

DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON THE RESOLUTION CONCERNING
THE CREATION OF THE HEALTH ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

List of Points to be Considered.

On the basis of the views expressed by the Members of the Economic and Social Council at their meetings on 27 May, the following points are submitted to the Members of the Drafting Committee on Health questions for their consideration.

As suggested by the Chairman the points are divided into two categories:

- A. Those requiring a decision of the Council.
- B. Those referred to the International Health Conference with the observations made by Members of the Council.

A. Matters requiring decision by the Social and Economic Council

An immediate decision is necessary as to the issue of invitations to send observers to the forthcoming International Health Conference, as suggested by the Technical Preparatory Committee;

1. Specified International organization interested in health matters:

International Labour Organization
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization
Office International d'Hygiene Publique
Pan American Sanitary Bureau
League of Red Cross Societies.

2. Allied Control Commissions in occupied territories. (It would appear that while technical contact will be desirable between the Health Organization and the health services of these commissions, the latter's possible contribution to a constituting conference would not seem to justify attendance at the Conference.

3. Governments of States which are not Members of the United Nations.

The Council may decide to:

- (a) invite all such states;
- (b) invite none at this stage, leaving to the International Health Conference in June the responsibility of "adopting a method and procedure for the admission to the Health Organization of States not Members of the United Nations" (as suggested by the Technical Preparatory Commission, IV, No. 3, page 141 of Economic and Social Council Journal No. 13)
- (c) invite some, selected on the basis of their attitude towards the United Nations during the recent war:
barring the hostile belligerents (Germany, Japan, etc.) and non-neutrals (Spain),
but inviting neutral (Afghanistan, Albania, Eire, Iceland, Monaco, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland).

The Council may wish to give special consideration to those States which after the overthrow of a hostile government, joined the fight on the side of the United Nations (Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary).

B. Matters referred to the International Health Conference, together with the observations of some of its Members, which in the opinion of the Council it would be useful for the Conference to consider, are listed in the draft resolution below.

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The actual resolution of the Economic and Social Council might read as follows:

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. Notes with satisfaction the Report (Doc/EH/1) of the Technical Preparatory Committee which, as a result of its resolution of 15 February 1946, met in Paris to prepare the International Health Conference which is to set up the Health Organization of the United Nations.
2. Notes that the Conference is to open at the seat of the United Nations on 19 June, within the time limit set by its resolution of 15 February 1946, and

that States Members of the United Nations have been invited to send delegates with plenipotentiary powers.

3. Decides to invite the following Governments International Organizations to send observers to this Conference:

- (i) the Governments of:
- (ii) the following international organizations interested in health questions:

International Labour Organization
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization
Office International d'Hygiene Publique
Pan American Sanitary Bureau
League of Red Cross Societies.

4. Transmits to the International Health Conference the following observations and suggestions made by (one or) several of its members on 27 May 1946, when discussing the report of the Technical Preparatory Committee, which, in the Council's opinion, might be useful to the discussions of the Conference.

(The items are listed in the order in which they are given in the Report of the Technical Preparatory Committee, and under the same numbering):

III. Functions of the Health Organization

III. a,b,f,g: Should include urgent health relief measures in war scarred territories (such as Greece) and include particularly protection of the child control of malaria and tuberculosis. (Greece, U.K.)
(Co-operation for this work should be established with the Social Commission of the United Nations)

III. g and Introduction No.7: Psychological preparation of youth for harmonious social and international relations is not the exclusive responsibility of the Health Organization, but is part of the field of the UNESCO. (Lebanon)

- III.i.: should explicitly include Social (Health) (Peru)
legislation, including health insurance; the) (Norway, France,
subject being dealt with in co-operation with) U.K., Chile)
the International Labour Organization)
(One member considered, however, that this
subject should be dealt with exclusively by
the International Labour Organization) (Belgium)
- III.j: A systematic information service on research
on curative and preventive medicine should
be maintained by the Health Organization. (Czechoslovakia)
- IV.1. Membership
1. The desirability of all States participating
in the struggle against disease and
3. particularly epidemic disease, is recognized but
the competent authority of the United Nations
should regulate admission to membership. (Czechoslovakia)
4. Suspension of membership privileges, provided
in the report, seems to provide against
participation of undesirable states in the
Organization. (France)
- VI. (Functions of the) World Health Conference
- VI.3e The World Health Conference should be
and III.p empowered to prepare and sign international
sanitary conventions, without recourse to
special diplomatic conferences (Belgium)
- VI. 3e Special provision should be made for the
and III.p signing of International Health conventions
and regulations, to cover the particular
constitutional position of federal states. (Canada)
- VI. 3f International Health regulations should be
in force only in states formally accepting
them, instead of not formally rejecting them (Canada, Belgium)

(The opposite view was held on grounds of expediency by one member). (U.K.)

XII. Regional arrangements

- XII.A Existing international Regional Health organizations (Pan American Sanitary Bureau) (Canada, U.K., and XVIIb should be absorbed by the World Health Organization (Yugoslavia)
- B Should be co-ordinated with the World Health Organization (Chile)
- In any case they should act as regional bureaux of the World Health Organization. (Canada, Chile, U.K., Yugoslavia)

XIII. Finances

There should be a two-thirds majority in the Health Conference regarding decisions involving important financial commitments (Czechoslovakia)

Financial considerations should not hamper public health work, which pays dividends even in money. (U.K.)

XVII. Relations with other Organizations

1. Relations with the United Nations

The tie between the United Nations and the Health Organization should be evident in its name. (U.K.)

The moral credit of the Health Organization's work should benefit the United Nations. (France)

The staff of the Health Organization should as far as practicable have the same statute, regulations, salary scales, etc., as that of the United Nations, to permit transfers and promotions between them. (U.K.)

It should have the same loyalties and freedom

from national influences.

(U.K.)

XVII.2(b) Relations with specialized inter-governmental agencies

There should be a single Health Organization,
which should absorb the existing international (Yugoslavia,
health agencies. (Office International of Canada)
d'Hygiene Publique)

XIX. Entry into force of the Constitution of the Health
Organization

1. This entry should take place only after 26
ratifications of or full adhesions to the
constituting convention are available. (Yugoslavia)
Two other members held that, on the contrary,
the entry into force should be expedited as
much as possible, and that the constitution
should be drafted in such a way as to make
it possible for the United Nations Assembly in
September to decide upon its entry into force
without waiting more ratifications. (Canada, U.K.)