the sub-committees.

Dr. EVANG agreed in general with the views expressed by Sir Wilson Jameson. He did not believe, however,

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that sub-committees should be asked to study questions and then to draw up a provisional text for submission to the Plenary Committee, but that, on the contrary, questions should first be studied and discussed by the Plenary Committee, and then submitted to sub-committees, which should put the results of the discussion into shape.

As to the tasks which might be assigned to a sub-committee, he suggested that it might examine and report to the Plenary Committee on the drafts submitted by Dr. Parran, by Dr. Stampar, and by Drs. Cavaillon and Leclainche.

Dr. BERMANN also agreed with the suggestions of Sir Wilson Jameson and proposed that a sub-committee be created to prepare an agenda for the conference.

Dr. SZE suggested that one of the tasks of a sub-committee would be to reconcile any differences of opinion which might arise in the Plenary Committee.

Major MANI thought that with regard to Item 4, a definite draft should be drawn up for submission to the General Conference. He proposed that the sub-committees should be convened in the morning, and that the Plenary Committee should meet in the afternoon to discuss the results of the morning's work.

Dr. CAVAILLON believed that the substance of Item 3 of the agenda needed further consideration; hence he thought it desirable to draft a resolution summarizing the general discussion, as suggested by Dr. Sze. In connection with Item 4, concrete proposals should be laid before the future conference.

Dr. STAMPAR pointed out that three drafts had already been submitted - one by Dr. Parran, one by Drs. Cavaillon and Leclainche, and one by himself - while a fourth had been announced by Sir Wilson Jameson. A sub-committee should therefore be appointed without delay to report on these drafts.

Dr. de PAULA SOUZA proposed that a text should be drawn up including the points on which there was general agreement; and Dr. KACPRZAK, while recognizing the need for sub-committees, thought that they need not be appointed immediately. He suggested that in order that everyone should be occupied, the task be divided between three or four sub-committees.

Dr. PARRAN proposed a small sub-committee to report on the Preamble and perhaps, on purposes and functions.

There

There would be other important questions to be considered, such as the organization and powers of the Governing Body and of the Executive Board, the position of the Director-General, the organization of the Secretariat, the regional offices, and the relations to be established with inter-governmental and other organizations. These problems might be dealt with in a similar manner as the Committee progressed with its work. If this procedure proved to be unworkable, i.e., discussion of the several questions by the Plenary Committee, submission of the results of the discussion to a sub-committee, and consideration of the report of the sub-committee by the Plenary Committee, he would then agree to the establishment of three or four sub-committees, among which the several questions could be divided.

Sir Wilson JAMESON, referring to Item 4, suggested that the problems submitted to the experts should be thoroughly discussed. This detailed discussion would give useful information to the Members of the Conference, and the documents in which the different views were embodied would provide it with a valuable basis for proceeding. He did not believe that the Committee need necessarily prepare a fully detailed constitution.

As to the three drafts already submitted, to which a fourth would soon be added, they should be studied by all the members and not merely by a small sub-committee.

Dr. EVANG pointed out that the study of the drafts by a sub-committee would not preclude the necessity for all members to study them as well. The sub-committee could do useful work in comparing the drafts and drawing attention to the similarities and differences in them, and these might then be discussed in the Committee.

Dr. BERGMANN proposed a sub-committee of five members, consisting of the four authors of the drafts and Dr. Chisholm; and Dr. Cavailon was in favour of a sub-committee of five members working in close agreement with the Secretariat.

It was suggested by the CHAIRMAN that the material comparison of the texts be done by the Secretariat rather than by the members who had submitted them.

Decision on Item 3 of the Agenda

It was decided that the discussion of Item 3 of the

agenda

agenda should be closed, with the understanding that it could again be brought up when the drafts were examined.

Decision on Item 4 of the Agenda

With regard to Item 4, it was proposed by the CHAIRMAN that the ideas brought out in the course of the discussion should be submitted not in a rigid but in a flexible form, and it was decided that the discussion of this Item should likewise be closed.

Decision on Method of Work

The Committee adopted the following procedure on the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, following the suggestion of Dr. Parran:

- (a) General discussion of questions by the full Committee;
- (b) Reference to a drafting Committee, which would report back to the Committee;
- (c) Discussion of the report of the drafting Committee.

The first question to be studied by the Committee, as stated by the CHAIRMAN, would be the preamble, aims and functions of the future Organization. Next would come questions of structure, relations with UNO and other international organizations, legal status, and preparation of the agenda for the Conference. He suggested that there might be four sub-committees; one on the preamble, purposes and functions; a second on structure; a third on relations; and a fourth on arrangements for the Conference. He then asked for the views of the Committee as to whether four different sub-committees or a single sub-committee should be appointed to examine these questions after consideration by the full Committee.

Dr. SZE thought that it would be best to wait until the examination of general questions had been concluded before appointing sub-committees; and Dr. de PAULA SOUZA suggested that as it was impossible to discuss a preamble apart from the contents of the document itself, it would be preferable to leave the examination of the preamble until the end.

After

After a further exchange of views, the CHAIRMAN proposed to adjourn the general discussion until the following day, it being understood that sub-committees would be set up as and when required.

Programme of Work

At the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, it was decided that at the next meeting, the Committee should examine the Preamble and the Aims and Functions of the Organization, and begin the study of the preliminary drafts submitted.

Dr. STAMPAR proposed that the Secretariat should draw up a summary of the preliminary drafts, but it was decided that for the next meeting the work of the Secretariat should be confined to a comparison of the preambles of these documents.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting

Held on Thursday, 21 March, 1946, at 10:00 A.M.

Plais d'Orsay, Paris

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

General Questions

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on the scope and purpose of the proposed international health organization. He emphasized the importance of there being a ministry of public health with Cabinet rank in every country. Some countries still did not possess one; others regarded it as a minor ministerial department and provided it with only very small funds.

Dr. SZE stated that after having studied the drafts which had been circulated, he had been struck by their similarity of substance and their diversity of form and style. For example, in the draft submitted by Dr. Parran, the Preamble, the Purposes, and the Functions had been clearly separated; in Dr. Stampar's there was no such separation; and in that of Drs. Cavallion and Leclainche the chapters on Aims and Functions were merged.

In his opinion, the Preamble should trace the main lines of the ideas of the Committee, in order to reach the general public; the chapter on "Purposes" should state the objectives to be attained; and that entitled "Functions", the methods to be followed for attaining these objectives.

With regard to style, the text submitted by Dr. Stampar and that of Drs. Cavallion and Leclainche were on traditional lines, while that of Dr. Parran followed the more modern ("streamlined") concept already adopted by the Economic and Social Council.

Preamble

Sir Wilson JAMESON considered that it would be necessary to decide on the form which the constitutional proposals should take. He suggested that it should

comprise

comprise two essential parts: the first dealing with the functions of the Organization, and its field of work, functions which would have to be defined in order to avoid overlapping with those of bodies such as the F.A.O., and containing some sort of general declaration of principles; the second with ways and means, in short, with the machinery to be set up for the performance of the task assigned to the Organization.

Dr. EVANG believed that the work of the Committee would be much facilitated by these preliminary drafts, each of which had been carefully thought out and with any of which the Committee could set up an excellent international health organization. The principal difficulty would be the choice to be made on points of detail. For the Preamble he preferred the texts adopted by Dr. Stampar and Dr. Cavaillon rather than that submitted by Dr. Parran, whereas, on the other hand, he was inclined to favour the draft of Dr. Parran with regard to its definition of Purposes and Functions, as it was more complete. He criticized the notion of emergency as a determining factor in international health cooperation and suggested that among the Functions should be included that of preventive medicine.

Title of the Future Health Organization

Dr. CHISHOLM thought that the first thing for the Committee to do would be to select a title for the future Organization. He proposed "World - or Universal - Health Organization", to show that, unlike other bodies, the Organization would be even more than international.

Purposes

Concerning the chapter entitled "Purposes", Dr. CHISHOLM suggested adding the following paragraph to Dr. Parran's text:

"(e) improve human relations between all the peoples of the world by promoting better individual and collective emotional and mental health."

Sir Wilson JAMESON

Sir Wilson JAMESON referred to his own suggestion that the Aims of the future Organization should be put down on paper so as to avoid overlapping, especially in view of the forthcoming meeting of the F.A.O. He considered Dr. Farran's draft to be the most complete in this respect, and proposed that the Committee should examine each draft in turn, should consider the Aims enumerated by each, and either accept them or devise others.

Dr. SHOUSHA Pasha agreed with Sir Wilson Jameson, and thought that Dr. Parran's draft met with general approval in this respect. He suggested that in the final document, the distinction between national and international questions should be brought out more clearly than had been the case in the preliminary drafts.

It was decided that the chapters on Purposes and Functions should be studied on the basis of Dr. Parran's draft.

Purposes, Dr. Parran's Draft (E/H/PC/6)

Concerning paragraph (A) of the chapter entitled "Purposes", which was as follows: "To improve the physical and mental health of all peoples through international collaboration and mutual assistance," Dr. SZE proposed that in order to provide a link with the United Nations and the new Health Organization, the text of Article I of the Charter, applicable to the tasks assigned to the new Organization, should be reproduced in the chapter on Purposes. It was decided to refer this proposal to the sub-committee on drafting; but it was pointed out that this clause of the Charter referred to cooperation only with regard to the solution of international health problems, whereas it was also necessary for solving those of national scope.

With regard to paragraph (B):--"To prevent the occurrence and spread of disease," Dr. SOUZA pointed out that in the international sphere there were countries which exported diseases and others which imported them. It was necessary to make a distinction between these two groups, and it would be well to lay down definite principles on this subject. The Committee decided, however, to discuss this question in relation to the chapter on "Functions".

Dr. KACPRZAK

Dr. KACPRZAK suggested the insertion between paragraph (A) and (B) of a special paragraph referring to mental health.

In paragraph (C):--"To stimulate and develop the improvement of health services throughout the world," Dr. CHISHOLM suggested the insertion of the word "public" before the words "health services", and the addition of a paragraph referring to the curative aspect of the problem. It was agreed that the document being prepared should reflect the curative aspect, perhaps in the definition of the term "health". It was noted, also, that this was brought out in Article I of "Purposes and Functions" in the draft of Drs. Cavailon and Leclainche, which read as follows:

"(a) The exercise of medicine from the curative or preventive point of view both as regards medical and hospital practice."

In regard to paragraph (D)--"To make available to all countries information, counsel and assistance on problems pertaining to health and medical care," it was pointed out that the draft of Drs. Cavailon and Leclainche had the advantage of enumerating a number of branches to which the action of the future Organization would apply. From another point of view, it was thought that such an enumeration might be restrictive.

Dr. SOUZA proposed the insertion in Dr. Parran's draft of two new paragraphs, the first reproducing paragraph (a) of Dr. Cavailon's draft and the second, paragraphs (b) and (d) of Sir Wilson Jameson's. Dr. EVANG suggested that the enumeration in question should appear in the body of the text which was being drawn up, and Dr. CAVAILLON proposed that among the purposes mentioned there should be the following, which were among those in his draft:

- (c) Health protection of maternity and infancy;
- (f) Environmental hygiene and sanitation;
- (h) Medical and public health research;
- (i) General health education.

He stated that the chief purpose of the enumeration was to inform the public.

However,

However, Sir Wilson Jameson, Dr. SZE and Dr. MANI thought that the declaration of purposes should be in the most general of terms. Dr. BERMANN believed that medicine needed the cooperation of the public in defense of health and further proposed to incorporate in Dr. Parran's draft the expression "positive health".

Appointment of Sub-Committees

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to set up two sub-committees, one to draft the Preamble and Title of the Organization, and the other to propose a draft on its purposes. Each Member present could choose one of the sub-committees on which to serve, and both would report to the next session of the Plenary Committee. Drs. Bermann, Chisholm, Cancik and Sze chose to serve on the sub-committee on the Preamble; the other members chose the sub-committee on Purposes.

The meeting rose at 12:30 P.M.

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TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting
Held on Friday, 22 March, 1946, at 10:30 a.m.--
Palais d'Orsay, Paris

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Welcome

The Chairman welcomed Dr. Martinez-Baez, who had just arrived from Mexico, and after announcing a schedule of work introduced to the Committee Dr. Esther Brunauer, who had come as a representative of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and Dr. M. T. Morgan, representing the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

U.N.E.S.C.O.

Dr. Brunauer expressed the interest which UNESCO was taking in the Technical Preparatory Committee. Specialized agencies should certainly cooperate to work for the common good; there should be no sense of competition; and, to prevent a possible overlapping of activities, the establishment of joint sub-committees might be helpful. She would be happy to give any information about UNESCO and emphasized the importance of bearing in mind that all were building together the defences of peace.

Office International d'Hygiène Publique

Dr. Morgan, after giving a short history of the work of the "Office", expressed the opinion that its strength had lain principally in three factors: (1) its complete separation from political considerations, as provided for in Article 2 of its Statutes; (2) the fact that it had been freely accessible to all countries of the world, which he thought was of the utmost importance; and (3) the fact that all of its specialized work had been financed by the participating countries and that it had no substantial funds of its own.

The "Office" issued a monthly bulletin, which contained not only scientific contributions by members and a bibliography but also a summary of the laws and regulations on public health in force in the various countries. As to its composition, it was made up of a Permanent Committee

consisting

consisting of one member from each country, and an Executive Secretariat. The number of votes to which each country was entitled had depended upon the financial contribution of that country to the organization, but as this system had been "undemocratic", no formal voting had been done.

The work had been carried out by plenary sessions and by sub-committees, such as the Quarantine, Air, Pilgrimage, and Technical Commissions, and although members whose particular interests lay in the various fields were appointed to these sub-committees, any member could attend the meetings.

The Permanent Committee of the "Office", which met twice a year, had not found it practicable to provide for an Executive Committee such as the one suggested for the new Organization, which would have limited representation and would meet more frequently than the Organization itself. Experience had shown that all countries liked to be represented when international decisions were being taken. The "Office" had, of course, no executive but simply advisory powers in relation to Governments. Much of its work had consisted in dealing with complaints and in smoothing out difficulties between countries.

In answer to a question as to whether the Conference scheduled for 4 May was to be held, Dr. Bierret and Dr. Morgan stated that much depended upon the results achieved in the meetings of the Technical Preparatory Committee.

Preamble

The Committee then considered the Preamble to the Convention, which had been prepared by a sub-committee. After minor wording changes had been made and it had been agreed to incorporate in the Preamble the second point in Aims and Objectives and to submit the document to a drafting committee, the Preamble was tentatively approved.

Title of the Organization

As to the name of the organization, the title "World Health Organization" agreed upon by the sub-committee was adopted by the Committee. In this connection Dr. Sze explained why, in drafting the Declaration presented to the San Francisco Conference in the joint name of Brazil

and

and China, the term "International Health Organization" had been used. He said that in May 1945, when other organizations were being formed under the title of "United Nations", they, as health representatives at San Francisco, had felt then the need for a title couched in wider terms. "International" had therefore been chosen. But since then the world had entered into the atomic age; thoughts had again progressed. He would therefore heartily support the proposal for the title "World Health Organization". The Organization could congratulate itself on being the first to recognize the new world age.

The meeting rose at 12:45 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting

Held on Friday, 22 March, 1946, at 2:45 p.m. - Palais d'Orsay, Paris.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Aims and Objectives

A general discussion of the report of the sub-committee on Aims and Objectives took place. The following were the main points discussed:

(a) The deletion or maintenance in the initial sentence of certain references repeating passages similar to those already contained in the Preamble;

(b) The desirability of merging the chapter on Aims with that on Functions;

(c) The notion of "positive health";

(d) The expression to be used to designate those who would benefit from the measures taken to improve physical and mental health - "all peoples", "all people", "all classes of the population". The Committee was inclined to favour the expression "amongst all people", but decided to refer the text to a drafting sub-committee, which would take into account all the observations made.

As to the other parts of the proposed text, it was decided to reconsider them after they had been revised and adjusted by the drafting sub-committee.

Functions

The Committee then discussed the report of the sub-committee on Functions. Certain Members questioned whether the words "whether the work is done by the Organization itself or through other agencies" at the end of the initial sentence should be retained.

Dr. STAMPAR emphasized the importance of referring to the directing and co-ordinating functions of the new Organization with regard to other international institutions, and after hearing the observations made, the Committee decided to retain the proposed text subject to drafting changes.

Paragraph (a): As the Committee agreed that the wording of this paragraph might commit the Organization to too many obligations, it was altered to read "... furnish such technical advice or

assistance

assistance as Governments may request".

Paragraph (b), (c) and (d): These paragraphs were adopted subject to drafting changes.

Paragraph (e): A discussion took place regarding the "standards" mentioned, and it was decided to add "the causes of deaths" immediately after "nomenclature of diseases".

Paragraph (f): As a result of the various opinions expressed, the Committee decided that the text should be submitted to the drafting sub-committee and should include the ideas of improvement, of the development of standards and of possible co-operation with other international organizations.

Paragraph (g): It was decided that this paragraph should relate to medical care in general, not only to medical care for the protection of maternity and infancy, and that after the words "and children" there should be added: "with particular orientation towards the emotional development of children". This text would be submitted to the drafting sub-committee.

Paragraph (h): Dr. CAVAILLON proposed that this paragraph be divided into two parts, the first dealing exclusively with research and the second with the development of exchanges of information. The Committee adopted this proposal, subject to reference to the drafting sub-committee.

Paragraph (i): Dr. SOUZA emphasized the importance of health teaching and of schools of hygiene, which should be open not only to doctors but to other persons performing related duties. Dr. CANCEK gave particulars regarding health teaching in Czechoslovakia; and Dr. HERMANN proposed that since mention should be made of the importance of bringing medical teaching into harmony with public health requirements, the paragraph after "standards of teaching and training" might read "and research in the medical and related professions in agreement with the new needs of public health, through fellowships, etc.". This addition was approved in principle. In this connection, Drs. SOUZA and BIRAUD recalled that before the war the creation of an international school of hygiene had been decided upon, and that international courses had been held both in Paris and London with a teaching staff and students of all nationalities.

Paragraph (j): This paragraph was adopted without observation, but Dr. CAVAILLON suggested the addition of the two following paragraphs before paragraph (k):-

"(j) bis - study the best methods of applying the most effective administrative and social techniques concerning health problems as a whole and particularly the exercise of medicine including both medical and hospital practice".

"(j) ter -

"(j) ter - improve environmental hygiene and sanitation."

Regarding paragraph (j) bis, it was proposed that mention should also be made of social insurance, and Dr. CAVAILLON suggested the words "with the possible assistance in both cases of sickness insurance". These additional paragraphs were adopted subject to drafting changes.

Paragraph (k): Dr. MORGAN observed that this paragraph substantially the same as paragraph (s) under Article III of the text as finally adopted might possibly give the future Organization too much freedom of action, Dr. BIRAUD pointed out that the constitution of the F.A.O. contained a similar text giving that body discretionary powers in its own sphere of action. He therefore thought that this paragraph should be retained in the constitution of the Organization.

Miscellaneous Observations

Dr. GOODMAN suggested the insertion, after paragraph (g), perhaps, of a passage mentioning assistance to be given to refugees and displaced persons, since the number of such persons in Central Europe was very large, and since UNRRA's responsibilities in this respect would probably be terminated at the end of the year.

Dr. DOULL pointed out that if requested by the United Nations, the Organization might be called upon to exercise its functions in the trusteeship territories and for the benefit of persons without nationality. A distinction should therefore be made between the work which could be undertaken by international as opposed to national bodies. In connection with the latter, he drew attention to the importance of strengthening the national services in certain countries.

Dr. MACKENZIE thought that stress should be laid on the education of the public in health matters, and also on the necessity of creating an international library of legislative and administrative texts concerning health.

It was decided to instruct the drafting sub-committee to take due account of all these suggestions.

Appointment of Sub-Committees

Dr. STAMPAR believed that the point had been reached when sub-committees could draw up a formal report, which should include:-

(a) An introductory note on the antecedents of the present Committee (San Francisco Conference, decisions of the Economic and Social Council, etc.);

(b) An historical retrospect of the work done in the international sphere in relation to public health;

(c) A

(c) A definition of the word "health";

(d) Recommendations of the most general character to be submitted to the June Conference.

The CHAIRMAN thought that it would be desirable to define not only the word "health" but also "epidemic", "endemic" and "social disease", or at any rate to determine some of the essential ideas conveyed by these words in order to obviate certain difficulties.

Drs. Chisholm, Evang, Mani and Szé were appointed to serve on the drafting sub-committee; it was decided to follow the same procedure that had been adopted with respect to the preamble, purposes, and functions in order to expedite the consideration of the structure of the proposed organization; the chairman proposed that the sub-committee for the Governing Body consist of Drs. Stampar, Kopanaris, Mackenzie, Souza, Shousha and Cancik; and that for the Executive Organ, of Drs. Martinez-Baez, Kacprzak, Parran, Cavailon and Bermann. It was agreed that the drafting sub-committee should prepare only an English text and that a sub-committee would be appointed later to prepare the French text. It was decided that all Delegates would be entitled to attend the meetings of any sub-committee.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting

Held on Monday, 25 March, 1946, at 10:30 a.m. - Palais d'Orsay,
Paris.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

The CHAIRMAN welcomed Médecin-Général Vaucel of the French Colonial Ministry, who was in a position to give useful advice on health questions in the colonial sphere.

Composition of the Conference

The CHAIRMAN announced that two sub-committees had dealt with the composition of both the World Health Conference and of the Executive Board, and that two texts had resulted from their proceedings. He suggested that one document be taken as the basis for discussion. The other would provide useful additional suggestions.

The Committee then considered the composition of the Conference. The various questions which arose from the examination of this subject were as follows:

Should the delegations of Member States consist of one or several delegates, it being understood that each delegation would have only one vote?

If a delegation were composed of several delegates, should there be a head of the delegation?

Should delegates necessarily be technical experts on health questions (whether doctors or not), or would there be advantages if some were Ministers of the Government, professor of hygiene, etc.?

Should the texts of the two sub-committees which differed in certain respects be merged; or should the two different texts be retained, one of them being more comprehensive and detailed than the other?

In conclusion, the Committee, on the proposal of Dr. CAVAILLON, decided to modify the one text as follows:-
(additions underlined)

"The World Health Conference shall be composed of delegates from States Members of the Organization. Each Member shall be represented by one delegate. This delegate

shall

shall be chosen from among the persons most qualified by their technical competence. Each Member State shall appoint on the same basis an alternate and advisers who shall not have the right to vote except in the case of an alternate participating in the place of a Member."

The Committee then decided, in order that all the opinions expressed should be represented, both the texts under consideration should be submitted to the June Conference.

Functions of the Conference

With respect to the functions of the Conference the Committee gave considerable attention to the authority of the Organization to adopt regulations in regard to certain matters.

After a discussion as to whether the list of subjects mentioned was restrictive or was illustrative of the main questions to be covered by regulations adopted by the Conference it was agreed that the list should be inclusive of all the subjects upon which the Conference might act.

The question of whether the regulations referred to would be binding on States was brought up, and it was pointed out that the concluding words "except for such Members as may notify the Director of rejection or reservations...." ruled out any possibility of compulsion. The Committee approved that view.

The Executive Board

A general discussion took place on the composition of the Board. The Committee decided that the President of the Conference should not be the ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Board. The text was accordingly deleted and replaced by the following words: "The Executive Board shall elect its own Chairman and draw up its own Rules of Procedure."

It was agreed that States should be re-eligible for appointment at the end of their term of office. The Committee decided to add to the text under consideration the words "and should be available for re-election" at the end of the second sentence, after the words "for terms of three years."

With regard to the question of the number of Members of the Executive Board, the Committee decided to propose that it should consist of 9 to 15 persons, the exact figure to be determined by the Conference.

The meeting rose at 12:45 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting

Held on Monday, 25 March, 1946, at 2.30 p.m. - Palais
d'Orsay, Paris.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Functions of the Executive Board

On the subject of the functions of the Executive Board, the CHAIRMAN observed that the two documents proposed different texts, the one being very short and of a general nature and the other being much more detailed. After discussion that part of the text of the latter which was also contained in the former was adopted. The further suggestions of the more detailed text were then considered, and in most instances accepted, subject to minor changes in wording by the Drafting Committee.

It was considered desirable that the Executive Board, like the Conference, should draw up its own Rules of Procedure. A proposal was made that an Advisory Council should be set up to assist the Executive Board, but consideration of this question was postponed.

Method of Appointment of Director-General

On the position of the Director-General the first question examined was whether this officer should be chosen by the Conference, the Executive Board or a special committee. It was decided that, as proposed by the CAVAILLON-LECLAINCHE draft and adopted by the sub-committee, the Director-General should be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the Conference.

Dr. MACKENZIE raised the question as to whether the appointment of the Director-General should require confirmation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. After a general exchange of views, in which the practice followed in other similar international organizations was recalled, it was decided that such confirmation would be inadvisable. During the discussion of this question the point was made that having the Secretary-General confirm the appointment of the Director-General would emphasize the link between the World Health Organization and the United Nations. This was countered

by

by the remark that while close ties between the health organization and the United Nations were desirable, they should be found by other means.

Term of Office of the Director-General

The sub-committee had proposed a term of six years for the Director-General, in order to give him time to organize the work of the Secretariat. The Committee, however, decided to adopt the solution previously adopted for officials of the same rank in other specialized agencies and proposed for those of the same rank contracts of five years subject to renewal, with allowance for the possibility of removal for valid reasons, such as ill health.

The text was accordingly adopted as follows:-

"The Director-General shall be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the World Health Conference for a minimum period of five years, under such conditions as the Conference may approve, and shall be eligible for re-appointment; he shall be subject to removal by the Executive Board for valid cause in accordance with the general provisions adopted regarding the officers of the United Nations".

Appointment of Deputy Directors

A debate took place regarding the question of whether if it was found necessary to authorize the Director-General to appoint one or more Deputy Directors, these appointments should require confirmation by the Conference. It was eventually decided to omit paragraph entirely, the Committee being of the opinion that the Director-General should have discretion to appoint or not appoint a deputy. It was agreed that the Drafting Committee should find suitable language, perhaps by reference to the Report of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations, to emphasize the importance of the staff of the Secretariat being composed of technically, qualified persons, but, selected on a wide geographic basis. Some members urged that the language should insure the secretariat's international character.

With

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With respect to functions of the Director-General some questioned whether the text did not limit too much his relations with governmental agencies other than national health administrations. Some Members thought it desirable that the Director-General have direct contacts with these agencies. The Committee accepted the opinion of the sub-committee, however, that while such contacts were desirable, in order to avoid confusion such contacts should always be made through the channel of the national health administration.

The meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting

Held on Tuesday, 26 March, 1946, at 2.30 p.m. - Palais
d'Orsey, Paris.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Welcome

The CHAIRMAN welcomed Dr. Ghuni Lal Katial, who had arrived from London as alternate to Major Mani, and introduced Professor Parisot, a distinguished authority on international health questions and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations Health Organization.

Health Section of the League of Nations

Professor PARISOT believed that the Health Section of the League of Nations had done work which would be of the utmost value to the future Organization. He paid tribute to certain members of the Health Organization and of its Health Section, including Professor Madsen, Professor Pelc, Dr. Rajchman, Dr. Gautier and Dr. Biraud.

He then enumerated some of the facts which he thought should be borne in mind in constituting the Organization. Not only should the Organization choose competent personnel, but should give this personnel the necessary powers to enable it to take effective action.

The choice of the name in French for the future Organization, namely "Organisation Mondiale de la Santé" seemed to him a particularly happy one, as the word "santé" covered a much wider field than the word "hygiène" and took due account of all the economic, political and social factors necessarily involved in the solution of health problems. The Health Section of the League of Nations had held a Conference on "Rural Hygiene" in 1930, it had entitled the one planned for 1939 "Rural Life".

In his opinion, the Organization which was now being created should take its place in the general framework of the United Nations, but should nevertheless, in the light of regrettable past experience, be sufficiently independent of the latter to ensure that the technical organ should not suffer from any vicissitudes which might

affect

the political body.

Headquarters of the Organization

In the consideration of the text prepared by a sub-committee, a long discussion took place its proposal that "The World Health Organisation shall be located in the same place as the United Nations". Certain Members of the Committee were in favour of adopting the proposal as it stood, while others urged that the Committee should take no decision regarding the site of the future headquarters, leaving the matter to the June Conference.

The following advantages were cited by those in favour of retaining the proposal:

Ready access to the parent Organization, particularly with regard to problems necessitating the setting up of joint committees;

The authority which this proximity would give to the Health Organization;

The economy which would result from the use of common administrative services and of certain auxiliary services such as the library, etc.

Those against adopting the proposal advanced the following arguments: -

The question was outside the province of a committee of health experts, and only an international conference of a political character was entitled to settle it.

There was no necessity for the central organization and the World Health Organization to be in the same place, as was shown by the example of some specialized agencies such as U.N.E.S.C.O., the Monetary Fund, P.I.C.A.O., (Civil Aviation), etc. and there were some advantages to having organizations situated in different places.

It was undesirable to decide this question before settling the location of the Regional Offices, since the distribution of such offices might affect the choice of the headquarters.

The performance of the colossal task assigned to the Organization would be better ensured if it had sufficient independence to obviate the possibility of its suffering from events which might affect the political organization. This argument was based on the experience of the League of Nations, the political nature of which had involved the disappearance of its Health Section at a time when

it

it would have been particularly useful.

It was desirable to place the Organization near the other technical bodies working in related spheres, such as the I.L.O., with which close relations were more necessary than ever.

It would clearly be an advantage for the Organization to be situated in a large medical and cultural centre such as London or Paris. (Here the advocates of the contrary solution added the name of New York, the headquarters of the United Nations.)

The Committee noted the difference of opinion, considered that both views should be stated in the report which might serve as a basis for the work of the future Conference, and decided to leave it to the Conference to take a decision. On the proposal of Dr. SZE, it was agreed that the view of those opposed to fixing the headquarters at present would be expressed by the words "The World Health Organization should be located at....."

The debate on the other proposals was adjourned until the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Twelfth Meeting
Held on Wednesday, 27 March, 1946, at 10.30 a.m. - Palais
d'Orsay, Paris.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Timetable for Committee

The necessity for fixing an appropriate date for the end of the work of the Committee was stressed, some Members believing that the work could be finished by Tuesday, 2 April 1946, others deeming that more time would be required. It was suggested that, in order not to hasten work which should be done with care, general questions of special importance to Members who were obliged to leave early should be discussed at once, and the drafting left until later. The CHAIRMAN ruled that a decision on this question should be postponed, as it depended somewhat on the progress made at the meetings which were to be held during the day.

Budget

After a lengthy exchange of views on the subject of the budget, it was decided that the Organization should retain a degree of autonomy with regard to fixing the budget, and that the original wording of Dr. Parran's text (XII, b, E/H/PC/6) should be retained.

Legal Status

Concerning the privileges and immunities required by the new Organization, some Members believed that it would be sufficient to insert a note in the report to the effect that the Organization should have the same privileges as those enjoyed by the United Nations. It was pointed out, however, that especially with regard to epidemiological work there were some privileges (such as telephone, telegram and postal service priorities) perhaps not possessed by the United Nations which would be essential to the functioning of the World Health Organization. Moreover, some of the specialized agencies had been given additional privileges. The solution

suggested

suggested by Dr. SZE and accepted by the Committee was to establish the principle of aiming for "privileges and immunities no less than those enjoyed by the United Nations or other specialised agencies".

Committees

The Committee then turned to the consideration of the text on Committees; paragraph (a) was adopted without comment; paragraph (b), dealing with the question of an annual review by the Council of the question of the continuance of committees, was accepted with the addition, after "committees", of the phrase - "except those that are appointed specifically for a period of more than one year."

Paragraph (c) was likewise adopted, but in connection with this paragraph the question of having an Advisory Committee set up within the Organization was again raised by Dr. SOUZA.

Advisory Committee

Dr. MACKENZIE, while emphasizing the importance which he attached to providing for adequate representation outside health organizations, thought that this could not best be accomplished by setting up an Advisory Committee. Either such an Advisory Committee would have authority, in which case its relationship to the Executive Board of government representatives would be difficult; or it would have no authority, and would be in the position of criticizing without taking responsibility, in which case leading authorities would be unwilling to give the necessary time to it. Members of outside organizations could contribute their official knowledge as members of technical committees or as advisers to delegates. The first requisite for the Committee, was, after all, to design as effective and stream-lined machinery as possible. Technical Committees would be better qualified to deal with any special problems than would a general Advisory Council. It was difficult to visualize an effective composition for such a body unless the number of delegates from each country was quite large, and he asked Dr. Souza to explain in more detail the composition and functions which he had in mind.

Dr. SOUZA explained that the Organization which he was proposing would not be entirely without authority.

Its

Its authority would arise from the quality and nature of the work which it presented. He envisaged a sort of research bureau composed of members of unquestioned authority in different fields of health, appointed, perhaps by a committee set up by the Conference. Members of this Advisory Committee would not be asked to produce immediate results, but would work at their leisure on problems not yet precise enough to be dealt with by Technical Committees but which eventually might have great practical value. Such a committee could work in liaison with the National Research Councils, could draw up lists of outstanding personalities in the field of health, and prepare monographs. It could be the nucleus of establishing a sort of international Academy of Health and as such might be extremely valuable.

Dr. CAVAILLON and Dr. EVANG agreed with Dr. SOUZA as to the desirability of having some such committee.

Dr. CHISHOLM believed that the Preparatory Committee was not yet in a position to take a definite stand on this point. The Conference and Executive Board should be given a year or two to become established; by that time they might be in a better position to contemplate the setting up of an advisory group. He therefore suggested that the problem should be left until the second meeting of the Conference and brought forward at that time.

This proposal was seconded by Dr. SZE and adopted, together with the suggestion of Drs. DOULL and CAVAILLON that in the final report mention should be made of the interest shown in the proposal for the establishment of an Advisory Council, and the arguments for and against it.

Conferences

It was pointed out that the first two paragraphs under Conferences had already been approved in principle and were to be inserted in the Rules of Procedure. With regard to the Board's calling conferences, Dr. STAMPAR believed that such a right would give too much power to the Board. After much discussion, the paragraph was changed to read, "The World Health Conference, or, in cases of emergency, the Executive Board, shall have the power..." etc.

Reports Submitted by States

Taking the paragraph in the Parran draft as the text, the word "transmit" was substituted for "submit"; "hygiene" was changed to read "related subjects"; and

in

in the second line, the phrase "in the manner to be determined by the General Conference" was deleted. Emphasis was laid on the desirability for the States to send in annual reports to the Organization, as well as to transmit information on epidemics as soon as received. The drafting sub-committee was charged with re-wording the paragraph to include these ideas.

Agenda for Next Meeting

It was decided to postpone the discussion of "Regional Offices" until the arrival of Dr. HUGH CUMMING, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, who was enroute from Washington. Dr. MANI announced that he and Dr. SZE were preparing a draft on the subject. The next item for consideration would, therefore, be "relationships with international and other organizations".

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

Summary Record of the Thirteenth Meeting

Held on Wednesday, 27 March 1946, at 2:30 p.m. - Palais d'Orsay, Paris

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rene SAND

Legal Status

The Secretary, Mr. CALDERWOOD, was asked to provide additional information regarding the question of legal status. He referred to the technical nature of this subject and to the difficulties encountered when it was being considered in connection with other international organizations. It was his opinion that this Committee, composed as it was of technical experts in a special field, should consider the subject from the viewpoint of the needs of an international health organization; it would be for governments to determine whether the legal status which health experts considered desirable for such an organization could be recognized. Following his remarks with respect to the nature of privileges and immunities which were generally regarded as desirable, it was agreed to add to the text under discussion the second sentence after "officials", the words "administrative personnel", and to insert the word "exemptions" after "privileges". The sentence would then read, "Representatives of Member States, officials, and administrative personnel shall similarly enjoy the same independence and such privileges, exemptions and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization." Mr. CALDERWOOD also thought the Committee might state any additional privileges and exemptions which the Committee believed would be required by the future Organization, for example, the priority for communications already mentioned.

Members of the Organization

According to Dr. CHISHOLM, the text proposed in the document submitted by the Drafting Committee was only a beginning. It would have to be supplemented when the Committee had reached decisions on the question of the penalties applicable to State Members and on that of withdrawal from the Organization.

A general discussion then ensued on these two important points.

Penalties

Dr. CHISHOLM, supported by Dr. MANI, expressed the view that in the case of biological warfare, for example, the

guilty

guilty State should be deprived of the benefits of all services of the Organization. Dr. PIERRET questioned whether, as a matter of principle, the World Health Organization could possess the authorization to impose penalties, since this right might be regarded as the prerogative of the Security Council. He wondered, furthermore, whether such penalties would consist of the suspension of all services, or of all except the epidemiological service. Dr. EVANG asked which organ of the future Organization would be competent to decide on penalties, and the general opinion of the Committee was that this should be the Conference, or, in case of emergency, the Executive Board. Finally, Dr. KOPANARIS suggested that a special committee might be appointed to report on the nature of the penalties to be applied.

Withdrawal

The Committee then considered the question of the possible withdrawal of States Members of the Organization. A clause providing for such a withdrawal existed in the constitution of the F.A.O. but not in that of UNESCO. It was also to be found in the constitution of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, which provided for a year's notice being given before the end of seven year periods. In the Health Section of the League of Nations the question did not arise, as the general rule of the League of Nations applied, namely two years' notice. Since the Charter of the United Nations had no clause providing for the withdrawal of States Members, this being apparently a deliberate omission, the Committee agreed to omit from the new constitution any mention of the possibility of withdrawal of the Members.

Non-Member States

Dr. CAVAILLON having inquired as to the solution to be adopted with regard to the participation of States which were not members of the United Nations, it was stated that paragraph 3 of document E/H/PC/W.10 covered this point. He then asked what treatment would be applied to political entities not falling within the category of States or colonies but constituting a political unit with a special status, such as protectorates or mandated territories. He cited Morocco as an example.

Dr. EVANG

Dr. EVANG suggested that all States admitted to the United Nations should also form part of the World Health Organization, and the CHAIRMAN thought that paragraph 2 and 3 of document E/H/PC/W.10 covered all possibilities.

In answer to a question about the procedure adopted by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique and the Health Organization of the League of Nations, Drs. PIERRET and BIRAUD said that these technical bodies had always endeavored to disregard political factors, and admissions had been made entirely on the basis of health considerations. Dr. CAVAILLON thought that the object of the Committee was to find a solution enabling all bodies to be associated with the work of the future Organization for the defense of health. It was pointed out that this question raised numerous points of law, including that of the separate political capacity of the States Members of a Federation, those of the right of voting, the allocation of financial contributions, etc. The Committee decided that the drafting sub-committee should examine these problems and prepare a draft.

Relations with Other Organizations

With regard to the relations with the United Nations, the CHAIRMAN pointed out that there was no substantial difference between the four preliminary drafts before the Committee. The list contained in Sir Wilson Jameson's draft (E/H/PC/9) was adopted, with the addition of the words, "pensions, funds, etc." to II on page 2.

As to relations with other specialized agencies, paragraph 1 of the draft submitted by Drs. Cavailion and Leclainche was adopted. The text of paragraph 2 was amended to read as follows: "Official agreements shall be concluded subject to the approval of the Conference and in urgent cases of the Executive Board; and the Committee substituted for paragraph 3 of the Cavailion-Leclainche draft, the text contained in Dr. Parran's draft, E/H/PC/6, Chapter XVI, paragraph (b) under the heading 'Relations with other specialized inter-governmental organizations.'"

In the consideration of relations with private international organizations, the Committee noted the similarity between the Parran and the Cavailion-Leclainche drafts on this subject, and decided to adopt the text of the latter, the heading being amended to read, "Relations with Non-Governmental International Organizations."

Entry

Entry into Force

On the subject of the entry into force of the constitution, the text of the draft submitted by Drs. Cavailon and Leclairche was withdrawn and that of Dr. Parran adopted.

The only question which gave rise to discussion was the minimum number of ratifications which should be required for the entry into force of the diplomatic instrument, certain Members thinking it unnecessary to fix a definite figure immediately and others maintaining the contrary point of view. The Committee eventually adopted the figure of "fifteen signatory States".

Amendments

In the examination of the text of the draft submitted by Dr. Parran (E/H/PC/6, page 11) under heading XVII "Amendments", Dr. MACKENZIE asked for further information regarding amendments which would, and those which would not, involve new obligations for Member States. It was sometimes difficult to distinguish between these two categories and also to ascertain at the time when a particular amendment was proposed whether it would or would not impose new obligations in the future.

Dr. PARRAN stated that only amendments on minor points and procedure, which quite obviously did not involve new obligations, would be placed in the second category. His text was merely a reproduction of the similar clause already adopted in the constitution of the F.A.O. This text was adopted by the Committee.

The meeting rose at 5 P.M.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Fourteenth Meeting
Held on Thursday, 28 March, 1946, at 10:30 A.M.
Palais d'Orsay, Paris

Chairman - Dr. René SAND

Regional Committees

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on the draft prepared by Major MANI and Dr. SZE concerning regional arrangements (Document E/H/PC/W.11).

In the consideration of Regional Committees Dr. STAMPAR suggested that in paragraph (a) the word "may" should be replaced by the word "should", so as to read: "Regional committees...should be established...". After discussion this amendment was adopted, but, on the request of Dr. MACKENZIE, it was agreed to mention that the word "may" had also been proposed.

It was likewise agreed to amend the words at the end of this paragraph to read: "to meet the special needs of the various regions."

Dr. MACKENZIE raised the question of the participation in regional committees of non-member States (colonies or protectorates) situated in the region concerned; and Dr. BIRAUD suggested that in accordance with the decision taken with regard to the admission of non-members to the Conference of the future Organization, the following sentence should be added at the end of paragraph (a): "The administrations of non-member States may be admitted in certain circumstances." This suggestion was seconded by Dr. CAVAILLON and adopted.

In paragraph (b), sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) were adopted without modification. In sub-paragraph (iii), Dr. CAVAILLON proposed the following amendment, which was adopted: "(iii) to cooperate with the respective regional committees of the United Nations and with those of other specialized agencies".

As for

As for sub-paragraph (iv), Dr. STAMPAR suggested that the essential budget should be divided between the regional offices and the central office, and he thought that the text should be made clearer. The question of the respective importance of the central office and of regional offices had still to be discussed.

Regional Offices

The text in paragraph (a) of the draft submitted by Major MANI and Dr. SZE was amended to read: "Regional offices should be established by the Director-General in accordance with the instruction of the World Health Conference."

Paragraph (b) was changed to read: "A regional office shall perform the tasks assigned to it by the Director-General in accordance with the instructions of the World Health Conference".

Transitional Regional Arrangements

Dr. MOLL, announcing that Dr. Cumming, Director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, was expected to arrive shortly, proposed that the discussion on this chapter should be postponed until the following day in order to enable him to be present. It was therefore decided that until then the discussion of this point should be limited to a preliminary exchange of views.

The first point discussed was the expression "transitional arrangements" and the idea of "transition". Dr. SZE hoped that it would be possible to maintain this provision, if all could agree to define a transitional period as being so long as to allow existing regional bodies to adjust themselves to a new situation--if necessary, many years. Dr. STAMPAR, however, took a contrary view, whereas Dr. MACKENZIE thought that the omission of "transitional arrangements" would deprive the provision in question of almost all meaning, and believed that it should be emphasized that the purpose of the special arrangements was to make the best temporary use of existing organizations.

Dr. PARRAN announced that he had prepared a note on this question, which would be circulated. Unlike the draft submitted by Drs. Mani and Sze, it did not provide

for

for setting up regional committees. Although he was in favour of regional committees, he considered it impossible for the Committee to determine now where they should be established; this could only be decided with time. In his opinion, the central organization should be a strong one and the regional offices, as provided for in Article 57 of the Charter, of two different kinds, the first in close relation with the World Health Organization and the second comprising a limited group of States signatories to regional agreements. Experience alone could show which of these two types was the most suitable. The Charter had made provision for regional agreements, including those already in existence.

Dr. SOUZA expressed himself in agreement with Dr. Parran. He had been in a position to appreciate the benefits of the work of coordination done by the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, and thought that it would be desirable to make use of organizations of this kind.

Dr. EVANG suggested that it might be desirable to establish a sort of provisional committee for the administration of the international organizations which would eventually be taken over by the new Organization, until such time as this transfer would take place.

Drugs and Biological Products

Dr. SOUZA submitted the following text for consideration of the Committee: "Member States agree that they will not import into the territories under their control drugs and biological products which do not conform to standards set by the Governing Body (World Health Conference), as provided in Document E/H/PC/6; that they will report to the Director repeated failures on the part of any manufacturing firm (any Member Government) to conform to these standards. The information thus reported will be considered confidential by the Organization."

It was decided that the Committee should not examine this question, but leave it for the further consideration of the Organization.

Appointment of Sub-Committees

The CHAIRMAN appointed three sub-committees, as follows:

(a) Sub-Committee

(a) Sub-Committee on Resolutions: Drs. KACPRZAK, MACKENZIE, STAMPAR, BERMANN, KOPANARIS

(b) Sub-Committee for the Study of the Agenda of the General Conference: Drs. SOUZA, SHOUSA Pasha, Martinez BAEZ, CAVAILLON, PARRAN, CANCEIK.

(c) Sub-Committee for the Study of Relations between existing Health Organizations and the future World Health Organization: Drs. CAVAILLON, MACKENZIE, PARRAN, Martinez BAEZ, STAMPAR, SHOUSA Pasha.

The meeting rose at 12:30 P.M.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Fifteenth Meeting
Held on Saturday, 30 March, 1946, at 10.30 a.m. - Palais
d'Orsay, Paris

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Report of Sub-Committee on Resolutions

In the consideration of the report of the sub-committee on Resolutions, Dr. KAPCZRAK, the Chairman of the sub-committee, called on Dr. MACKENZIE to make the necessary explanations with regard to this document.

Dr. MACKENZIE read through the document paragraph by paragraph, pointing out the need for minor drafting changes.

With regard to paragraph 3, dealing with invitations to various outside organizations to attend the June Conference, a discussion took place as to the desirability of inviting the League of Red Cross Societies and the other outside organizations mentioned to be present. While it was agreed that this would be desirable, the Committee decided to add the words "as observers" after "to attend," to make it clear that the representatives should not participate in the same manner as delegates.

Appointment of Rapporteur

Having been asked by the Chairman to define the duties of the rapporteur, the Secretary, Mr. CALDERWOOD, replied that in his opinion such duties would be "to bring together the work done in different sub-committees into a single report", and "to assist the Chairman when necessary in the presentation of the report to the Economic and Social Council."

Dr. EVANG proposed that Dr. Chisholm, in his capacity as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, should be appointed Rapporteur. Dr. CAVAILLON seconded this proposal and

suggested

suggested Dr. SZE for a joint Rapporteur.

Dr. SZE thanked Dr. Cavaillon but regretted his inability to accept. He explained that it had been his intention to propose the name of Major MANI for the position, thereby giving the proper geographical balance to the selection of the three officers of the Committee. Since, however, the members of the Committee were acting as experts in their personal, rather than in a political, capacity, he was happy to support Dr. Evang's proposal and hoped that Dr. Chisholm, eminently suited for the position, would be elected by acclamation.

Dr. CHISHOLM was accordingly unanimously appointed Rapporteur.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

N/H/S
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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTEENTH MEETING

Held on Monday, 1 April, 1946, at 10:30 a.m. - Palais d'Orsay,
Paris.

Chairman:- Dr. René Sand

Welcome

The CHAIRMAN welcomed Surgeon-General Cumming, Director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau.

Dr. CUMMING expressed his satisfaction at having been called upon to take part in the work of the Committee. He reminded the Committee of the work done in the sphere of public health after the war of 1914-18, and referred to a number of conferences, including the one at Cannes in 1919, which had been attended by the present Chairman of the Committee, Dr. René Sand, and by other distinguished health experts at which the creation of a new international health organization was proposed and discussed. He emphasized the delicate nature of the task to be performed, and recalled all the difficulties which had been encountered in endeavoring to set up a coherent organization of public health in the international sphere by integrating existing organizations. The difficulties proved to be too great, hence the efforts to set up a single organization failed.

Despite the division of work among a number of co-existing international bodies, good results had been achieved between the two wars. The time now seemed to have come to establish a single international health organization, but it would not be desirable to create a body with too marked a super-governmental character. Regional offices would be essential, and those already in existence should be maintained and developed, among them the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, of whose work in the last half century he gave a brief outline. Its importance had continually grown, and its action in defense of health was now exercised in all the countries of Latin America.

Regional

Regional Agreements (continued)

The COMMITTEE resumed the discussion of the draft concerning regional agreements prepared by Dr. Mani and Dr. Sze (Document E/H/PC/W/11), the first two points of which had already been adopted.

Dr. EVANG recalled that in virtue of a resolution by the Economic and Social Council regarding the creation of a single international health organization, the Committee had been given a very difficult task. The proposals submitted to the Committee by certain of its members had been prepared on the basis of this resolution, and it was on this basis that the debates had taken place. They were now faced with a conflict between the proposal, on the one hand, to set up regional organs under the authority of the central organization, and to maintain autonomous regional organs on the other. In the draft submitted by Dr. Parran (Document E/H/PC/21), this distinction was made quite clear.

He believed that regional offices should have a certain measure of autonomy without being completely independent. It was quite in order that they should be authorized to undertake research in matters of concern only to their particular area, and the funds required for this purpose should be provided by the area in question and not by the central organization.

The solution adopted in Dr. Parran's draft might involve a risk that some of these regional offices would uphold sectional interests within the central organization, to the detriment of the general interest. Moreover, in the present situation, with some countries devastated by war while others, fortunately, had been left intact, it would seem advisable to establish a strong central organization capable of maintaining a just balance in the performance of the common task. Any elements of weakness should be eliminated from the outset.

Dr. MANI supported the views put forward by Dr. Evang. He thought that Members were in agreement on the purpose to be achieved, but there were many differences of opinion as to the means by which this should be done. This was why interim arrangements were provided for in the drafts submitted by Dr. Sze and himself. The regional offices at present in existence, such as the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, would gradually become incorporated in the World Health Organization. He showed by means of a diagram how he envisaged the relations between the central headquarters and the regional offices, the

former

former being assigned general functions in connection with quarantine, epidemiological intelligence, etc., the latter, regional functions such as those referring to rural sanitation and water supply to villages.

Dr. SHOUSHA Pasha, in connection with an allusion made by Dr. Mani to the establishment of a regional office in the Middle East at Alexandria, recalled that as soon as the Office International d'Hygiène Publique had been set up, the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Council of Egypt at Alexandria had collaborated with that international body. When in 1938 the Council had disappeared and the quarantine services had been taken over by the Egyptian administration, the agreements between the Paris Office and the Alexandria Bureau had been maintained and even strengthened. Despite the war this Bureau had continued to supply epidemiological information. Immediately upon its constitution, the Pan-Arab League, consisting of Iran, Iraq, Transjordan, the Hedjaz, the Yemen, Syria and the Lebanon, had decided to maintain this regional organ and to increase its powers, particularly with regard to pilgrimages. It would be seen later what place it could take in the general organization.

Dr. MACKENZIE feared that the simultaneous existence of several autonomous organizations would lead to unfortunate competition: this was the lesson of experience between the wars. The organizations given less autonomy and work might strive to achieve the degree of independence given to others, and stress within the organization would result. Other points raised by Dr. Parran caused him concern, particularly the suggestion that the staff for regional offices should not be appointed by the Director-General, and the nature of the suggested relationship between headquarters and the regional offices. It should also be remembered that Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies were not members of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. He thought that the first task was to establish the Central Organization and the regional machinery necessary for epidemiological intelligence service.

Dr. PARRAN replied to the objections made to certain points of his proposals. The future single organization would have to be made as supple as possible so that it could be adapted to circumstances and requirements. He noted that there had been some misunderstanding about the word "competition" as used in his memorandum, and explained that the friendly competition which he thought desirable would be between the organizations in the various regions, rather than between the World Health Organization and regional organizations. He recalled

that

that the Charter had made provision for bringing the specialized agencies into direct relationship with the United Nations and thought that, similarly, intergovernmental regional health organizations should be brought into relationship with the World Health Organization.

To sum up, he considered that the Committee should leave the way open for at least two types of regional organizations. If experience showed that it was necessary to provide for stricter control of semi-autonomous regional organizations, arrangements could always be made for this purpose. In reply to a question, he expressed the opinion that colonial countries which were not members of the central organization should nevertheless be permitted to participate in the work of the regional offices on certain conditions.

Dr. CAVAILLON was also in favor of the greatest elasticity in the organization of regional offices. Such offices should, however, be attached to the central organization, and he was opposed to anything in the nature of a federation. In each area there should be only one organ, either under the direct authority of the World Organization or attached to it in some looser manner, as proposed by Dr. Parran.

Dr. SZE was in agreement with Dr. Parran. Existing regional organs should be taken into consideration as provided for in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council. He, too, was in favor of adopting as elastic a system as possible.

Summing Up

The CHAIRMAN observed that all Members seemed to agree in considering that final texts for submission to the Conference need not be drafted; that the World Health Organization would have to be established in such a way that it could be readily adapted to all situations; and that interim arrangements were necessary. The document prepared by Dr. Mani and Dr. Sze seemed to answer to these conditions, subject to the replacement of the word "should" by the word "may" in Point 3.

The meeting rose at 2:30 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

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Summary Record of the Seventeenth Meeting

Held on Monday, 1 April, 1946, at 2:30 p.m. - Palais d'Orsay,
Paris.

Chairman:- Dr. René Sand

1. Regional Offices - continued

Dr. CHISHOLM remarked that the Committee seemed to be losing sight of the urgency of present day problems. The world had drastically changed, and the time had come to aim for an ideal; this ideal should be to draw lines boldly across international boundaries and should be insisted on at whatever cost to personal or sectional interests.

The duty of this Committee was clear. This was a unique opportunity for the members to escape sectionalism, to fulfill international obligations and to plan an ideal organization for the health of the world.

Although the present staff of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau could very well carry on with its work, the Bureau should certainly not continue as a sectional organization. Surely at the present time no member of the Committee could be thinking in terms of international prestige; yet there was no other reason for carrying on an organization under those conditions.

As world citizens, all should wipe out the history of the past, formulate an ideal and try to realize it. Above all, they should not swerve from it because of the possibility of their decision being opposed by politicians.

It was pointed out by Dr. SOUZA that while there was agreement on the need for regional organizations there was evidently a division of opinion as to the status they should have. He believed that the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau should be recognized as a regional office. Everyone was in agreement about the desirability of having, (a) one single health organization, and (b) regional offices. The question of reconciling apparent differences over their relationship might be left for the June Conference.

Dr. BERMANN

Dr. BERMANN considered that the draft presented by Dr. Sze and Dr. Mani (E/H/PC/W.11) had shown the Committee the road to agreement. It had been decided to establish one single organization and he deplored the use of the word "co-existence". Of the three possible solutions of the problem of regional offices - liquidation, merger or autonomy - he preferred that of a merger and suggested that the draft of Drs. Sze and Mani be adopted, with the addition, in paragraph three, of the phrase "with a view to unifying in the World Health Organization all existing institutions, paying due regard to the pre-existing agreements, to the Organization and to experience."

Dr. CAVAILLON observed that although the first two paragraphs of the draft submitted by Drs. Sze and Mani had already been adopted, he would like to submit a text to replace paragraphs two and three. After "Regional Committees", he would like to insert: "there shall be constituted, besides regional committees, regional offices entrusted with the carrying out of decisions made by these committees within the scope of their powers. These regional offices may be constituted entirely by the World Health Organization. They may also emanate from the transformation of the already existing regional offices, this transformation to be carried out according to agreements ratified by the World Health Organization. Not more than one regional office shall be created for each region."

Dr. EVANG agreed that the Committee should aim for having only one organization, not a federation of autonomous bodies. This was not an idealistic aim but a practical one, for if doctors had not been practical before, the war had certainly made them so. He suggested changing the third paragraph of the text of Drs. Sze and Mani by amending the first sentence to read: "Special transitional arrangements should be made", and inserting after "exist", the phrase "in such a way that their facilities and services may be fully utilized without interruption or with a view to developing them as quickly as possible into branches of the World Health Organization, or parts of these branches".

Dr. CUMMING pointed out that the 1926 Convention had provided that the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau should be a regional branch of the "Office"; Dr. CANCIK believed that the only way to help effectively the war-torn cities of Europe and the East would be through the united action of one strong world health organization; and Dr. STAMPAR reminded the Committee of the feeling in the Economic and Social Council with regard to

having

having a single world health organization. Experience in the past had shown the necessity for complete unity in the successful functioning of an international organization. However, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, which had achieved so much, should certainly not be abolished but should be preserved as a very important regional headquarters. He supported the proposal of Dr. Evang, and suggested that as the Committee could not be unanimous on the subject, it should vote and the results of the vote be submitted as a guide to the Conference.

It was therefore decided to close the discussion and to consider at the next meeting the three revisions proposed by Drs. Bermann, Cavaillon and Evang, which should be combined into one text.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Eighteenth Meeting
Held on Tuesday, 2 April, 1946, at 10.30 a.m. - Palais
d'Orsay, Paris

CHAIRMAN: Dr. René SAND

Regional Offices (Continued)

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had before it two texts concerning regional offices, one submitted by Dr. PARRAN (E/H/PC/W.11/Add.3) and the other by Dr. CAVAILLON in co-operation with Drs. EVANG and BERMANN (E/H/PC/W.11/Add.2). These texts seemed to reflect two distinct opinions. It was therefore necessary to decide whether they should be submitted to the June Conference simultaneously or whether the Committee should vote, in order to choose between them.

Procedure

A long discussion ensued on the question of whether such a vote should be taken, certain Members believing that it could have no decisive significance. The Committee finally decided by seven votes to three and six abstentions that the two texts should be voted on, that they should both be submitted to the Conference, and that the number of votes cast for each would give the Conference some guidance.

Further discussion and the taking of the vote were adjourned until the afternoon.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Nineteenth Meeting

Held on Tuesday, 2 April, 1946, at 2:30 p.m. - Palais d'Orsay, Paris

Chairman: Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ-BAEZ

Regional Offices (concluded)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN said that Dr. René Sand, being unable to attend, had requested him to take his place. He put to the vote the two proposals concerning regional offices submitted respectively by Dr. PARRAN (E/H/PC/W/11/Add.3) and by Drs. EVANG, CAVAILLON and BERMANN (E/H/PC/W/11/Add.2).

Dr. DOULL stated that in Dr. PARRAN's text, at the end of Proposal Y, paragraph 3, entitled "Regional Agencies", there should be added the following words: "as regional offices of the Organization".

Dr. CAVAILLON considered that this modification was such an important one that he felt inclined to change his mind entirely. In reality the Committee now had the choice between three proposals instead of two.

A long discussion ensued as to how far Dr. Doull's addition reconciled the two conflicting views and whether or not it was desirable to postpone the vote with a view to reaching a compromise. It became apparent, however, that, notwithstanding the amendment proposed to paragraph 3 of Dr. Farran's draft, the essential divergence of opinion remained. A vote was accordingly taken on the two texts, Dr. Parran's draft having been amended as stated above. Nine members voted for the draft providing that regional organizations should be integral parts of the central organization; six members voted for the Parran draft which provided a more flexible system.

General Discussion of Proposals as Submitted by Drafting Committee

Preamble

After certain observations by Dr. BERMANN, regarding form and drafting, the Preamble was adopted.

Aims and Objectives

In the section on Aims and Objectives, Dr. CHISHOLM, Rapporteur of the Committee, proposed that paragraph (g) should read as follows: "to bind together for effective action the scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health". This proposal was adopted.

Functions

Functions

In the consideration of the section on Functions, drafting changes were made in paragraphs (b) and (d); and in paragraph (g) the word "medical" was deleted, on the proposal of Dr. Chisholm.

Dr. BERMANN suggested the addition of the following supplementary paragraph at the end of this chapter: "to foster such mental health activities as may be necessary to foster human relations", and this proposal was adopted.

In paragraph (h), Dr. CAVAILLON pointed out that a phrase which had been adopted at a previous meeting had been omitted. He therefore suggested the addition of the following words at the end of this paragraph: "from a curative and preventive point of view as regards both medical and hospital practice." This proposal was adopted.

Dr. CHISHOLM proposed that paragraph (m) should be worded as follows: "to establish and revise as necessary international nomenclatures of diseases, causes of death, and public health practice; to standardize diagnostic procedures as desirable..." Dr. BIRAUD felt that this paragraph should be divided into two parts, one concerning nomenclature and the other the standardization of diagnostic procedures, and suggested that in the text just prepared by Dr. CHISHOLM the word "practice" should be replaced by the word "terms". It was decided to adopt Dr. Chisholm's proposal as revised by that of Dr. Biraud.

Dr. CHISHOLM suggested that paragraphs (n) and (o) should be combined, the word "such" being inserted before the word "functions" in paragraph (o), thereby obviating the possibility of confusion with the tasks assigned to the F.A.O. This proposal was adopted.

In paragraph (p), on the proposal of Dr. DOULL, the Committee agreed to the addition of the words "upon the request" before "the United Nations", and also of the words "and facilities" after "health services".

Membership

Dr. DOULL proposed the insertion of the word "or" after the word "ratification", and this proposal was adopted.

Dr. BERMANN suggested that a provision regarding the application of penalties should be introduced into this chapter. After a discussion on this point, the views of Dr. Bermann were adopted by the Committee, and the drafting sub-committee was asked to prepare a text.

Organs

The section on Organs was adopted without observation.

World

World Health Conference

Dr. CHISHOLM read a revised draft of paragraph 1, Composition, in the section on the World Health Conference. He proposed that in paragraph (ii), "public health terms" should be replaced by the words "public health practices". He also suggested that, under Functions, paragraph (d) should be placed after paragraph (f), and that in paragraph (g), there should be added, after "of its meetings", the words "or of the Committees of Conferences convened under its authority". These proposals were adopted.

Executive Board

Dr. STAMPAR, who was leaving that evening, requested the Committee to discuss, before his departure, the question of the number of representatives to set on the Executive Board. A sub-committee had suggested nine to fifteen members, but he would propose: "not less than fifteen or more than eighteen members". After an exchange of views, the Committee adopted the wording "from twelve to eighteen members".

A discussion ensued on the authority which would appoint the members of the Executive Board. The Committee decided that the representatives serving on this body should be chosen from among the heads of the Delegations accredited to the Conference by the Governments, and discarded the possibility of their being selected by the Conference from among other members of the Delegations.

Amendments

The Committee considered, finally, the provision contained in paragraph XVI of Dr. PARRAN's draft, regarding the procedure for submission of amendments to the constitution of the World Health Organization, with special reference to the distinction between amendments which involved new obligations and those which did not.

After a general exchange of views, it was decided that this was a problem which could best be dealt with by Legal Experts and settled at the June Conference.

The meeting rose at 5:30 p.m.

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TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMISSION
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Twentieth Meeting
Held on Thursday, 4 April, 1946 at 10:30 a.m.--
Palais d'Orsay, Paris

Chairman - Dr. René SAND

Telegram

The CHAIRMAN read a telegram from M. le docteur Henri Hugier, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations, expressing his regret at his inability to attend the meetings of the Committee and offering his best wishes for its success.

Agenda for the Conference

The Committee then studies the text of the proposals of the sub-committee appointed to consider the provisional agenda and the material arrangements for the Conference.

Dr. Souza, chairman of the sub-committee, said that the list of questions to be placed on the agenda was not yet complete. The Committee approved the agenda as submitted with the understanding that additions would be submitted to it on a later date.

Resolutions

In connection with Resolutions (5) and (6), a discussion took place on whether the Committee should not recommend that the Economic and Social Council set up a temporary or interim commission. Such a commission would take charge of the activities of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, deal with all urgent problems outside the scope of the existing international organizations, and perform such further tasks as the Conference might assign to it. Certain members were in favor of setting up this commission, while others opposed it.

Dr. Sze considered that the June Conference should set up such a commission to perform the functions which the United Nations assumed by taking over the League's Health Organization and at the same time undertake certain duties connected with getting the new Organization established.

It

It was finally decided that the drafting sub-committee should amend paragraphs (5) and (6) in the light of the discussion which had just taken place.

In connection with Resolution (7), Dr. Mackenzie explained that in this resolution no tribute had been paid to the work of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique because, unlike the Health Organization, the "Office" would continue its task for some time to come.

Dr. Cavillon proposed the addition of the following words at the end of paragraph (7): "and after the States Members of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique have joined the World Health Organization." Dr. Mani asked whether the addition proposed by Dr. Cavillon meant that he considered that the "Office" should not be absorbed until all the States Members had joined the new organization, and Dr. Cavillon replied that his point was only that, in the general interest of public health, the important activities of the "Office" should not be interrupted. He was also thinking of certain States which would not immediately become Members of the new organization.

Dr. Mani thought that this addition was unnecessary, as the text of paragraph (7) was sufficiently explicit to cover all legal eventualities; and Dr. Farran pointed out that if Dr. Cavillon's proposal were adopted, the legal problem would become more complicated. He was accordingly in favor of retaining the original text and hoped that the Permanent Committee of the "Office" would provide information at its forthcoming session which would lead to the solution of the problem.

Dr. Cavillon mentioned that there were certain States not Members of the United Nations, such as Spain and Portugal, for example, who were close neighbors of France, who might not wish to join even the Health Organization, but who would have to be considered in the campaign against epidemics. He would like the drafting committee to propose some practicable solution to this problem and thought that in any case its importance should be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. Subject to these observations, he withdrew his amendment.

Dr. Pierrat

Dr. Pierret observed that the aim of Dr. Cavaillon's proposal was to provide a universal field of action in the sphere of epidemiological intelligence, and that the international quarantine and epidemiological services of the World Health Organization should be irreproachable.

As a compromise, Dr. Parran proposed to insert after "as soon as possible" the words "without serious interruption of the flow of epidemiological information". This proposal was adopted.

Dr. Chisholm asked whether some reference to the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau should not be made in paragraph (7); it was pointed out that in that case UNRRA should also be mentioned; and it was agreed to insert a footnote saying that with regard to these two organs a solution similar to the one adopted for the League of Nations should be sought.

It was decided to convey, in Resolution (9), the thanks of the Committee to the Corps Diplomatique, to the Prefect of the Seine-et-Oise, to the Municipality of Suresnes, and to the Pasteur Institute, as well as to the institutions already mentioned in that paragraph.

To the list of persons to whom appreciation was expressed in Resolution (10), the names of Professor Parisot, Dr. Moll, Dr. Goodman, and Dr. Gaud were added.

Dr. Cavaillon announced that if the new Organization were set up in Paris, the French Government would be glad to place at its disposal the Hotel de la Vaupalière, a fine old mansion in the Avenue Matignon, which the Experts could visit if they so desired.

Finally, Resolution (11) was adopted without observation.

The meeting rose at 1:00 p.m.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Twenty-First Meeting

Held on Thursday, 4 April, 1946, at 4:30 P.M.
Palais d'Orsay, Paris

Chairman: Dr. René SAND

Articles for Medical Journals

In reply to a question, the CHAIRMAN announced that there would appear to be one objection to members who wished to write articles for medical journals and to include information about the Technical Preparatory Committee, doing so if they refrained from citing official texts, before they were made public.

Amendments to Constitution

In the discussion on provisions for amendments to the Constitution, Dr. CHISHOLM stated that the drafting sub-committee had found it inadvisable to pattern these provisions after those in the constitutions of the F.A.O. or of U.N.E.S.C.O. He therefore suggested three alternative texts. Following the suggestion of Dr. DOULL, however, the Committee decided that the question being a legal one, it would be sufficient to state that provisions for amendments to the Constitution would be necessary but that the Committee had not proposed the wording for this Article, which should be drafted at the June Conference.

Membership

Dr. CHISHOLM then called the attention of the Committee to the question of whether Article 3, under Membership, was consistent with Article 1 in the same section. The problem of the admission of States not members of the United Nations was discussed at length, and it was decided to leave it, also, for the consideration and development of the June Conference, with the insertion of a footnote calling attention to this decision. This solution was likewise adopted with regard to the extension of certain privileges to protectorates, trust territories and colonies not eligible for membership in the United Nations, especially with regard to adherence of certain provisions of the International Sanitary Conventions.

Revised

Revised Provisional Agenda

The Committee adopted the revised report of the Agenda Sub-committee after a few minor amendments had been added.

Remaining Business

It was decided to leave for the next and final meeting the consideration of the texts on the question of an Interim Commission, as well as that of the fourth part of the Agenda.

The meeting rose at 6:00 P.M.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Summary Record of the Twenty-second Meeting

Held on Friday, 5 April, 1946, at 9:30 a.m. - Palais d'Orsay, Paris

Chairman: Dr. René SAND

Provisional Agenda for the Conference

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on Document E/H/PC/W.15/Rev.2, containing the revised text of the provisional agenda for the June Conference.

Dr. CHISHOLM explained the additions made since the previous day, and the text was adopted without comment.

Budget and Expenditure

The first point examined in the Draft Proposals submitted by the Drafting Committee was that of budget and expenditure (Section XII). Certain members thought that it would be desirable for the future Organization to be independent of the United Nations with regard to finance, and one of the arguments adduced in favour of this contention was that States not members of the United Nations might belong to the World Health Organization. Other delegates maintained however, that if the budget of the future Organization formed part of the budget of the United Nations, the necessary funds would be easier to obtain.

On being asked what solutions had been adopted for the other specialized agencies, the Secretary said that Article 12, "Expenditure", of the Constitution of the F.A.O. and Article 9, "Budget", of that of U.N.E.S.C.O. contained provisions identical with those in the text under discussion, which authorized the organization to approve its budget and to determine the scale of contributions.

The Committee decided to maintain the existing text.

Preamble

Dr. CHISHOLM proposed to insert a footnote to the Preamble, stating that this document reflected the views of the Committee concerning the general principles which should govern the future World Health Organization, and that although the proposals put forward were not drafted in legal language, they were being submitted to serve as a basis for the drafting of the Constitution which would be adopted by the June Conference.

The insertion of this explanatory note was adopted.

Committees

Committees

Dr. CAVAILLON desired the footnote to paragraph VIII, "Committees", to be modified. After a discussion, it was decided to replace the last word "immediately" by the words "before the constitution of the World Health Organization" to make it clear that the intention was to leave the question of an Advisory Council to the Organization after it was established.

Membership

Dr. CHISHOLM read the revised text of paragraph III, regarding membership in the Organization. The purpose of the new text was to facilitate the admission of States not Members of the United Nations, and it was adopted without modification for inclusion in the final document.

The text for the third sub-paragraph of paragraph III, expressing more clearly the idea of protectorates, mandated territories, colonies, etc., was likewise adopted.

History

The CHAIRMAN submitted the text of Document E/H/FC/W.16, describing the events leading up to the decision to hold the session of the Technical Preparatory Committee. This document was adopted without observation.

General Report

Dr. CHISHOLM described to the Committee the plan of the Report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for the use of the future Conference to be held in New York. It was decided that the definition of the word "health" should not appear in the body of the Report, as it was already contained in the preamble.

International Health Conventions

After an exchange of views on the question of international health conventions, the Committee decided that the agreements and arrangements in force in this connection should be referred to in an Annex to the Report. Special attention should be called to the international agreement regarding facilities to merchant seamen for the treatment of venereal disease and also to the one concerning pharmacopeia.

Miscellaneous Decisions

It was decided to empower the Secretariat to make final adjustments to the texts adopted and to the annexes. It was agreed that the summary records of the proceedings should be attached to the documents prepared by the Committee and that these documents should be sent to the Secretariat of the United Nations, which would assemble all the material for the Jure Conference.

The CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN of the Committee was authorized to approve the final drafting of the Report; it would be clearly shown which texts had been approved by the Committee and which had been prepared by the Secretariat, and the English and French texts of the final documents would be circulated to Members.

Resolutions

In the discussion of Document E/H/PC/W.12/Add 3, "Resolutions", Dr. CHISHOLM suggested that in the last line on page 2, paragraph 4a, the word "special" should be replaced by the word "draft" ("to prepare a draft agreement with the United Nations"). This suggestion was adopted.

Dr. MACKENZIE proposed to insert in paragraph 5 the words "and not within the scope of the existing inter-governmental organization", which had been omitted. This proposal was also adopted.

Dr. SZE drew the attention of the Committee to the same paragraph (paragraph 5, page 2) and suggested that after the words "the present activities of the League of Nations Health Organization" there should be added "if practicable and subject to the agreement of the Governments and authorities concerned".

In this respect, Dr. PIERRET pointed out that the Office International d'Hygiène Publique and U.N.R.E.A. already had epidemiological intelligence services for the Far East, and that the proposed resolution would therefore involve the creation of a third service.

Dr. MACKENZIE said that at present, within the Far East itself, the arrangements, particularly for the collection and exchange of epidemiological information were unsatisfactory, and indeed the military authorities had been obliged to set up temporary arrangements to improve them. No duplication of an existing service was involved. The military authorities were willing to hand over their arrangements to the appropriate civil international authority. It would be unfortunate if Dr. Sze's proposal were to delay the re-establishment of a satisfactory epidemiological service for the area.

Dr. GOODMAN pointed out that Dr. Sze's remark referred to the Singapore Bureau but not to the epidemiological services already operated by the different Asiatic States; and Dr. FARRAN proposed that if there were any risk of overlapping, the passage concerning the Far East should be deleted.

Dr. BIRAUD repeated that the service provided by the Singapore Bureau was chiefly for the information of the neighbouring States, whilst the information supplied by it to international bodies was of secondary importance.

Dr. FARRAN was in favour of Dr. Sze's proposal and suggested the deletion of the words "and the collection of epidemiological information in the Far East". Dr. MANI observed that the words "machinery to deal with health

questions"

questions" already covered the collection of the information in question. The Committee adopted Dr. Parran's proposal for the deletion of the passage under discussion.

Close of the Session

Drs. CHISHOLM and KOPANARIS congratulated the Committee on its work, Dr. CHISHOLM calling attention to the excellent work of the advisers, especially Dr. Hyde, Miss Maylott, and Mr. Yates, on the drafting sub-committee.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a special vote of thanks to Drs. Parran, Stampar, Cavailon and Leclainche and to Sir Wilson Jameson for the very valuable preliminary drafts which they had submitted.

Dr. MACKENZIE, on behalf of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Dr. René Sand, for the skill and patience with which he had conducted the meetings. He suggested that Dr. Sand should be asked to submit the Report to the Economic and Social Council; and this proposal was unanimously adopted. It was also unanimously decided that the Rapporteur, Dr. CHISHOLM, and the Vice-President, Dr. MARTINEZ-BAEZ, should submit the Report jointly with the Chairman.

Dr. MARTINEZ-BAEZ, having replaced Dr. Sand in the Chair, thanked his colleagues and all those who had assisted for their valuable co-operation.

The meeting rose at 12 p.m.